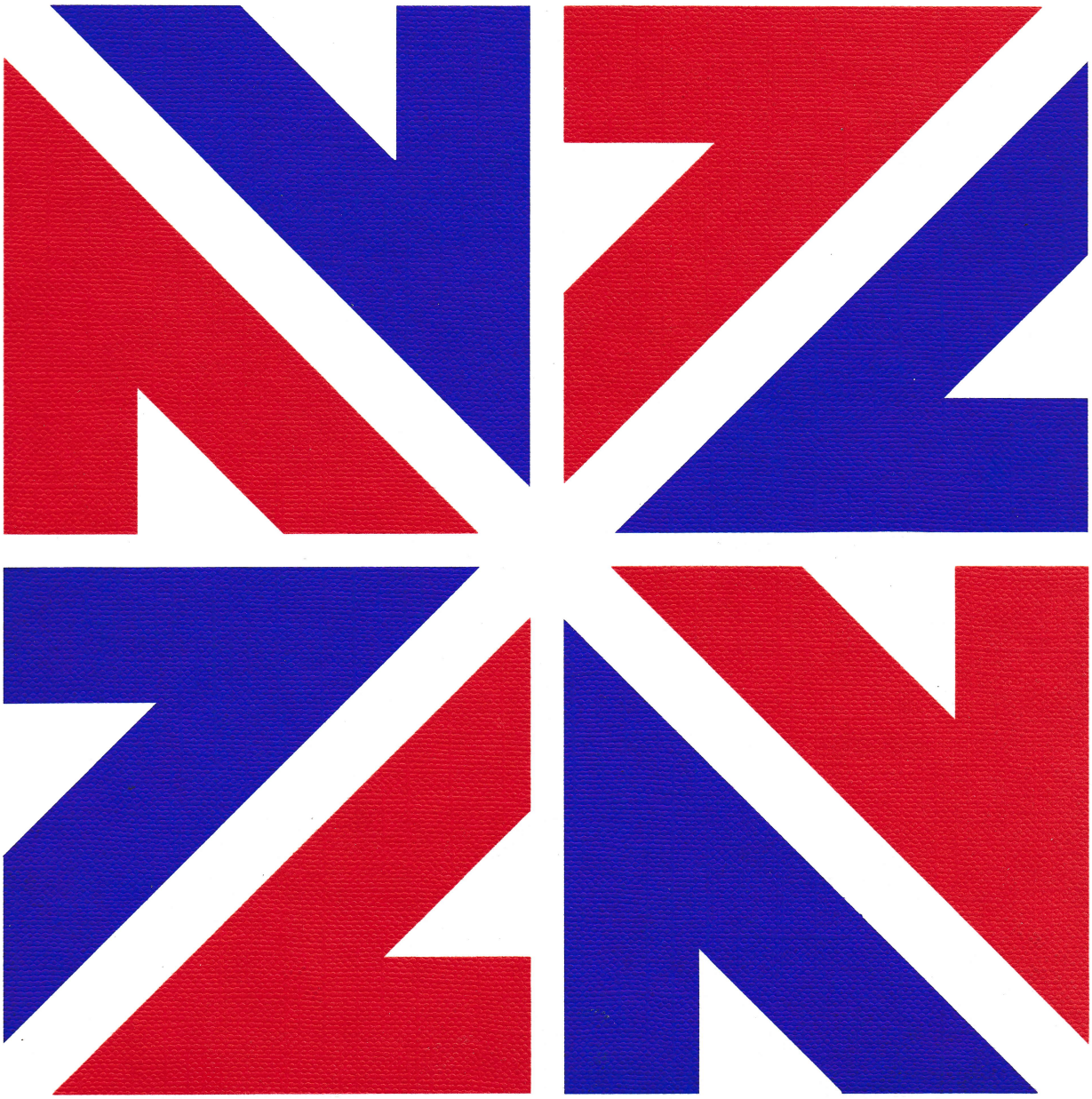
Official History of the Xth British Commonwealth Games

Christchurch, New Zealand
January 24 - February 2, 1974





HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Patron

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION

Official History of the Xth British Commonwealth Games

Christchurch, New Zealand
January 24 - February 2, 1974



Editor: A.R.Cant

Illustrations editor: L.R.Bloxham

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H.R.H. THE PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

President

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

The City of Christchurch deserves the warmest thanks and congratulations from everyone who had any part in the Commonwealth Games. The citizens made all the visitors welcome, the arrangements were superb and the weather was kind. The Games have never been happier or more successful.

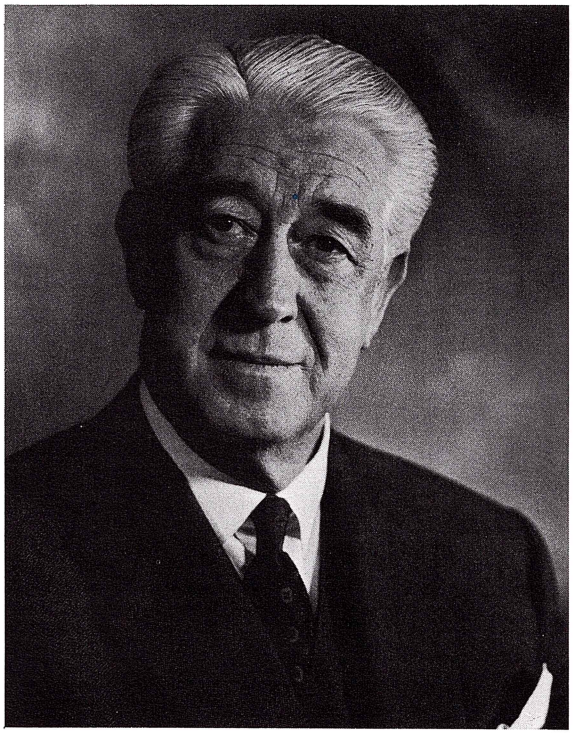
I have been fortunate enough to visit New Zealand on many occasions, but I know what a wonderful impression the country and people must have made on all those competitors, officials and spectators for whom this was their first visit.

The Games were a great sporting occasion, but they were also a major Commonwealth festival. Judging by the friendly atmosphere in the Village, at the competitions and during the social events, I am sure that all competitors, officials and spectators went home with a better idea of what the Commonwealth means, and with a better understanding of their Commonwealth partners.



1974.

SIR ALEXANDER ROSS
Chairman
COMMONWEALTH GAMES FEDERATION



FOREWORD

It gives me great personal pleasure to preface this official History of the Xth British Commonwealth Games celebrated in Christchurch from the 24th January to the 2nd February, 1974.

To those privileged to be present, either as spectators or participants, the memory of the "Friendly Games" will always be cherished. The event was a moving renewal of that spirit of good will and freedom from all barriers which pervades our special rivalry in sportsmanship. A wide cross-section of men and women from many parts of the world gave us a splendid example of what dedication to a common purpose can achieve. I know that we all returned home feeling gratitude for that display of comradeship which Christchurch so fully exemplified as the base on which the Games firmly rest.

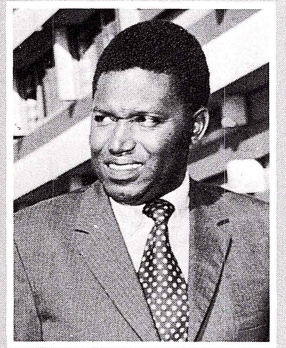
We were honoured by the presence of H.M. The Queen, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, H.R.H. The Princess Anne and her husband, Captain Mark Phillips, and we shall all remember with great affection the Maori dancing, the singing led by local choirs, and the music of the massed New Zealand bands at the opening and closing ceremonies.

To the Organising Committee and to all our kindly hosts in New Zealand, I send this message of warm thanks for all the thought and effort which combined to make the 1974 British Commonwealth Games such a resounding success.

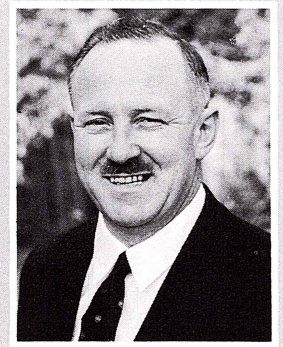
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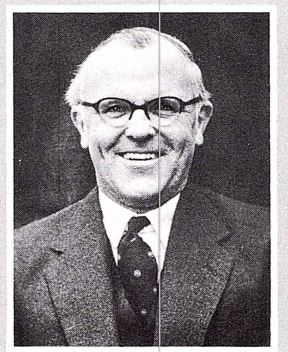
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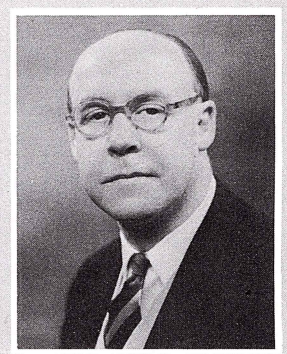
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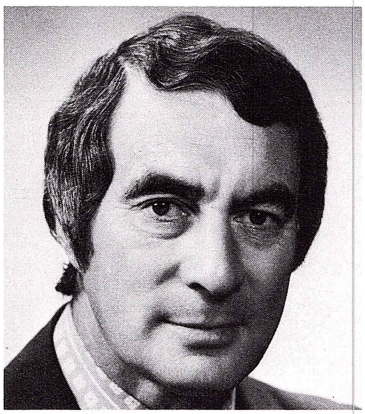


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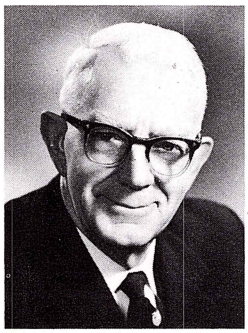
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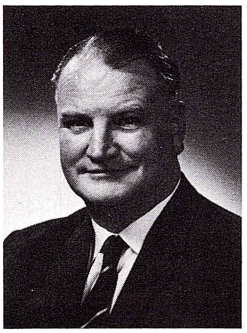
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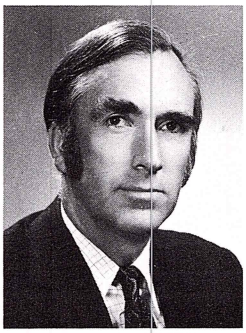
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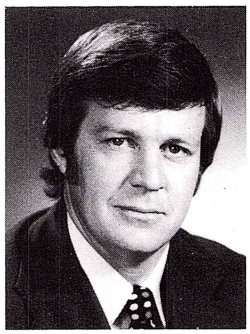
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Incorporated 18th December, 1970

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The Christchurch Games — a retrospect

BY SIR RONALD SCOTT, CHAIRMAN OF THE ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Conducting a major international sports festival such as the Commonwealth Games is of course a privilege and an honour. It is also a very formidable task, to the Government and people of the host country, to the local community undertaking to provide the facilities and to care for the many thousands —athletes, officials, and spectators from near and far—who will for days or weeks share their citizenship, and to the many men and women who must give up much or most of their normal lives to preparing for and conducting the event itself.

And when it is all over, the excitement stilled, the anxieties forgotten, the costs and benefits calculated, one question will remain. Was it all worth while?

The question will be answered variously, according to widely differing viewpoints, as people in this quite small country of New Zealand and this quite modest city of Christchurch have done, are still doing, and no doubt will continue to do.

My own answer is unhesitatingly in the affirmative. I believe that New Zealand benefited from the stimulus to sport, from the immense volume of internationally spread publicity, from the unusual opportunity to rub cultural shoulders with so many, and from the sharing of a sense of achievement.

Blessed by a rare freedom from tensions, ugly moods and deeds, revelling in a climate of good will that made for easy communication, what was to be essentially a sporting festival was elevated to something finer—a human experience of some meaning for all who took part, officiated, reported it, or witnessed it.

There is a rather different question which I can answer more definitively. Did it all happen as planned?

The answer is a definite "Yes; up to 99 per cent."

In such a complex undertaking with hundreds of thousands of moving parts and millions of words, perfection, always the objective, is an elusive prize. Inevitably plus or minus factors are earned by the weather, by the Richard Taylers, Filbert Bayis, and Precious McKenzies, or lost by an overrun time schedule, gremlins in the scoreboard, or a cold night at the cycling.

By and large it went the way that three and a half years of planning had prepared for it. Most of the simple objectives were met: to provide conditions for competitors that would permit quality performances; to house and cater for competitors in a way that would assist them to reach their optimum; to enable news services to operate effectively; to make the occasion as meaningful and memorable as possible for the public.

Yes, to the credit of that great team that was the Organising Committee, it all happened as planned.

Origins of the Christchurch claim

Christchurch first became interested in being host city to the Games in the late 1940s. In competition with Auckland it unsuccessfully sought the 1950 Empire Games which had already been allocated to New Zealand. The idea, however, was not forgotten.

News reports from the 1962 Games at Perth revived interest. History has not recorded who it was that first voiced a specific proposal. It is generally conceded that three separate entities showed early interest: the then Mayor of Christchurch, Mr George Manning (now Sir George Manning), the Canterbury Federation of Sport, and the Canterbury Progress League.

In 1963 the Canterbury Progress League took the initiative by sponsoring a series of meetings chaired by its then president, Mr B. J. Drake, aimed at assessing the requirements of a host city and measuring the level of local support.

By October of that year, and with the support of the Christchurch City Council, the Canterbury Sports Federation, the University of Canterbury, and various sports associations, the nucleus of Empire Games Promotion (Canterbury) Inc. was





Queen Elizabeth II Park during the opening ceremony

formed, the decision to incorporate was made, the objective of winning the Games for Christchurch was established, and the formation of an effective organisation was begun.

Fact-finding, an analysis of technical requirements, an assessment of finance, and the drawing up of ways and means of achieving the society's objectives were the principal assignments of the organisation's various sub-committees in 1964.

On March 16, 1965, a delegation of H. C. Blazey, E. H. Williams (secretary of the society), and R. S. Scott waited on the annual general meeting of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association to urge that body to maintain an interest, on a national basis, in hosting the 1970 Empire and Commonwealth Games. The deputation was not permitted to relate the proposals specifically to Christchurch, but the outcome was an association resolution: "That New Zealand pursue its application to stage the 1970 British Empire and Commonwealth Games."

Subsequently the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association called for submissions from interested cities. Initially it appeared that Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin might all be candidates.

On August 17, 1965, at the half-yearly meeting of the association a delegation from the society representing the City of Christchurch lodged an application to host the 1970 Empire and Commonwealth Games. Auckland was the only city in competition.

That evening the Promotion Society won its most important success to date: the right to be proposed as New Zealand's candidate venue for 1970.

The bid that failed

From a promotional point of view the task remained essentially the same, but on a much higher plane. Now the people to impress were the Commonwealth-wide national associations that made up the membership of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.

In accordance with the established procedures of the Federation documents of application to host the 1970 Games were prepared and lodged with member countries the mandatory six months in advance of the decision-making date set for August 7, 1966, at Kingston, Jamaica.

A delegation consisting of Messrs George Manning (Mayor of Christchurch), A. I. Cottrell, E. H. Williams, and R. S. Scott supported the application in person. By 18 votes to 11 member countries allotted the 1970 Games to Scotland, an applicant on three previous occasions.

The bid that succeeded

The target was immediately reset for 1974. As a result of the experience at Jamaica,



Members of the Christchurch delegation which went to Jamaica in 1966 to press the city's claims to host the 1974 Games were entertained by the Commissioners of the Kingston and St Andrew Corporation. In this group from left are Mr E. H. Williams, Mr R. S. Scott, Mr Eustace Bird (Commissioner), Sir George Manning (Mayor of Christchurch), Mr Wally Zink (public relations officer of the corporation), and Mr A. I. Cottrell.





LEFT: In the New Zealand promotion headquarters. at Edinburgh. Some of those who successfully presented the Christchurch application for the 1974 Games. STANDING: Messrs H. T. Dean, H. C. Blazey, M. F. Hunter, and E. H. Williams. SEATED: Messrs A. I. Cottrell, R. S. Scott, and N. B. Ullrich, with Miss Julie Burke, receptionist. RIGHT: A Maori concert party and the National Band of New Zealand helped to entertain the guests of the delegation.

discussions with delegates, and a greater fund of information and knowledge, plans were re-examined, the standard of proposed facilities was raised, and increased importance was given to promoting the New Zealand case.

In 1968, at a meeting of the British Commonwealth Games Federation at Mexico City, the interest of Christchurch and of New Zealand for 1974 was reconfirmed.

The day of decision was set for Sunday, July 19, 1970 at Edinburgh. Again documents of application were prepared. The material content was stronger than before. Greater emphasis was placed on making sure that member countries and voting delegates were fully aware of all that was being offered. New Zealand had a strong and worthy rival: Australia, which proposed the city of Melbourne, venue of the 1956 Olympics.

The application was also translated into film—a movie version of New Zealand's case made specially by the National Film Unit of New Zealand. An official delegation of six, which travelled as three teams of two, each showed the film to various Commonwealth countries en route to Edinburgh.

The delegation, Messrs H. T. Dean, M. F. Hunter, H. C. Blazey, E. H. Williams, N. B. Ullrich, and R. S. Scott, continued its promotional activities in Edinburgh with film showings, lunch-time and evening receptions, and numerous informal meetings. Food, beer, and wine were contributed by New Zealand producer boards and companies; the National Brass Band of New Zealand and a Maori concert party provided entertainment.

The official delegation received substantial support from many others: the Minister of Internal Affairs, the Hon. D. C. Seath; the New Zealand High Commissioner in London, Sir Denis Blundell; the Mayor of Christchurch, Mr A. R. Guthrey; the Public Relations Officer at New Zealand House in London, Mr Trevor Campbell; and four members of the Commonwealth Games Promotion Society who independently made themselves available, Messrs A. I. Cottrell, R. C. Webb, B. R. Walker, and A. S. MacKenzie.

On the evening of July 19, 1970, delegates from 38 voting Commonwealth countries listened to representations from Australia and New Zealand. Mr Seath, Mr Guthrey, the chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association (Mr C. L. S. Cross), and R. S. Scott spoke to the New Zealand application.

When the ballot was taken New Zealand won the right to stage the Xth British Commonwealth Games of 1974 in Christchurch by 36 votes to 2.

From promoting to organising

It was argued by some that the society that had brought the Games to New Zealand should automatically be re-formed into an organising committee. Others proposed a different approach, suggesting the formation of an entirely different group of people with a different set of skills.

In fact the initiative and responsibility lay with the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association, which technically and legally was the body recog-

nised by the British Commonwealth Games Federation.

The association resolved the problem by appointing a steering committee of 12 to study requirements and report back with recommendations. Of the 12, four represented local bodies within the Christchurch metropolitan area, two represented the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association, and the others were the official delegates to Edinburgh.

The recommendations for the steering committee were ratified by the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association, which also named and appointed the key office-holders in the new Organising Committee. With this action the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association assigned the responsibility of planning and running the Commonwealth Games to this new organisation.

Beginnings of the Organising Committee

An examination of the complex requirements of an Organising Committee should convince anyone of the need to enlist the help of interested, capable, and energetic people. Discussions with key members of earlier committees suggested that these three criteria had not always been met.

It was realised that the success of the 1974 festival could well depend on the quality of the people involved in planning for the occasion. This became one of the foremost policy points.

By late 1970 the immense volume of publicity that followed the favourable Edinburgh decision had made it impossible to live in Christchurch and not be interested in the Games. People known to be capable and energetic were enlisted one by one to fill the key positions of committee chairmen. They, in turn, working on the same policy and very often in consultation with others within the expanding organisation, filled out their own sub-committees. All personnel were confirmed by the principal co-ordinating and formal decision-making group which was known as the Organising Committee and which was made up in the main of committee chairmen.

There was often some confusion over the term, "Organising Committee." At one time it was meant to cover the entire organisation, which at its peak numbered about 500. It was also used to define that smaller decision-making main body of 30 or so referred to above. Future organisations would be wise to avoid such ambiguities. Having recruited the best people available (there was not one election for office in the entire history of the Organising Committee), it was essential that conditions should be established that would capitalise on the capacities of all these people in a shared responsibility.

In marked contrast to former Organising Committees, a policy of decentralisation was followed. Committees with allied, interlocking, or overlapping interests were grouped as three separate divisions or departments. Subsequently, early in 1971, in the light of early experience, the committees were re-established into four groupings.

Four vice-chairmen were appointed, each accepting the co-ordinating responsibility with their respective groups of committees. The concept functioned extremely well, mainly because of the calibre of the four vice-chairmen, Messrs H. C. Blazey, J. E. Davies, M. F. Hunter, and N. B. Ullrich.

Terms of reference were clearly spelled out; decision-making was encouraged as close to the problem and as far down the line as possible. Because of the calibre of the people involved, the method of administration was similar in many ways to the conventional commercial concept of management by objective.

Over three and a half years of planning the drop-out rate was negligible and attributable to the unavoidable: death or relocation to other parts, usually overseas. Many organisations and Government departments delayed planned transfers of staff to allow them to complete their commitments to the Games. As members and sub-committees became more familiar with their various responsibilities and gained in confidence, the whole organisation became a large complex machine of self-starting moving parts. There were few deficiencies, none which were critical, and not one instance of failure to perform. It was a remarkable team effort by people from a wide section of the community, most of whom had no previous connection with sports administration.



LEFT: At Sandringham on January 9, 1974, Her Majesty the Queen sends the baton, containing her message to the Christchurch Games, on its journey across the world. The first runner in the relay is Ian Stewart (Scotland), who is escorted by Rita Ridley (England) and Murray Halberg (New Zealand). Commander F. W. Collins, once again organiser of the relay, is in attendance.

FOOT OF PAGE: The baton arrives in Auckland and is started on its journey south by Mr Reg Williams and helpers. Mr Williams, a veteran athlete, raised $12,000 in a sponsored run. Half was given to the Games appeal fund and half to local community causes.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE

From Sandringham in England I send my greetings to all of you assembled at Christchurch in New Zealand for the opening of the Xth British Commonwealth Games.

We speak of the Commonwealth as a family of nations and these Games are a tangible expression of this relationship. To the competitors I send my congratulations. Months, even years, of hard training have won you the right to compete. Not all can win but each of you can enjoy the pleasure of intense competition and the distinction of representing your country.

To the organisers, officials, coaches, and trainers I send my thanks. Without your work and dedication this great festival could not take place. The Games are your creation and you deserve credit for all the happiness and good will which they inspire. To your New Zealand hosts, to all spectators at Christchurch, and to those at home in front of your television and radio sets, I send my good wishes. The Games could not take place without you either. Your generous response to the triumphs and disappointments creates that friendly and enthusiastic atmosphere which means so much to the competitors and which has always been such a feature of these family games. Most of you have covered great distances and gone to considerable expense to be in this fine stadium at Christchurch. I am sure you will all find it thoroughly worth while and I am greatly looking forward to joining you next week.

9th January, 1974 ELIZABETH



Headquarters

It was decided early that, by comparison with Edinburgh, less reliance would be placed on paid staff. There were two main reasons for this. First, it was thought that do-it-yourself New Zealanders would respond to the challenge. Second, it was unlikely that we could either afford or obtain for a three-year period the range and quality of expertise that was needed.

Headquarters emphasis was therefore placed on establishing an administrative back-up to the various voluntary elements in the structure. Headquarters had sections matching and successfully servicing the four committee groupings. Accounts needed and obtained full-time supervision and control; and several specialist positions which justified continuous office were filled by staff specifically recruited or in some cases seconded by the Government or State agencies such as the New Zealand Post Office, the Tourist Hotel Corporation, and the New Zealand Army.

Mr A. W. Barrett, well experienced in sports administration as professional secretary of the New Zealand Amateur Swimming Association and other sports bodies, supervised Headquarters administration in his capacity as executive secretary.

The Executive Committee

An Executive Committee which met at least weekly and often more frequently was an important entity. It supervised the implementation of policy; it coped with short-term problems which needed consideration between the monthly meetings of the full Organising Committee; it ensured that co-ordination was maintained within all divisions; and during the operational phase of the Games some of its members were rostered to cope with emergencies.

The Executive Committee was dedicated to its task, a quality which, within the framework of the organisation, was nothing less than essential. Its joint strength was a lively objectivity, the product of a collection of strong but extraordinarily different individuals. It was always possible to get a second, third, or fourth point of view. With such energy and robustness devoted to a single cause, it was almost a matter of course that the Executive Committee always made the right decisions for the right reasons.

The chairman

The function of the chairman of an Organising Committee obviously is determined by its structure, the calibre of its members, and the relative roles of the voluntary and professional elements. The major planning responsibility in Christchurch was borne by the voluntary group largely drawn from industry and the professions. Highly capable, they outnumbered Headquarters staff, which reached a maximum number of 40, by about 12 to 1.

The chairman therefore had to be identified with the larger group and to be essentially a volunteer who could seek help or co-operation from any quarter.

As time and planning progressed, and as more emphasis began to fall on detail, the chairman's co-ordinating role demanded more time and more indicative administration. For almost an entire 12 months, and without losing "amateur status," it was necessary to devote full-time attention to the chairmanship. From 25 hours a week the input rose to over 60 hours, and an office was established in Games Headquarters. On reflection, the move could well have been made at least six months earlier.

During the latter period I would define my position as being rather more like that of a chief executive than that of a board chairman. Perhaps it needed a little of both.

The simple but effective structure of organisation, the calibre of its members, who never shirked responsibility, and the clearly understood roles of the voluntary and pro-

ORGANISING COMMITTEE, Xth BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES ▶

TOP ROW: D. R. Dowell, R. Harris, J. K. McAlpine. SECOND ROW: P. Hames, J. B. Collett, J. F. Thomas, Robert J. Stewart, W. B. Barnes. THIRD ROW: J. O. Hattersley, H. W. Revell, N. G. Hattaway, D. L. Hogan, L. K. Laugesen. FOURTH ROW: L. C. Fulford, Chief Superintendent G. Tait, J. N. Matson, J. H. Johnson, Dr K. E. Ussher. FIFTH ROW: J. McManemin, Brigadier L. W. Wright, N. R. Searell, D. G. Sanders, A. W. Robinson. SIXTH ROW: P. J. O'Dea, A. I. Cottrell, C. R. Hervey, D. B. Rich, H. T. Dean. SEVENTH ROW: A. W. Barrett, C. L. S. Cross, N. G. Pickering, H. I. Austad, H. P. Smith. BOTTOM ROW: N. B. Ulrich, H. C. Blazey, R. S. Scott, M. F. Hunter, J. E. Davies.





Her Majesty the Queen, arriving at the Christchurch Town Hall for the Royal variety concert, is met by the Mayor (Mr N. G. Pickering) and Mrs Pickering. At the right is the Town Clerk (Mr J. H. Gray), and beyond him is the Prime Minister (Mr Norman Kirk).

fessional elements, all contributed to a situation which enabled the chairman to function as a co-ordinating supervisor with just sufficient detachment to be able to assess the quality of what was being achieved and, almost continuously, to seek to raise standards and to be able to cope with being the organisation's spokesman.

Moments of crisis

The organising committee of an international sports festival in today's stirred-up world is wise to work on the assumption that anything can happen, to calculate the risks, consequences, and counteractions, and then, having stared all the possibilities in the face, to get on with the job. There is nothing quite so irresistible as a combination of determination and momentum.

No-one should pretend that all was plain sailing at all times. This would be an incomplete and even a misleading report if I failed to refer to some matters of concern which had their origins in regions far beyond the control of the Organising Committee.

The first major upset involved the siting of the new facilities required for swimming and athletics. In the application lodged at Edinburgh in 1970 the venue proposed as the main stadium was Christchurch's principal cricket and Rugby football arena, which was to be temporarily converted into an athletics stadium. It was estimated that the conversion would cost approximately $1,000,000. Not surprisingly, some people within the Organising Committee felt that such a sum should be spent only on a permanent asset and proposed that a joint venture should be suggested to the Christchurch City Council. This view won the day at Executive Committee level and in August, 1971, representations were made to the then Mayor and Deputy Mayor of the City of Christchurch.

The concept received their approval. Plans were drawn by architects to Organising Committee specifications to develop a new athletics stadium at a location known as the Merry Estate.

In October, 1971, a new Mayor and a new City Council were elected to power. Without question, since they were the elected representatives of the ratepayers, the source of the required finance, the new council was entitled to its own point of view. This, as detailed in its pre-election manifesto, involved scrapping the Merry Estate plan and replacing it with one of its own. The proposal was to construct a completely new sports complex for both swimming and athletics.

Concerned about the late change and the uncertainty of loan money being available, and lacking a guaranteed completion date, the Organising Committee indicated that it would prefer to see the original plan proceed. But it acknowledged the council's right,

The Prime Minister of New Zealand (Mr Norman Kirk), Sir Alexander Ross, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Governor-General of New Zealand (Sir Denis Blundell) appear to be enjoying the display at the opening ceremony.





The Executive Committee of the Xth British Commonwealth Games. BACK ROW: H. T. Dean, A. W. Barrett, D. G. Sanders, N. R. Searell, H. P. Smith. FRONT ROW: M. F. Hunter, H. C. Blazey, R. S. Scott, J. E. Davies, N. B. Ullrich. ABSENT: C. L. S. Cross.

and made it clear that it would co-operate to the full and do everything in its power to assist.

All committees were instructed that their attitude should be one of unreserved co-operation with the new council even though this meant sacrificing months of completed detailed planning. A special briefing sub-committee of the Organising Committee which had co-ordinated all the detailed technical and sporting requirements for the Merry Estate immediately reassembled that material for the benefit of the new council's consulting engineer, who was thus saved months of research.

In the event the new plan of the new council became a reality, to the credit of the engineers, architects, builders, the workmen, and the council itself.

The side effects of the controversy and the uncertainty associated with the change were felt by two committees concerned with raising money: the Appeal Committee, whose source of money simply dried up, and the Fund-Raising Committee, which was caught in the middle of a massive sales campaign which rumbled to a halt and failed to reach its target.

It says much for the resilience of these committees, the finance group, and its vice-chairman that they were able to reorganise their activities with such outstanding success.

Many people have asked if the Queen Elizabeth II Park concept was better than the original plan of separate swimming and athletics facilities.

It should be remembered that venues for all nine sports were drawn or converted or built to the specifications of the Organising Committee in so far as competitive, spectator, and technical features were concerned. The original plan of the earlier council would have met the requirements of the Organising Committee and the British Commonwealth Games Federation. The joint Queen Elizabeth II Park plan met those same basic requirements more than marginally better, especially for swimming, and significantly better in the ancilliary services such as those for news coverage, parking, and the like.

The Queen Elizabeth II Park complex may not have been strictly necessary; but in fairness I am bound to say that it was functionally and aesthetically an improvement on the original separate alternatives.

The second near-crisis

The controversy that preceded and followed the cancellation of the proposed 1973 tour of New Zealand by a South African Rugby football team also affected the attitude of many people towards the Commonwealth Games, and for differing reasons. Pressure to take sides on the issue was exerted from certain sections of those for and against the tour.

The Organising Committee refused to become involved, but, as it was morally bound to do, prepared an assessment of the situation for its own benefit.

It is probable that, had the Rugby tour eventuated, a number of countries would have declined the invitation to compete in the Christchurch Games. The Organising Committee was resolved to proceed, no matter what. It believed it was morally, if not legally, bound to do so because New Zealand had unconditionally sought the right to be the host country.

There is little point in speculating on what might have happened. However, it should go on record that before the Rugby tour was cancelled, and on the assumption that it would proceed, insurance companies advised that they would not be able to complete arrangements to protect the Organising Committee against losses from ticket refunding or other risks. The Appeal and Fund-Raising Committees were again adversely affected by the controversy.

One must accept that political and governmental considerations outrank sporting interests. However, international sports administrators should not ignore the dangers inherent in voting to support a venue and later in talking about not participating and attending.

In view of the massive sums of money required to provide facilities and services, cities and countries may be deterred from offering themselves so freely in future. Another possibility is the formation of groupings of competing countries based solely on political compatibility. Such a development would rob sport of one of its great attributes, its universal ability to bring people together in the right spirit.

Security

Various circumstances necessitated an approach to security planning different from that of previous Games. For one thing, the Games Village was spread over 100 acres of parkland and its 2¼-mile fence-line itself would require frequent patrolling to discourage basically harmless but potentially irritating mischief. Competitors, we felt, were entitled to be free from annoyance and molestation, however harmless.

The security system was designed to ensure this, and to do a little more besides. The police maintained close contact, but happily there were no threats or incidents of any great consequence.

Precedence and protocol

A Commonwealth Games involves so many organisations and individuals that an order of precedence is essential. The order is established solely by the British Commonwealth Games Federation, even to the point of who sits where in what might be termed the V.I.P. areas, and who it is that makes the medal presentations at victory ceremonies.

Since the procedures were first framed in the 1930s many things have changed. The member countries of the Federation have developed a greater independence of national identity. More countries, and countries with a wide diversity of ethnic backgrounds, have become participants, and the standards, status, and costs are now so much higher that the event has become one of great significance to a host country. It is necessary only to point to the list of invitations to Heads of State, Heads of Government, and Cabinet Ministers prepared by the then Prime Minister of New Zealand, the Rt Hon. Norman Kirk, to understand the wider implications.

It is to the credit of the British Commonwealth Games Federation that its protocol procedures have always been sufficient for and appropriate to the occasion. No criticism is implied or intended when I suggest that in the future there must be provision for evolution and change. Future host cities and countries may well desire to exercise more influence in this area than has been customary in the past.

Finally, I wish to thank all those organisations and individuals who contributed to the successful completion of the Games project and whose loyalty, energy, and ability made it possible for me to discharge my responsibility as chairman.

I also extend best wishes to the Organising Committee of the XIth Commonwealth Games, and hope that their successful conclusion in Edmonton in 1978 will bring them as much pride and satisfaction as the Xth British Commonwealth Games brought to my committee, to Christchurch, and to all New Zealanders in 1974.

RONALD S. SCOTT

October 16, 1974.

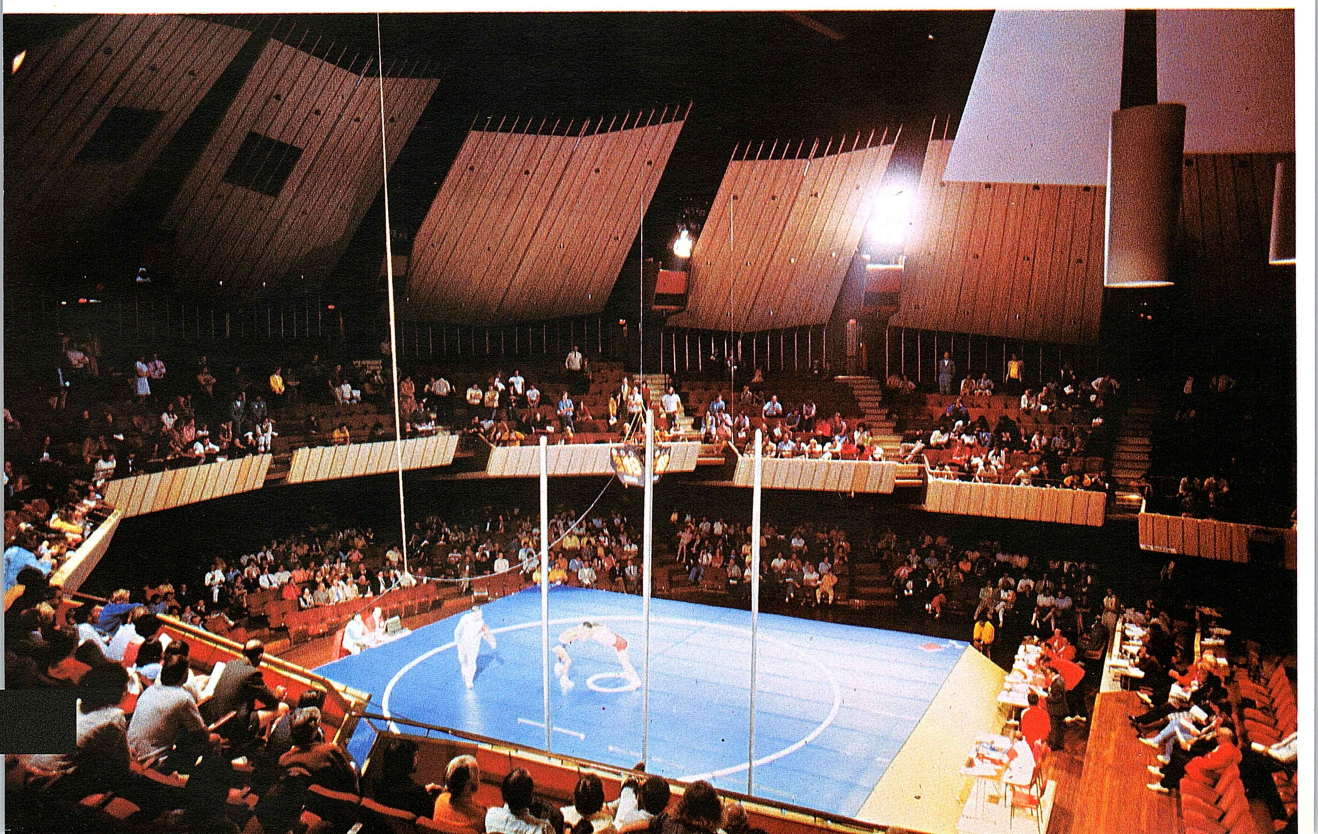


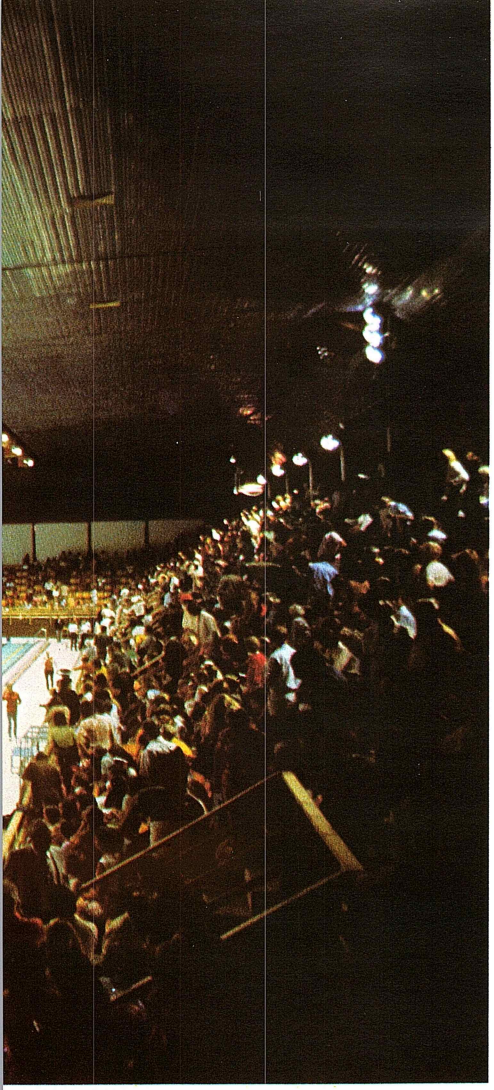
The Woolston Working Men's Club bowling green, venue of the bowls.

The New Zealand Army range at West Melton, venue for the full-bore rifle event.





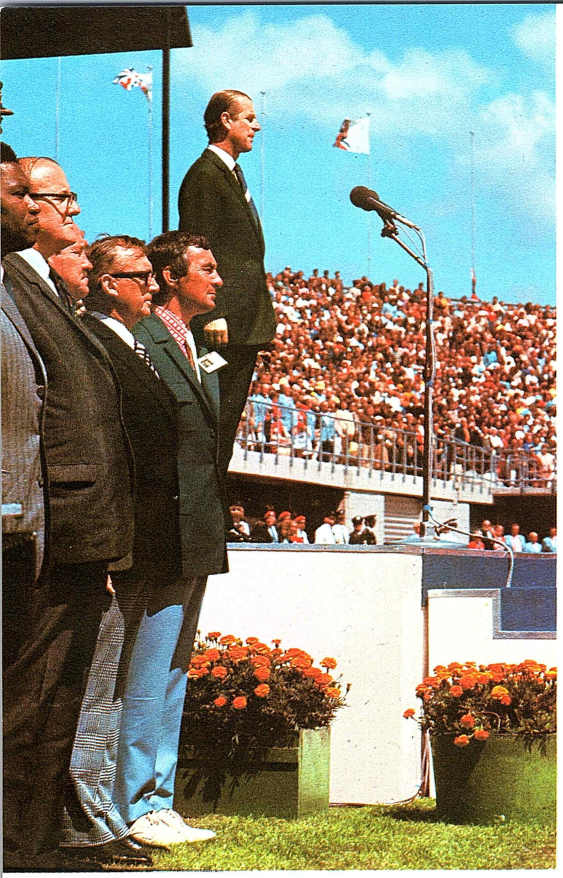






Four of the sports venues: the swimming hall at Queen Elizabeth II Park, Denton Park cycling velodrome, the auditorium of the Christchurch Town Hall, where the Games wrestling was held, and Cowles Stadium, with the badminton tournament in progress.



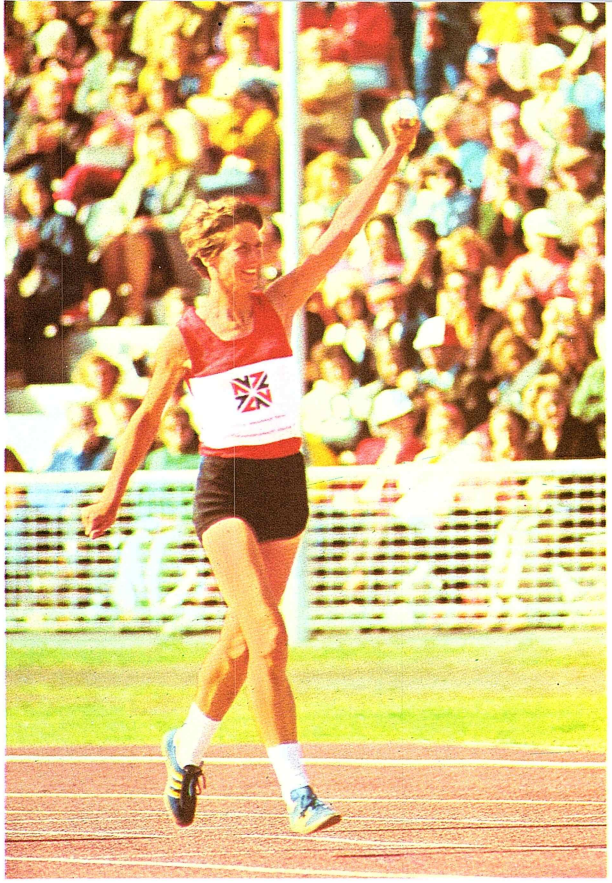


A traditional Maori challenge and welcome greeted the Duke of Edinburgh on entering the stadium at Queen Elizabeth II Park to declare the Games open. In attendance (at left) as the Duke formally opens the Games are Mr M. Mbathi, vice-chairman, Mr K. S. Duncan, honorary secretary, and Mr M. B. Phillips, honorary treasurer, of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, Mr C. L. S. Cross, chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association, and Mr R. S. Scott, chairman of the Organising Committee, Xth British Commonwealth Games.

BELOW: The flag of the Federation is marched in by bearers from the New Zealand Scottish Regiment.



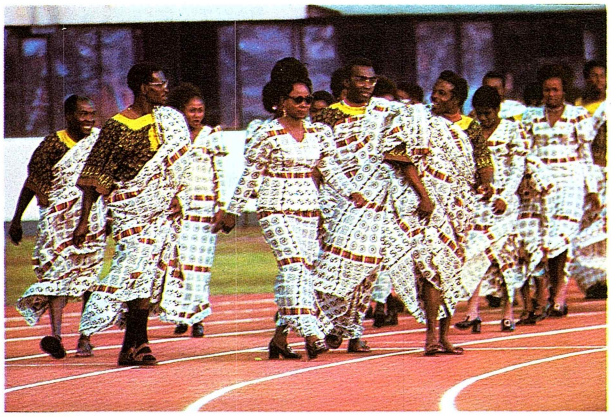




LEFT: The greenstone and silver baton containing the Queen's message is carried round the stadium, on the last stage of its journey from England, by Sylvia Potts, the New Zealand runner who fell when within feet of winning the 1500 metres event at the Edinburgh Games. BELOW: Fanfare by trumpeters of the Royal New Zealand Air Force Band.

BOTTOM RIGHT: As host country to the preceding British Commonwealth Games, Scotland led the march of athletes and team officials into the stadium. BELOW LEFT: Elements of national dress in team uniforms contributed much to the rich colour of the scene. The teams shown here are from Ghana and Malawi.











The wild rush of 2500 children, whose red, white, and blue plastic capes quickly resolved into a huge Games symbol in the centre of the arena, set the keynote for the colourful opening. The Band of the New Zealand Army and the National Band of New Zealand, the Maori display group, and even the liberated pigeons added colour and animation, and the bright uniforms of New Zealand's women athletes must have startled their predecessors of more conservative days.











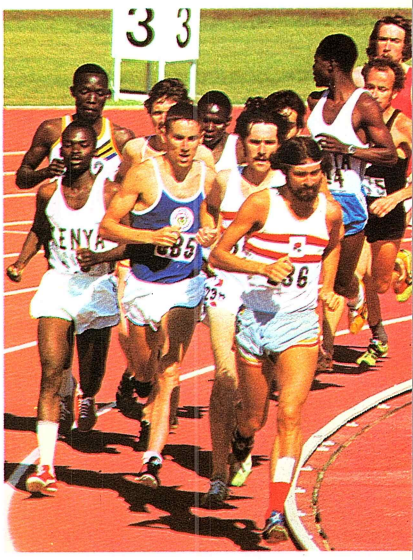
RIGHT: Filbert Bayi (Tanzania) won the 1500 metres, and broke a long-standing world record, from the front—here a long way in front of his pursuers.

MIDDLE LEFT: John Kipkurgat (Kenya), 410, narrowly wins the 800 metres from Mike Boit (Kenya) and John Walker (New Zealand). RIGHT: David Bedford (England) leads Brendan Foster (England), Ian Stewart (Scotland), and Paul Mose (Kenya) in the 5000 metres final. Ben Jipcho (Kenya), third last at this stage, won from Foster and David Black (England).

BELOW: Raelene Boyle (Australia) retains the first of her two sprint titles, the 100 metres, from Andrea Lynch (England) and Denise Robertson (Australia).



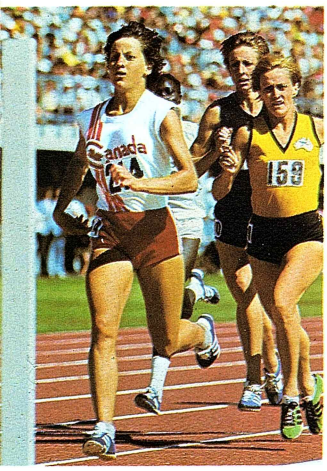


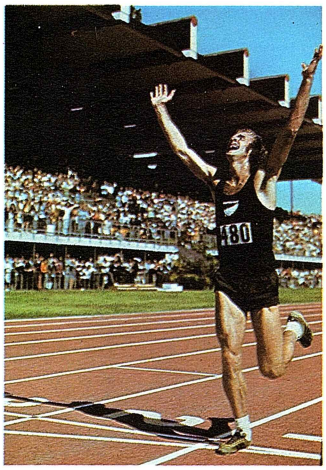




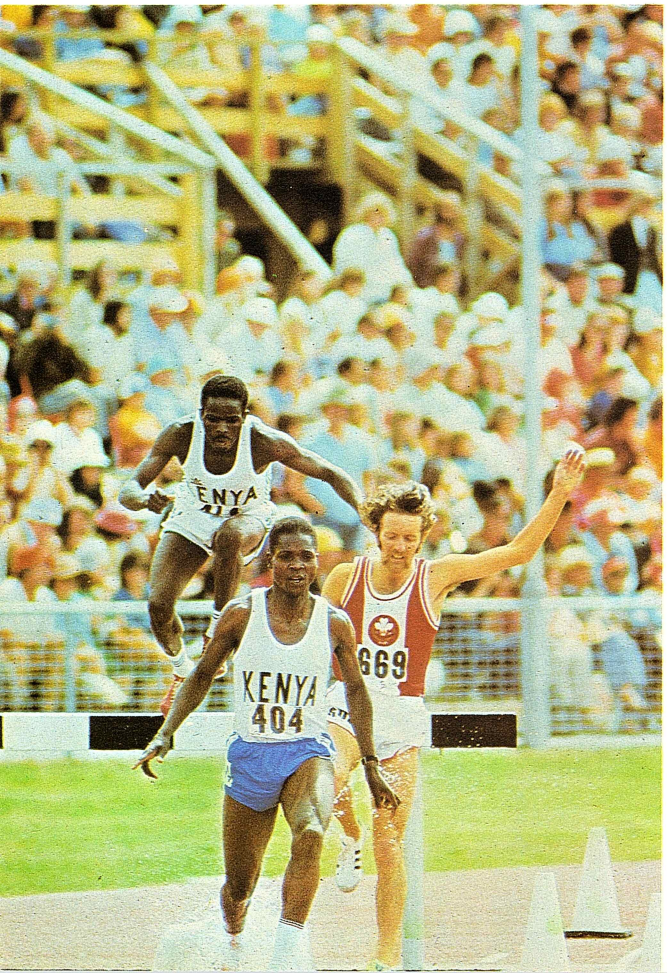












TOP LEFT: The last event of the pentathlon, the 200 metres, in which Mary Peters (Northern Ireland), running second in this group to Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria), took the points necessary to retain her title. TOP RIGHT: Glenda Reiser (Canada), the winner, is followed by Sabina Chebichi (Kenya), fifth, in the 1500 metres final. Thelma Wright (Canada), 230, was third.

MIDDLE LEFT: Maureen Crowley (Canada) leads the medal winners in the 800 metres final: Charlene Rendina (Australia), gold; Sue Haden (New Zealand), silver; and Sabina Chebichi (Kenya), bronze. RIGHT: Richard Tayler's joyful finish to his fine run in the 10,000 metres.

BELOW LEFT: First, second, and third in the 3000 metres steeplechase, Ben Jipcho (Kenya), John Davies (Wales), and Evans Mogaka (Kenya) take the water jump in their finishing order. ABOVE: Donald Baird (Australia), top "bowman" in the pole vault.







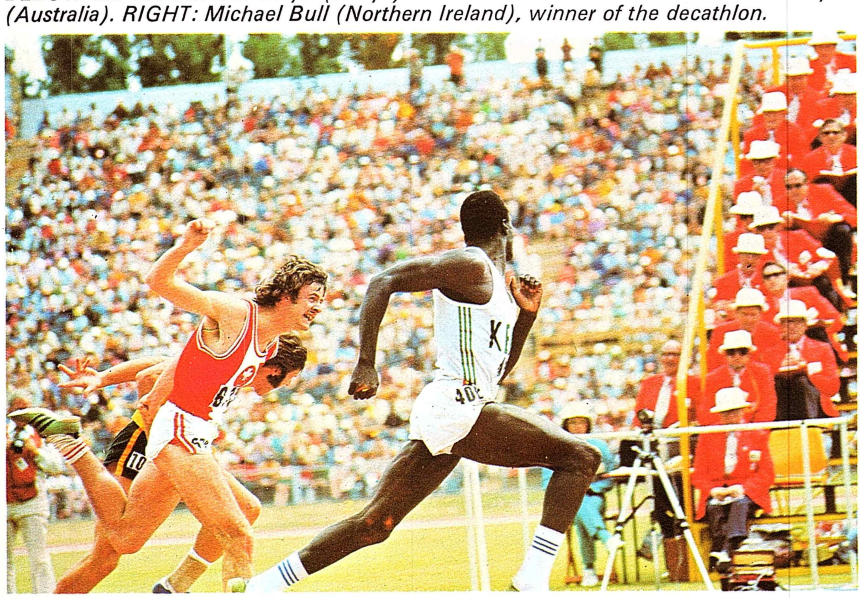




TOP: Jack Foster (New Zealand), second, and Ian Thompson (England), the winner, are at the left in this view of the marathon field. At right, the Queen presents the bronze medal to Richard Mabuza (Swaziland).

MIDDLE: Three of England's gold medal winners, Charles Clover (javelin), Alan Pascoe (400 metres hurdles), and Geoff Capes (shot).

BELOW LEFT: Patwel Kimaiyo (Kenya) wins the 110 metres hurdles from Berwyn Price (Wales) and Maxwell Binnington (Australia). RIGHT: Michael Bull (Northern Ireland), winner of the decathlon.

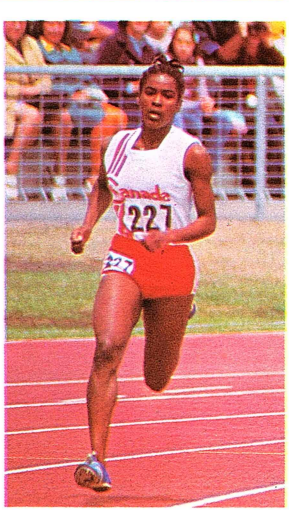






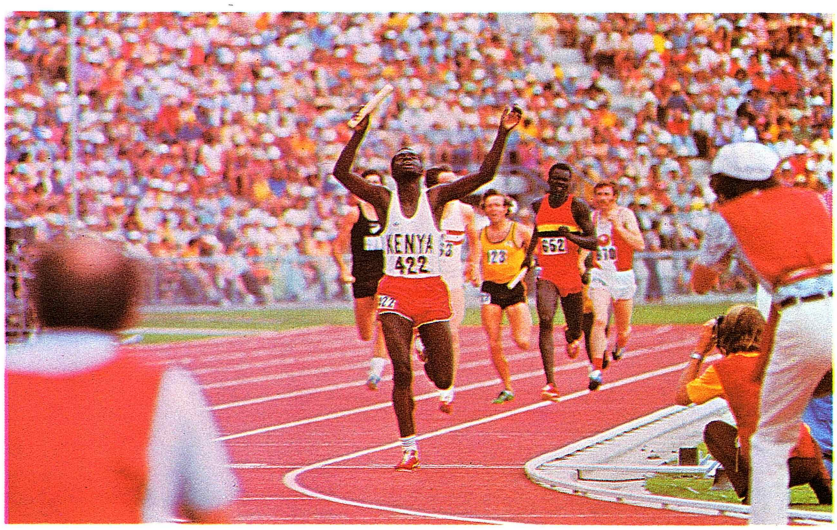










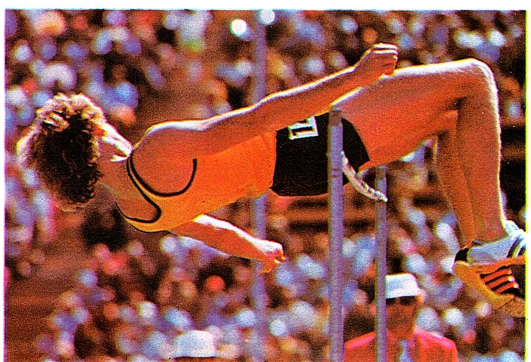


TOP LEFT: Petra Rivers (Australia), who retained her javelin title. RIGHT: Barbara Lawton (England), first in the high jump.

SECOND ROW, LEFT: The Queen presents the medals for the women's 100 metres hurdles to Gaye Dell (Australia), silver, Judy Vernon (England), gold, and Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria), bronze. CENTRE: Yvonne Saunders (Canada), gold medallist in the 400 metres. RIGHT: Ian Chipchase (England), hammer champion.

ABOVE: Mohinder Singh Gill, India's only entrant in track and field, winning the silver medal in the triple jump and Julius Sang anchoring Kenya to the gold medals ahead of England and Uganda in the 4 x 400 metres relay.

RIGHT: Gordon Windeyer (Australia) winning the high jump.

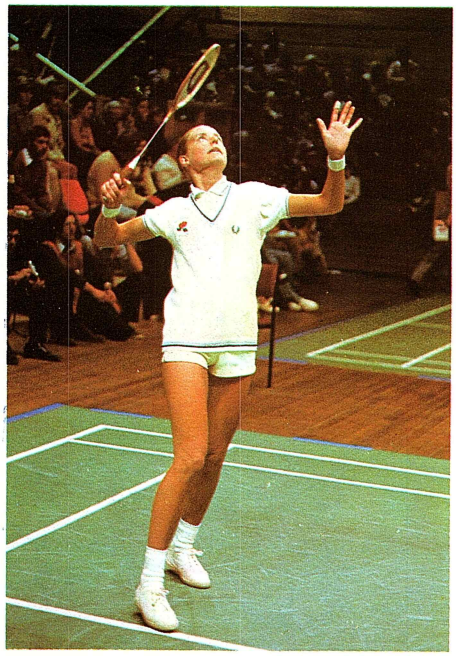


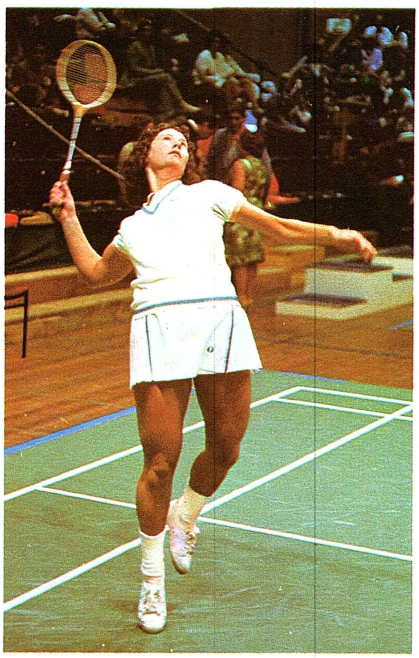


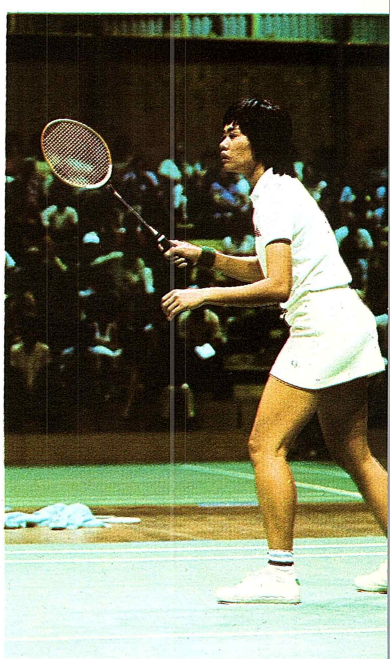
LEFT: Medallists in the badminton men's singles—Jamie Paulson (Canada), silver; Punch Gunalan (Malaysia), gold; Derek Talbot (England), bronze.

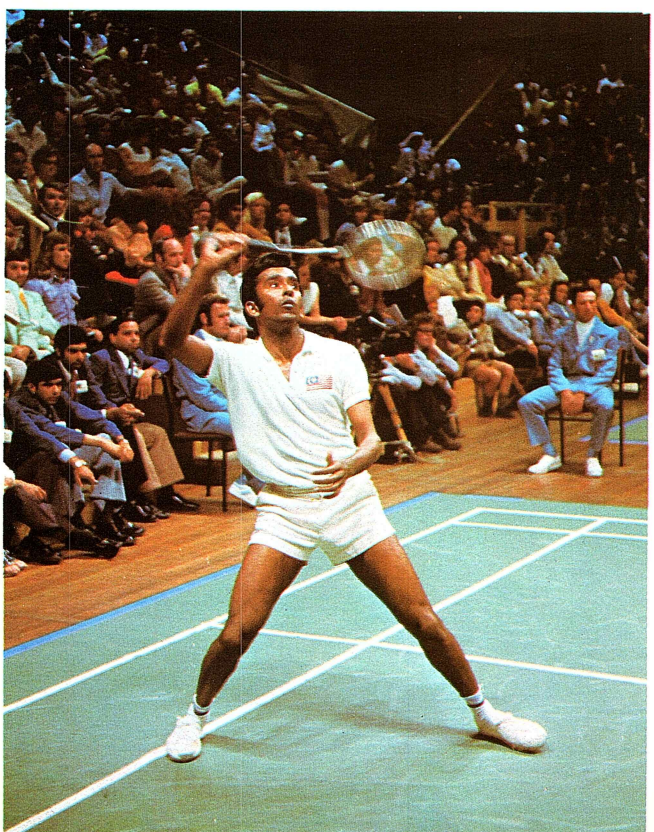
MIDDLE: First, second, and third respectively in the women's singles—Mrs Gillian Gilks (England), Miss Margaret Beck (England), and Miss Sylvia Ng (Malaysia).

BELOW: Punch Gunalan in play in the final, and the all-English women's and men's doubles finals in progress. Mrs Gilks and Miss Beck (far court) beat Mrs Susan Whetnall and Miss Margaret Boxall, and Talbot and Elliot Stuart (near court) beat Raymond Stevens and Michael Tredgett.

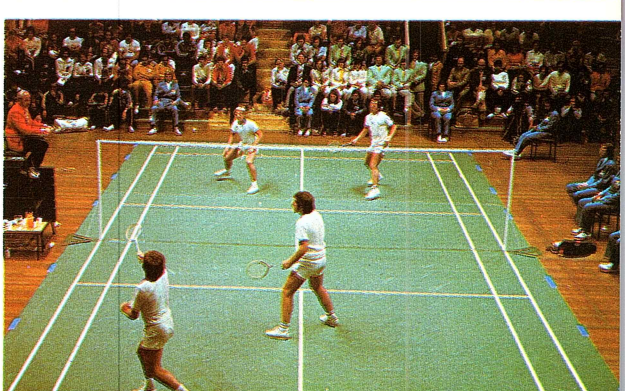


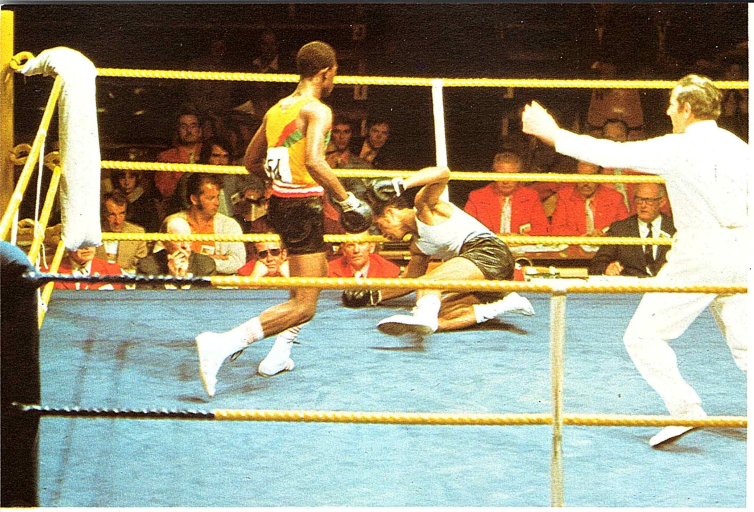


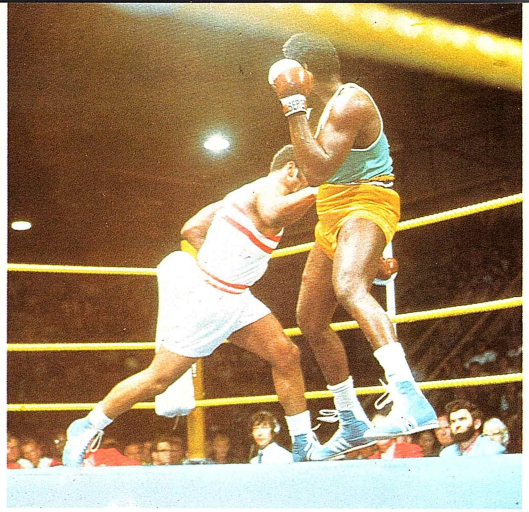


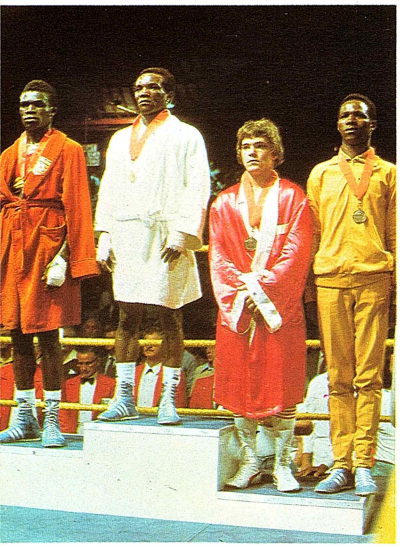


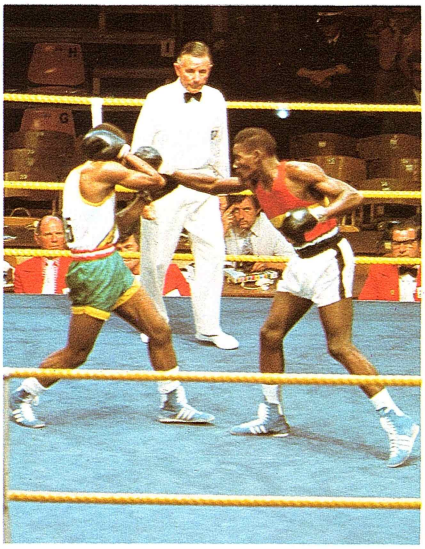


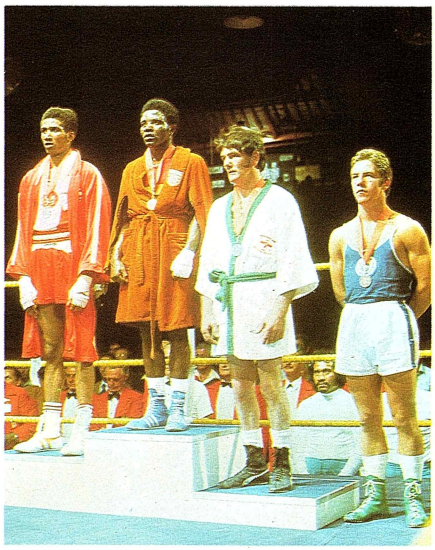


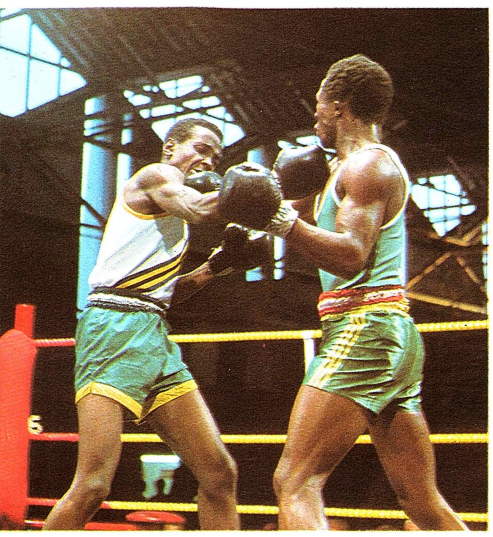


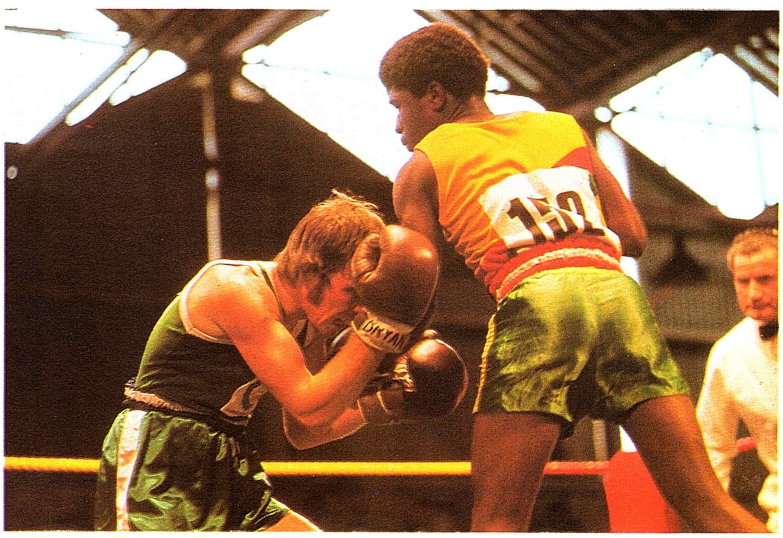










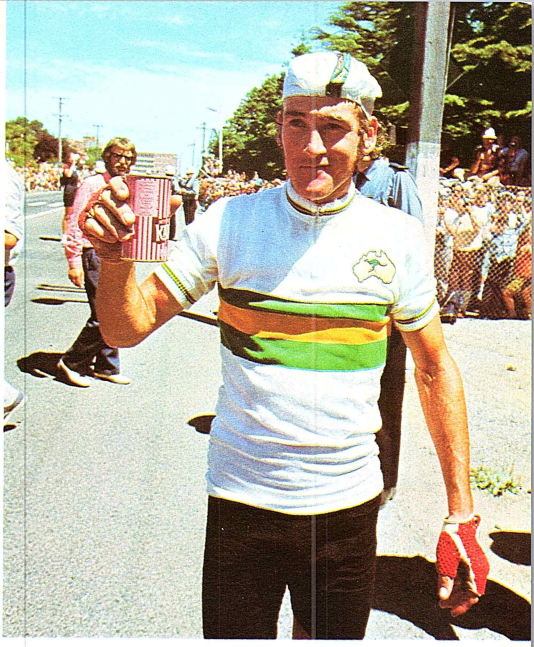


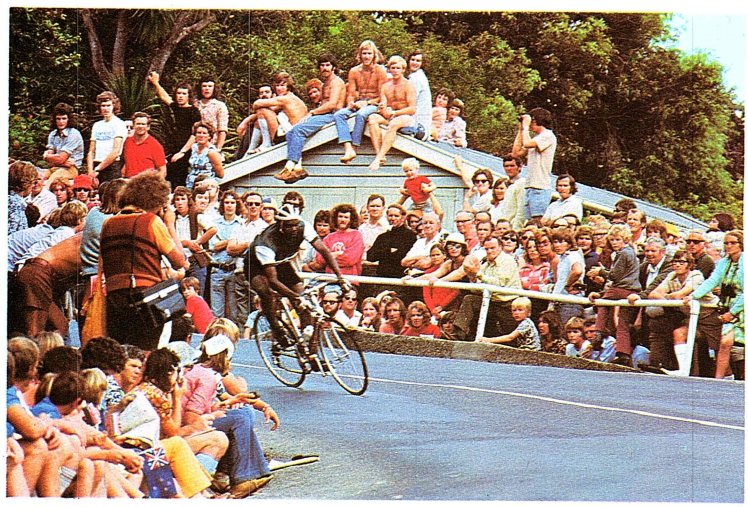
TOP LEFT: Lotti Mwale (Zambia), winner of the light middleweight class, knocks out Nio Mare (Cook Islands). RIGHT: The heavyweight final, in which Neville Meade (England) beat Fatai Ayinla (Nigeria).

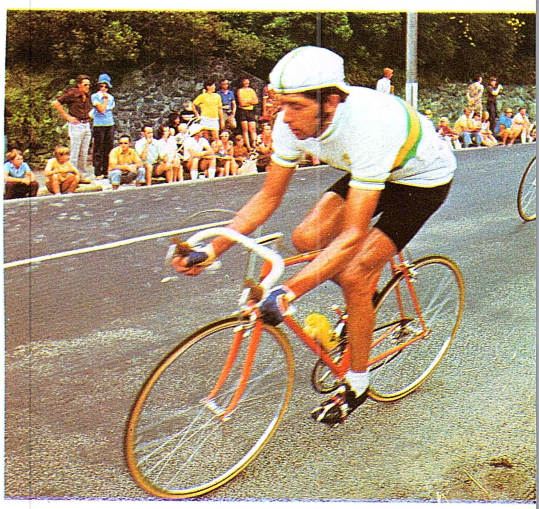
MIDDLE LEFT: The featherweight medallists — Shadrack Odhiambo (Uganda), silver; Eddie Ndukwu (Nigeria), gold; Dale Anderson (Canada) and Samuel Mbugua (Kenya), bronze. CENTRE: Ayub Kalule (Uganda), gold medallist in the lightweights (right), meets William Lyimo (Tanzania). RIGHT: The top welterweights—Errol McKenzie (Wales), silver; Muhamad Muruli (Uganda), gold; John Rodgers (Northern Ireland) and Steven Cooney (Scotland), bronze.

BELOW LEFT: Obisia Nwakpa (Nigeria), right, winner of the light welterweight class, exchanges punches with Robert Mwakosya (Tanzania). RIGHT: David Larmour (Northern Ireland), flyweight gold medallist, covers up against Timothy Feruka (Zambia).







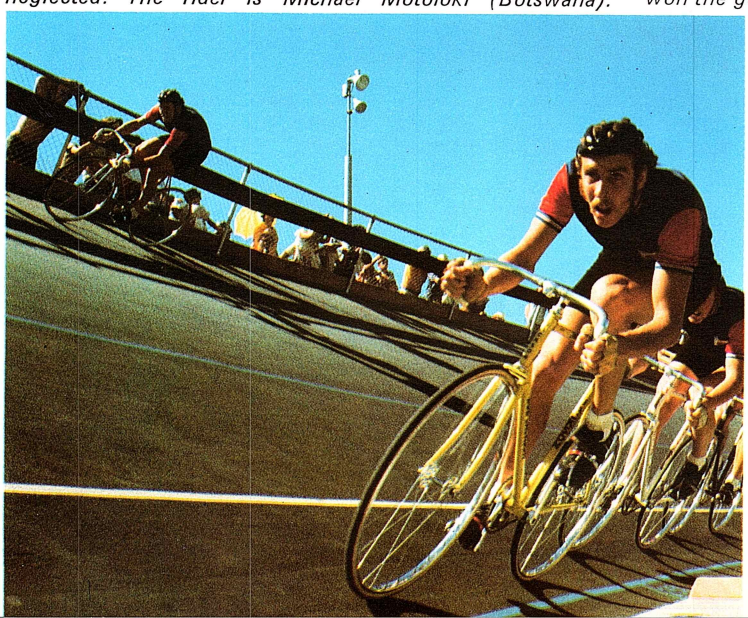


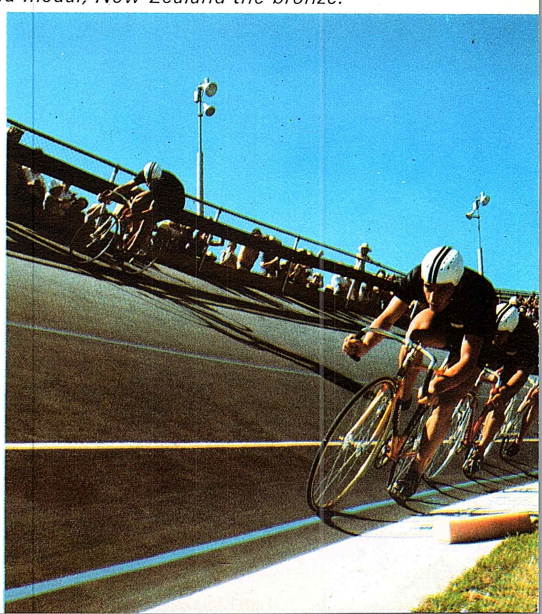
TOP LEFT: Clyde Sefton (Australia), winner of the gruelling road race, leads Philip Griffiths (England), second, past the corner where several riders crashed into the protective bales of straw on the steep hill section. RIGHT: Sefton relaxes after the race.

RIGHT: Remo Sansonetti (Australia), who took the bronze medal in the road race.

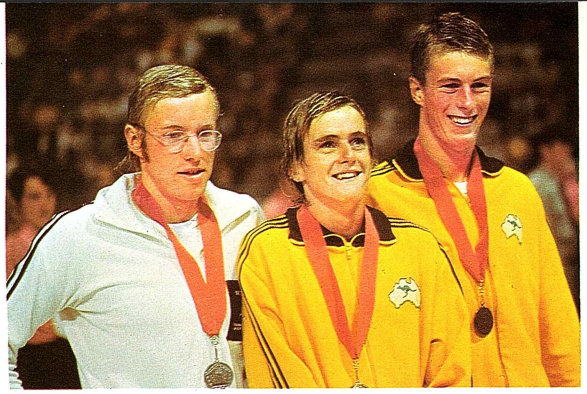
MIDDLE LEFT: Few vantage points along the course were neglected. The rider is Michael Motoloki (Botswana).

BELOW Two of the successful pursuit teams. England (left) won the gold medal, New Zealand the bronze.

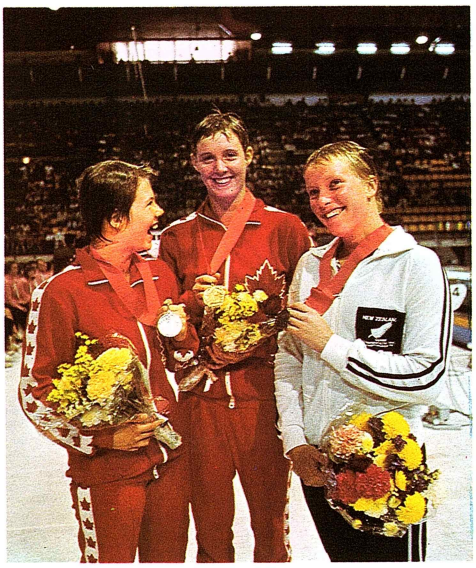
















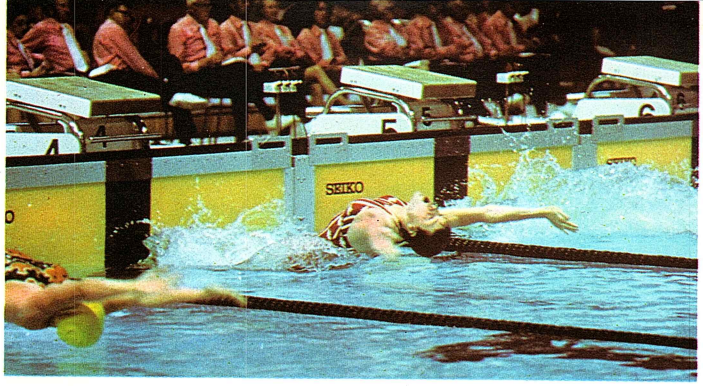


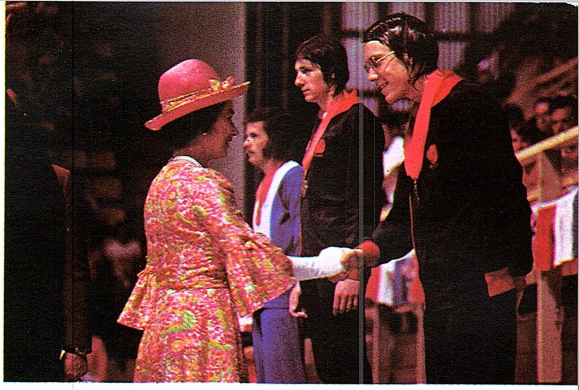
TOP: Stephen Holland (Australia) finishes the 1500 metres freestyle race in which he set a world record for 800 metres. At right he is on the victory dais with Mark Treffers (New Zealand), second, and Stephen Badger (Australia), third.

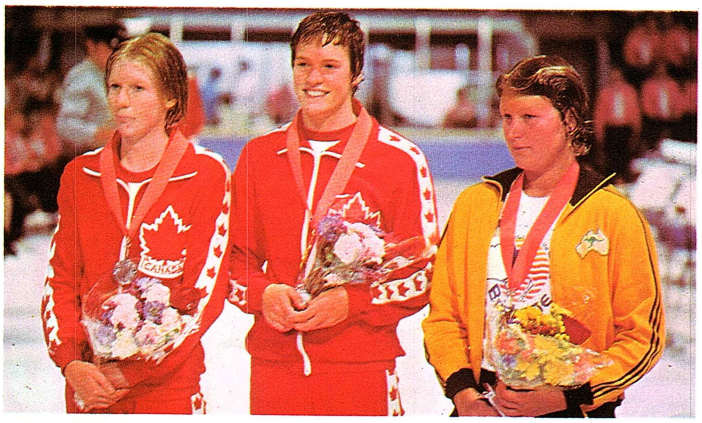
SECOND ROW: The swimming hall viewed from behind the band enclosure, and the double medal winners in the women's individual medley races—Becky Smith (Canada), silver; Leslie Cliff (Canada), gold; and Susan Hunter (New Zealand), bronze.

ABOVE: The brilliant young Australian freestyle swimmers, Jenny Turrall (left) and Sonya Gray.

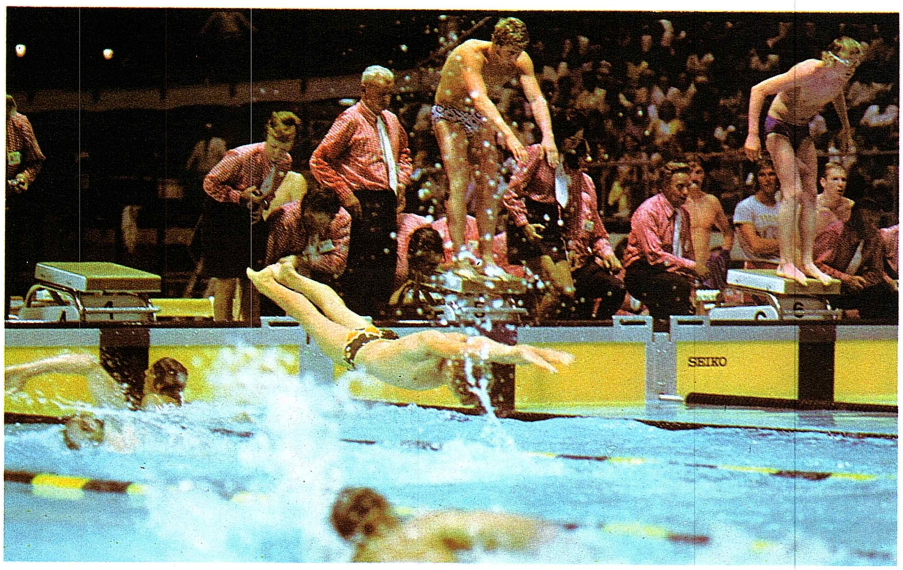
LEFT: All Canada in the springboard dive—Beverley Boys (silver), Cindy Shatto (gold), and Teri York (bronze).

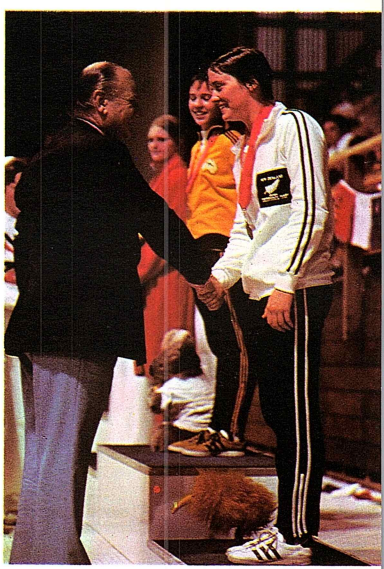












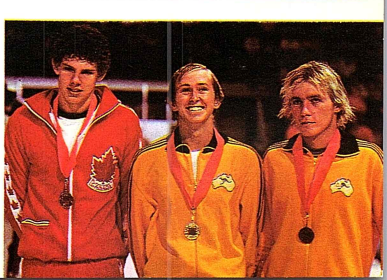
TOP LEFT: Wendy Cook (Canada), who broke the world record for 100 metres backstroke during the medley relay, takes off for one of her three gold medals. RIGHT: The placed men in the 100 metres breaststroke receive their medals from the Queen—David Wilkie (Scotland), silver; David Leigh (England), gold; Paul Naisby (England), bronze.

SECOND ROW (from left): The 100 metres backstroke and 100 metres breaststroke medallists—Donna-Marie Gurr (Canada), silver; Wendy Cook (Canada), gold; Linda Young (Australia), bronze; Marian Stuart (Canada), silver; Christine Gaskell (England), gold; Sandra Dickie (Scotland), bronze.

ABOVE: Australia has a winning lead in the 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay. RIGHT: Jenny Turrall (centre), and Wendy Quirk (Canada) and Jaynie Parkhouse (New Zealand), who followed her home in the 400 metres freestyle, receive the congratulations of Mr J. E. Davies.

RIGHT UPPER: Canada's winning freestyle relay team—Anne Jardin, Judy Wright, Becky Smith, and Gail Amundrud. LOWER: Steve Pickell (Canada), Mark Tonelli (Australia), and Bradford Cooper (Australia), who won the silver, gold, and bronze medals respectively in the 100 metres backstroke.

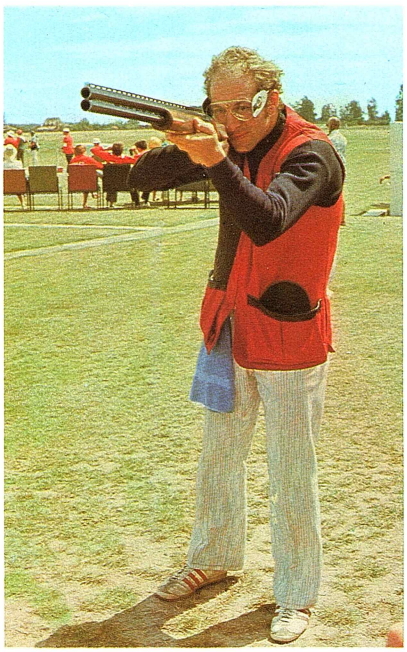






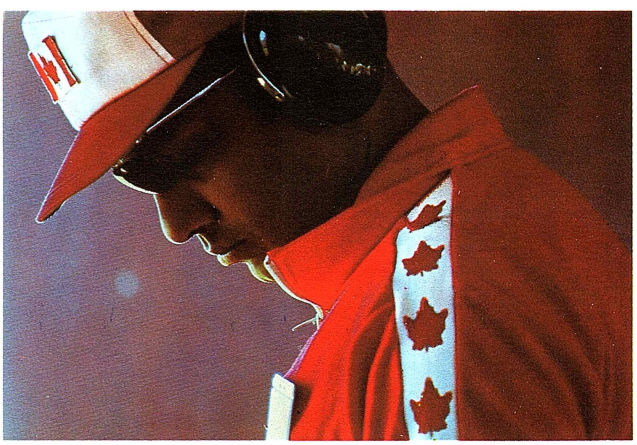












TOP LEFT: Norman Harrison (Australia), 40, the silver medallist, and Brian Weld (Scotland), 102, firing in the free pistol event. RIGHT: Maurice Gordon (New Zealand) is honoured in the traditional way after his win in the full-bore rifle event.

MIDDLE LEFT: Victory ceremony for the skeet shooters—Joe Neville (England), silver; Harry Willsie (Canada), gold; Robin Bailey (Australia), bronze. CENTRE: John Primrose (Canada), who won the clay target trap event. RIGHT: Yvonne Gowland (Australia), first in the small-bore rifle, is flanked on the victory dais by William Watkins (Wales), second, and Alister Allan (Scotland), third.

BELOW LEFT: The Duke of Edinburgh chatting with Ronald Bevan (Wales) and officials at Yaldhurst. RIGHT: Jules Sobrian, captain of the Canadian team, who won the gold medal in the free pistol and the silver in the rapid fire.

Christchurch portents — a U.K. observer's view

BY IAN WOOLDRIDGE IN "COMMONWEALTH"

Voted "Sports Writer of the Year" in Britain in 1972, Ian Wooldridge has been with the London "Daily Mail" since 1959, first as cricket correspondent for eight years and since then as its sports columnist. He has been a journalist since 1948. He covered the Commonwealth Games at Christchurch for his newspaper.

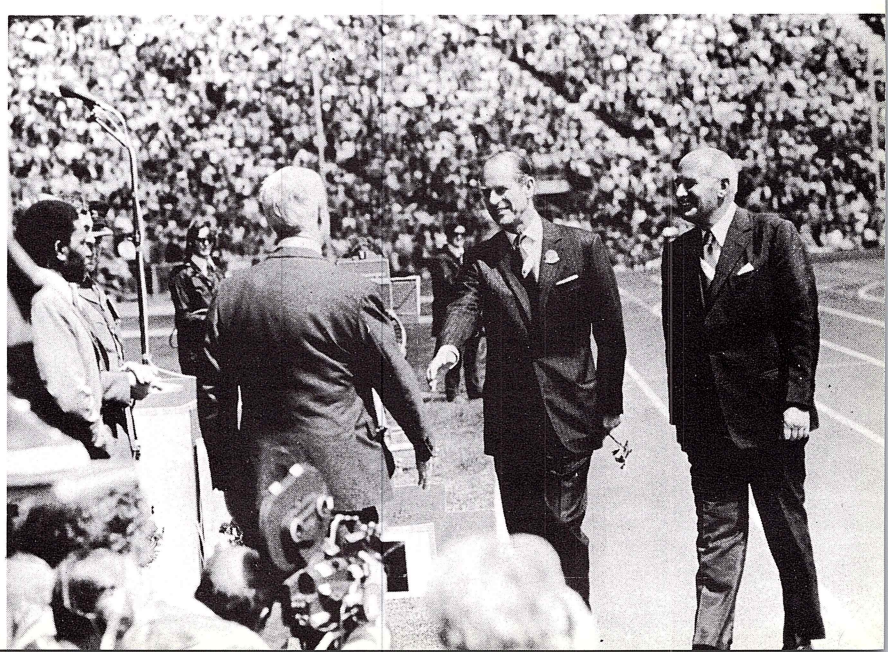
The Tenth Commonwealth Games were planned and staged in Christchurch, New Zealand, just a few miles inland from the point where the *Charlotte Jane* had dropped the first English settlers 124 years earlier. If this failed to ring romantic bells for the Jamaicans or Ugandans it did not, at first, do much for the hard corps of United Kingdom observers, either. Seasoned sports-writers deposited their dented typewriters in a variety of far-flung motels, hired cars to inspect the even further-flung venues of combat, and returned, chastened, to predict an imminent disaster.

The place was friendly and pretty. It was a kind of Cheltenham with wider streets and narrower licensing laws. But what it lacked was the bustle, panic, and eve-of-show nerves inseparable from the promotion of anything as big as a Commonwealth, an Asian, a Pan-American, or an Olympic Games. No-one seemed to be shouting. The disaster was the prediction. Two weeks later almost every journalist, most officials, and a large majority of the competitors were declaring the Christchurch Games the friendliest, the most efficient, and generally the best they had yet attended in the Commonwealth series.

My own judgment not only agreed with this but went further: that in a fortnight of cool administration, following six years of sane planning, Christchurch, New Zealand, had shown the world how to beat "gigantism." At last we had seen a civic community with enough self-assurance and housekeeping know-how to put an end to the ludicrous rat-race of these huge international sports affairs.

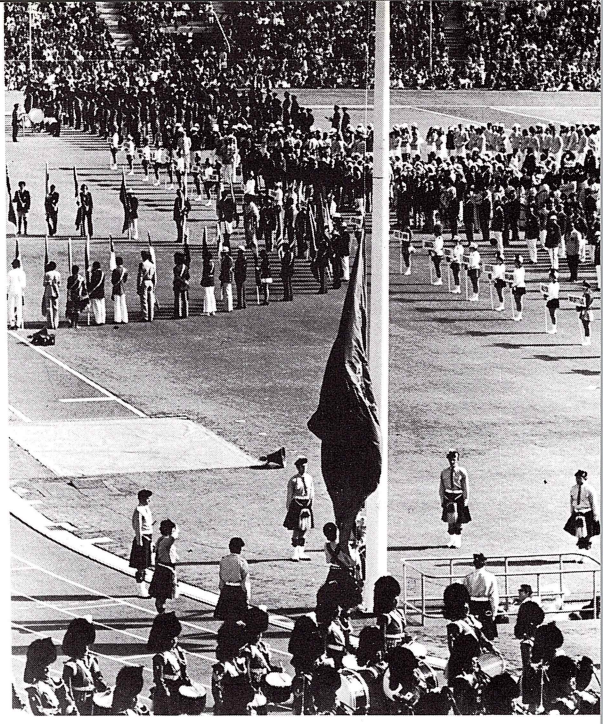
The strive to outstrip

The recent trend, at Commonwealth as well as the other Games, had seen each host city strive to outstrip its immediate predecessor in every aspect of presentation. The stadia had to be bigger and more dramatic, the roads leading to them wider and faster. The Village accommodating the athletes had to be taller and larger and wired up from shopping-precinct to loo with the latest pop music. The civic receptions had to be more lavish, the free meals served in five courses instead of three, the free transport system so all-embracing that even the



The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Governor-General of New Zealand, Sir Denis Blundell, is greeted by Sir Alexander Ross as he arrives to open the Games.





Significant moments of the opening ceremony. The flag of the British Commonwealth Games Federation is raised on the main flagpole, and Warwick Nicholl, captain of the New Zealand team, holding a corner of his national flag, takes the Games oath on behalf of all the competitors.

new road systems could not cope with the bumper-to-bumper hospitality cars.

The climax of this insane spiral was seen at the Munich Olympics of 1972 which, while admittedly three times larger than a Commonwealth Games, gave notice of grinding the whole system to a halt. Their total expenditure of £360,000,000, which included £21,000,000 on a synthetic-fibre roof which even then failed to protect spectators in the athletics stadium from rain, will leave federal and municipal bills these next ten years. One year later, when I returned to look at the athletes' Village, not one in five of those luxurious apartments had been sold to private buyers.

Impression of a country-town fair

New Zealand watched it all, quietly, and learned. It was because of this that our initial impression of Christchurch was of a country-town fair. They had certainly constructed a new athletics stadium to accommodate 34,000 and a new swimming pool to hold 5,000. But the one backed on to the other, to save expense, and much of the seating was temporary. The neighbouring park for 6,000 cars was not concreted. Much of it, by now, will have been ploughed up for horticulture.

No new elaborate lawns were laid out for the bowls competitions. The Woolston Working Men's Club, which is somewhat more elegant than it sounds, coped with that section of the Games without breaking sweat. No glittering new sports hall was erected for the wrestlers. They grappled, contentedly as always, seeing nothing beyond the area laid down in their rule book. This is just as well since they were on the Town Hall stage. The resounding hall used for the boxing is now back in use for sheep auctions. The badminton competitors had no complaints about the wooden building in which they were expected to perform. The floor was perfect and that's all they cared about.

"Free-loading" kept to minimum

So it went on. The free-loading for guests and press was kept to a minimum. Souvenirs were sold at a maximum. Two months after the Games, Christchurch, New Zealand, announced a *profit* of $300,000 and said, calmly, that they were now going to reimburse some of the many officials who, until that stage, had given all their services free of charge.

It was almost as if the Gideon's Bible Company had declared a record dividend. Or British Rail had broken even. It was, unquestionably, the miracle of modern Games promotions where enormous expenditure had generally been "justified" in the name of civic publicity and anything as obscure as "profit" had been ruled out from the very first day of the venture. It won for Christchurch the unbuyable accolade of having presented the Tenth *Common-sense* Games.

What occurred on the track

Nothing more timely has happened in the history of Commonwealth sport, for what occurred on the track and in the boxing ring proved conclusively that the economics of the affair *had* to change if the Games were to survive. What we witnessed was not the emergence but the arrival of Black Africa. It had started as recently as only 14 years previously with the world looking down the Appian Way from the Arch of Constantine in Rome to catch the first glimpse of the man who was going to win the marathon in the 1960 Olympics. The experts had narrowed the possibility down to an Australian, an American, a Belgian, and two Britishers, with maybe one or two Iron Curtain contenders as long-shot outsiders.

The figure to emerge sent everyone chasing for programmes and record books to discover not only his name and his age and his previous achievements, if any, over a marathon course, but what country he came from. He was certainly black and he was wearing no shoes—but that is where the obvious information finished. It was, of course, Abebe Bikila, of Ethiopia, whose name appeared in a number of London newspapers the following morning as anything from Baby Balika to Bakira Adobe.

Commanding African athletes

The irony of an Ethiopian running to victory up Mussolini's old high street was, at the time, probably more interesting than significant. But we soon learned. Those who did not, learned it in full at Christchurch. Black Africa took 52 medals, of which 15 were gold. They also produced the two athletes of the Games, namely Ben Jipcho of Kenya and Filbert Bayi of Tanzania. There were, of course, others, just as there were supreme performances by Australians, English, Canadians, Jamaicans, and New Zealanders. But none would argue that Jipcho and Bayi had rivals when it came to deciding the commanding figures.

Jipcho runs as dominantly on the track as Sobers commands the crease at cricket. His style is colossal, his technique nearer intellectual than good, and his stamina simply dismaying for any opponent ranged against him. He took the 5000 metres and the steeplechase with a smile on his face. There seemed no possibility that he could be beaten on the final day when the 1500 metres race was to be run in front of a packed stadium which included most of the Royal Family, in-laws included.

Bayi, we knew, was fast. How fast, how unorthodox and how courageous no one knew at all. He came off the line at the start of the metric mile as though it were the 100 metres sprint and merely kept running. To the critics, watching through binoculars and cigarette smoke, it was insane. Running was all about tactics that involved drawing opponents, shadowing opponents, boxing opponents in, not getting boxed in yourself, shattering opponents mentally, killing off stubborn opponents with psychological bursts of sprinting, and hounding other opponents until they faltered with anxiety.

"The greatest run I have ever seen"

Bayi did none of these things. Bayi just ran. He ran so fast that no one ever came up to his shoulder. He ran so fast that he smashed the world record in the Blue Riband event on the track. His time was 3 minutes 32.2 seconds and that, to every middle-distance runner in training in the world, was simply awesome. Dr. Roger Bannister, the first four-minute miler in history, was in the audience. "That," he said afterwards, "was the greatest run I have ever seen."

The Games ended in a chaos of celebration, but what was apparent to those who plan these things was that after the next, already scheduled for Edmonton, Canada, in 1978, the old pattern must change. Until now the African nations have always been guests, but by 1982 they will have to be hosts. It could be Nairobi or Lagos or, by then, one of three other cities. But the old familiar pattern has gone.

New Zealand's ultimate triumph, therefore, was twofold. They proved the apparently unprovable: that given intelligent planning, a cool nerve, good will, and no desire to outstrip the Joneses, a tight national budget does not prevent a country hosting a major sports spectacular. They also made half a worldful of friends which, ultimately, was the conspicuous difference between Christchurch 1974 and the Munich of 1972.

How the Games were financed

BY MURRAY F. HUNTER, CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

When it became known that the accounts of the Xth British Commonwealth Games would show a sizeable balance of income over expenditure, most New Zealanders were pleasantly surprised; as the preceding article by Mr Ian Wooldridge would suggest, the information seems to have been almost startling to interested observers overseas.

It is, of course, unusual for such an event as the Commonwealth Games to show a profit; to do so at a time of unparalleled inflation—when, throughout the years of planning and building, costs were rising month by month and week by week—may indeed justify the surprise that has been expressed.

Many people ask how it was done. The answer, as I try to give it here, will not, unfortunately, be a sure guide to future organisers of Commonwealth Games or any other similarly large, and expensive, sports festival.

A national effort

It hardly needs to be said that minute care was given to every detail of financial planning. It does need to be emphasised that every section of the Games organisation responsible for the spending of money co-operated fully and unreservedly in a budgetary control that must often have been irksome.

But the final answer is to be found in the people of New Zealand themselves—not just the people of Christchurch and Canterbury —and the way they took the Games to their hearts as a matter of national concern and pride. I refer not only to the thousands who threw themselves into the hard work of organising countless money-raising projects, but to the great mass of New Zealanders who supported all these efforts so generously and then further showed their enthusiasm and good will by attending the Games in record numbers.

In 1969 the Commonwealth Games Promotion Society prepared a detailed budget based on finance reports from the Organising Committees of Cardiff (1958), Perth (1962), and Jamaica (1966). Approval and support were sought from Canterbury local bodies and the central Government.

The delegation that went to the Edinburgh Games to present the case for New Zealand was armed with an assurance of a contribution from the New Zealand Government of $200,000 (and up to a further $75,000 in the event of a deficit) and a guarantee of $200,000 funded pro rata by 30 of the 31 city, county, and borough councils in the Canterbury Province.

The Christchurch City Council underwrote the project against loss. Revenue from ticket sales, television rights, and other concessions was estimated at $500,000, and a

The Finance Committee of the Games Organisation. STANDING: K. F. S. Cox, N. R. Searell, J. J. Mercer, G. Williamson, Miss I. Murray. SEATED: J. S. Clark (secretary), M. F. Hunter (chairman), E. C. Robinson, (deputy chairman), H. P. Smith (treasurer), A. I. Cottrell. ABSENT: W. H. Broadhead, B. C. Lee, E. G. Stonestreet, D. R. Dowell, D. H. Warren.







An early boost to the finances. The chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of New Zealand, Mr D. O. Whyte, centre, hands a cheque for $30,000 to the Prime Minister (Sir Keith Holyoake) in July, 1971, as a contribution to the Games appeal.

RIGHT: The Hon. J. K. McAlpine, chairman of the Appeal Committee.

fund-raising target of $250,000 brought the total to $1,150,000. This compares with the actual 1974 income figure of $3,532,686.

The Organising Committee was appointed in 1970. As its sub-committees were established, each was required to examine the budget figure estimated for it and make recommendations for amendment to the Finance Committee. By this time a strong Finance Committee had been formed, comprising city business and professional men, bankers, and two representatives of local bodies. Its task was to establish the budget, institute accounting systems and budgetary controls, and plan for an income to meet estimated expenditure.

Difficulties of estimating

Individual members of the Finance Committee shared with other committees the complex and perplexing task of forecasting costs of an event three and a half years ahead and of a scale and nature that none had encountered before. Each of the Organising Committee's 25 committees was required to have a qualified accountant as secretary, treasurer, or chairman, giving a complete coverage of professional expertise.

It soon became apparent that distance from sources of supply, delays in delivery, inflation, and, particularly, ever-rising standards of facilities and equipment required for international competition, were factors which could not have been fully measured in the pre-Edinburgh calculations. Nor had all the problems involved in reaching accurate sub-committee budget assessments been fully anticipated. It was to be late 1973 before some requirements were finalised. One of the Finance Committee's less easy tasks was to keep all proposals for expenditure down to a reasonable minimum.

Successive budgets were prepared as estimates were brought up to date. The first budget to be made public was No. A4 in December, 1972. This showed that total estimated expenditure had risen to $2,400,000, which included a contingency figure of $110,000 and a 15 per cent inflation factor on unexpended items of $140,714.

The main increases at this stage were in



Another financial milestone. The general manager of the New Zealand National Airways Corporation (Mr D. A. Patterson), accompanied by the district manager for Air New Zealand (Mr J. S. Rawson), hands to Mr Ron Scott a cheque for $10,000 as the sales of tickets for the Games top the million-dollar mark. Miss Fern McCall, of Christchurch, whose purchase of $341 worth of tickets took the sales past $1,000,000, shares in the jubilation.

Headquarters administration, catering, Village and venue improvements, and temporary modifications.

Changes of plan

In August, 1971, the plan to convert Lancaster Park to a temporary stadium was being seriously questioned. The costs of modifying the shape of the ground, demolishing stands, laying a temporary synthetic track, and subsequently restoring the ground to its original form were found to be much heavier than expected. Such heavy expenditure on facilities that left no permanent improvements could not be justified.

Agreement was eventually reached with the Christchurch City Council to build an athletics stadium on the Merry Estate—Porritt Park, as it was to be named. The Organising Committee's contribution was to be $650,000. When a new City Council was elected to office late in 1971 and discarded this plan, the Organising Committee maintained its contribution to the new venue at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

Cost of security

By the time budget A6 was produced in November, 1973, the expenditure estimate had risen to nearly $2,900,000. This included provision for a maximum attendance of 2000 athletes and officials, and, for the first time, unhappily, at a Commonwealth Games, a comprehensive security organisation. This, as part of the Headquarters budget, was to cost $94,875.

At each re-budgeting additional revenue became necessary and the base of our money-raising activities had to be widened. Of the five main revenue-earning committees, four (the Tickets Committee being the exception) came within the responsibility area of the Finance Committee chairman in his role as Organising Committee vice-chairman, finance and legal. This provided a strong co-ordinating link.

The appeal was launched early in 1971, with the target raised from $250,000 to $600,000. Its duration was extended throughout the lead-up to the Games, and when it closed had raised $750,000. The net result after payment of expenses was $688,646.

A Fund-raising Committee was established to initiate and co-ordinate hundreds of fund-raising projects by clubs and members of the public. From an original budget target of $100,000 it progressed through major fund-raising schemes and ultimately produced $466,872. It was to this committee that we turned midway through 1973 when facing the prospect of greatly increased costs. The prospect of a record attendance of competitors pushed up the catering budget and necessitated the purchase of 30 prefabricated houses to extend accommodation at the Village. Security became an even more significant item; inflation was always a major item to be reckoned with.

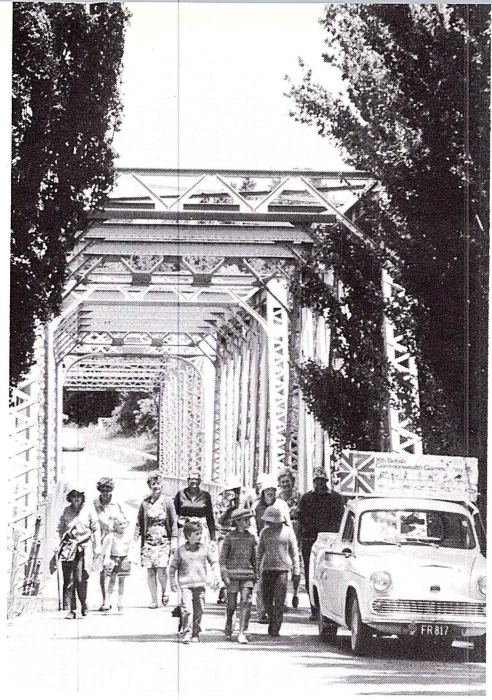
Surplus of $730,000

The Marketing Committee's main activity was the sale of the Games dollar. Sales in New Zealand through the Bank of New Zealand and a special campaign in Australia through the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd realised $377,121.

From television rights and many commercial concessions the Legal and Concessions Committee raised $202,652.

Ticket sales, at $1,232,448, were far in excess of our original and progressively





Two of the countless individual and community efforts which swelled the Games Organisation's funds. LEFT: Mrs Louisa Lewis, a 94-year-old widow of New Brighton, made garments and sold them from this stall. RIGHT: A sponsored walk party from the small community of Pakihikura crossing the Rangitikei River bridge at Vinegar Hill.

raised estimates, and this, together with a boost to all other forms of money-raising as public enthusiasm built to a climax, produced a total income of $3,532,686.

The result—achieved through a combination of revenue-producing committees exceeding their estimates and of control measures restraining costs—was a surplus of income over expenditure of just under $730,000.

This sum, together with the $650,000 budgeted by the Games Organisation towards the cost of Queen Elizabeth II Park, means that $1,380,000 was raised in excess of the net operating cost of mounting the Games, which was $2,153,153.

Use of surplus funds

The Organising Committee considered that it had a strong moral obligation to reimburse those organisations and individuals without whose help the Games could not have been staged. Only the dedication of sports administrators and the competitors themselves makes a major sports festival possible.

The committee was pleased to be able to recognise this. It has donated to sports organisations equipment and facilities to a total value of $127,000. Ownership is being vested, in the main, in the New Zealand associations of the sports concerned, leaving them fully equipped to promote and participate in international competition. It had been intended to dispose of this equipment, either in New Zealand or overseas; the proceeds were expected to be a significant recovery item.

The great majority of the officials who served at the Games paid their own fares to Christchurch and met the cost of their accommodation in the city. They also paid part of the cost of their uniforms. They have since been reimbursed for this. Owners of property who very generously gave the Games Organisation the use of it at reduced or nominal rates have also been paid realistic rentals. Contributions have been made or presentations given to bands, schools, and groups which assisted at the Games.

Payments to City Council

Additional allocations totalling $250,000 have been made to the Christchurch City Council for Queen Elizabeth II Park in lieu of rent and as a further capital contribution. This brings the total payments to the council by the Games Organisation to $900,000. During construction the cost of the park complex rose from $3,580,000 to over $4,600,000, and the supplementary payment was well justified. The Christchurch City Council participated fully in the Games and, indeed, made them financially possible by underwriting the project from its early days.

The Commonwealth Games Promotion Society, which over long years had won the right to apply for, and finally won the right for Christchurch to hold the Games, was reimbursed for its costs of $50,854.

The balance, which is the final net profit



HEADQUARTERS STAFF

BACK ROW: Malcolm Campbell, Bill Patterson. SECOND ROW: Claire Phipps, Laurie Polson, Dion Crooks, Jill Annand, Ken Cox. THIRD ROW: John Morton, Bridget Dampier-Crossley, Isabel Murray, Kristin Anlezark, Janice Collier, Allan Barrett (executive secretary). FOURTH ROW: Arch Withington, Janet McWhinnie, Graeme Swift, Liz Whiteford, Lillian Carroll, Liz Sanders. FRONT ROW: Jill Sutherland, Gail Denham, Annabelle Taylor, Ruth Hill, Julie Burke, Belinda Kinley, Lyn Lawson, June Hodge.

of $239,037, with any residual amounts, will be handed to the New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association for the furtherance of its objectives in training and sending teams to future Commonwealth Games.

Many people from all parts of New Zealand contributed to Games funds, making them truly New Zealand's Games. It is not possible to equate voluntary effort with monetary terms; but it is certain that without the countless hours freely given by thousands of people the project could not possibly have been undertaken.

Insurance cover

Two members of the Finance Committee, Messrs G. Williamson and J. J. Mercer, were deputed to handle all insurance matters required by the Organising Committee. In July, 1971, the Insurance Association of Christchurch was asked to co-ordinate and place all insurances required. This relieved the Organising Committee of the task of approaching different companies to obtain competitive quotations.

Abandonment insurance was the main problem requiring consideration. Because of the high premiums that would have been payable it was eventually decided not to take out this form of cover.

Very few claims were made except for the loss of two items of borrowed equipment, and repairs, mostly minor, to motor vehicles which had been lent to the Organising Committee.

The areas covered by insurance were as follows: fire and theft on various items and premises, all-risks insurance on the ceremonial batons, motor vehicles owned or lent to the Organising Committee, fidelity guarantee, money cover, and public liability.

The thanks of the Organising Committee are expressed to the Insurance Association of Christchurch for their co-operation at all times over insurance matters.

A small but effective administration

BY A. W. BARRETT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Once the 1974 Commonwealth Games had been allotted in July, 1970, to Christchurch, the establishment of Games Headquarters and the engagement of necessary staff became matters of priority.

In October, 1970, Games Headquarters were established at 606 Colombo Street, Christchurch, and the first employee took up her position. From this single paid employee the total strength of the Headquarters staff rose to 42 persons at Games time in January, 1974—a considerably smaller staff than has been customary at recent Commonwealth Games. Decentralisation and a well-devised committee system enabled administrative functions to be satisfactorily accomplished with a small staff.

Generous lenders

Through the courtesy of the Bank of New Zealand, office space totalling some 4500 sq ft was made available free of charge, together with many items of furniture.

Many commercial firms in Christchurch readily agreed to lend equipment to the Organising Committee, and we are sincerely grateful for this help. Notable among these were Armstrong and Springhall, Limited, which lent electric Olivetti typewriters, and Howard Smith, Limited, which lent office furniture, including many items such as lounge chairs which were used at Games time at the sports venues. Rank Xerox New Zealand, Limited, provided a 660 Xerox copying machine which was eventually replaced by a 3600 machine. As the volume of work increased, this larger machine was supplemented by an even larger one, a Rank Xerox 7000.

Wallace Carswell, Limited, initially lent a calculating machine to the Organising Committee, and at Games time this was supplemented by additional machines for use at venues. The Chubb Lock and Safe Company lent to the Organising Committee for three years a large office safe; Remington Rand supplied office equipment; and, as Games time approached, the IBM Corporation not only lent two highly sophisticated typewriters, but also supplied two fully-qualified operators.

Our thanks are expressed to those mentioned and also to the many other commercial firms and organisations which assisted in the setting up and operation of Games Headquarters.

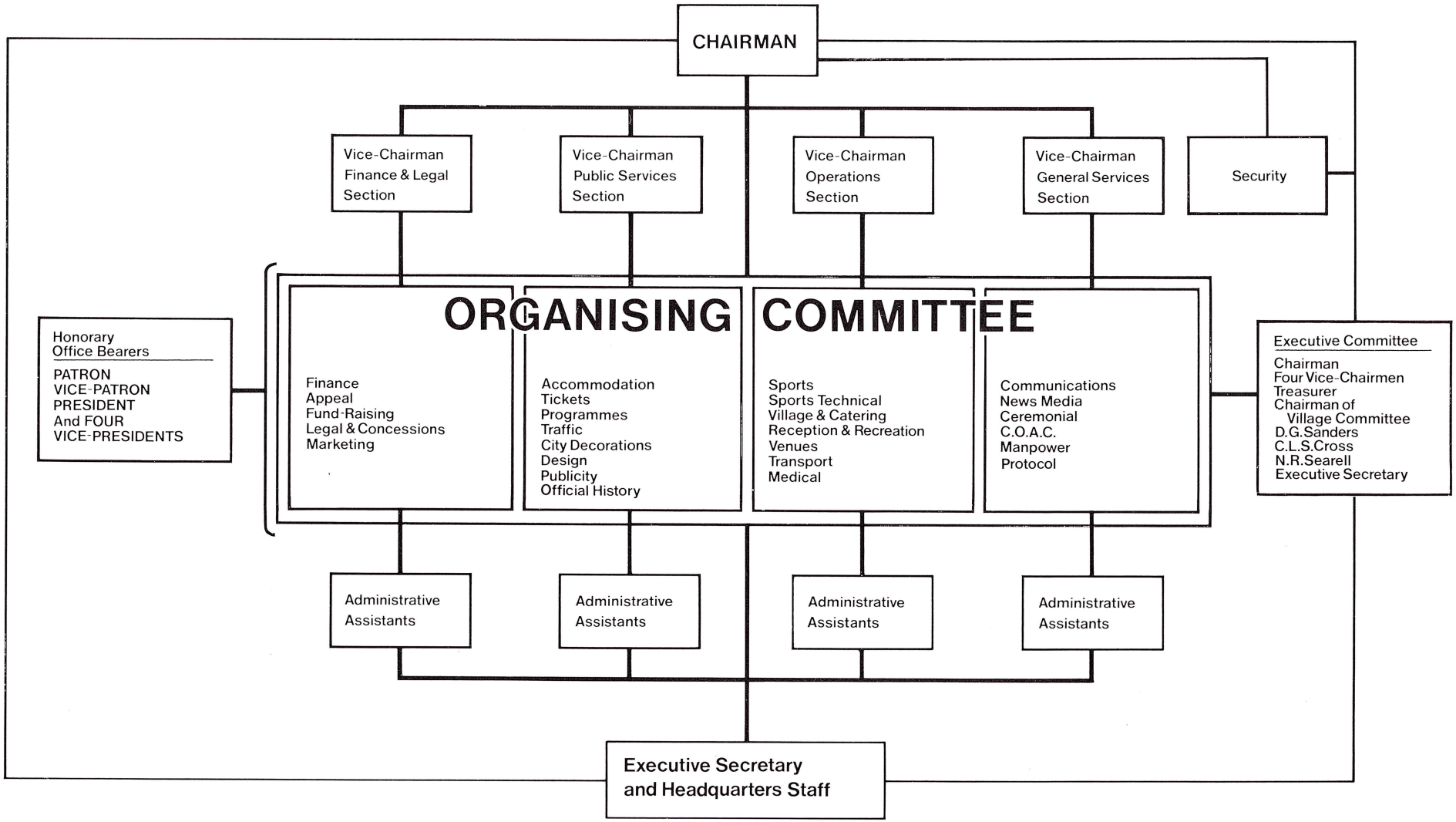
Demands on key staff

In the initial stages the function of Games Headquarters was to provide office facilities for the public appeal for funds, which soon required additional staff. More senior staff were later appointed, including specialists in particular fields of work.

The main administrative appointments were an executive secretary who was, in fact, Headquarters controller, an information officer to handle all publicity matters, an accommodation officer, a documentation officer, a news media manager, a Village executive officer, a communications controller, a finance controller, and, at a later stage, a security officer. To complement these appointments were secretarial and administrative assistants and, as occasion demanded, the temporary employment of staff to handle particular matters.

As will be seen from the diagram of the Organising Committee structure, four administrative assistants were appointed to handle the office, secretarial, and administration procedures necessary for the four groups of committees involved. These positions were vital, as the four persons had to ensure that all activities within their group were correlated and, where necessary, co-ordinated with other groups or committees. Attendance at meetings entailed many additional hours of work for the four administrative assistants and other staff members. At all times this additional work was undertaken cheerfully; and the opportunity is taken here to express the sincere thanks of the Organising Committee for the dedication and enthusiasm of all our Headquarters staff.

During the actual period of the Games, Headquarters had to be kept fully opera-


CHAIRMAN
Vice-Chairman Finance & Legal Section
Vice-Chairman Public Services Section
Vice-Chairman Operations Section
Vice-Chairman General Services Section
Security
ORGANISING COMMITTEE
Honorary Office Bearers
PATRON
VICE-PATRON
PRESIDENT
And FOUR
VICE-PRESIDENTS
Finance
Appeal
Fund-Raising
Legal & Concessions
Marketing
Accommodation
Tickets
Programmes
Traffic
City Decorations
Design
Publicity
Official History
Sports
Sports Technical
Village & Catering
Reception & Recreation
Venues
Transport
Medical
Communications
News Media
Ceremonial
C.O.A.C.
Manpower
Protocol
Executive Committee
Chairman
Four Vice-Chairmen
Treasurer
Chairman of Village Committee
D.G.Sanders
C.L.S.Cross
N.R.Searell
Executive Secretary
Administrative Assistants
Administrative Assistants
Administrative Assistants
Administrative Assistants
Executive Secretary and Headquarters Staff



EXECUTIVE, NEW ZEALAND OLYMPIC AND COMMONWEALTH GAMES ASSOCIATION
BACK ROW: G. W. Jackman (athletics), A. J. McDonald (bowls), R. J. Harris (weightlifting), D. C. Whitley (judo), B. F. O'Brien (boxing), G. Craig (secretary), L. L. Hosking (rowing). MIDDLE ROW: H. H. Wagstaff (yachting), W. J. Garlick (canoeing), B. C. Fraser (archery), Mrs V. Addison (volleyball), Mrs D. Fitzsimmons (gymnastics), E. J. Reid (roller-skating), A. M. McLeod (wrestling), S. J. Guppy (soccer), H. Tse (shooting). FRONT ROW: T. C. Verhoeven (swimming), B. P. Hampton (fencing), J. L. Squire (hockey, vice-president), H. I. Austad (president), C. L. S. Cross (chairman, vice-president), D. E. G. Naish (ski-ing), H. R. Dutton (cycling). ABSENT: E. J. Cottle (equestrian), I. G. Russell (badminton).

tional, even on Saturdays and Sundays, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. It says much for the staff that they accepted rostering without complaint; few of them could have seen as many of the Games events as they wished. Perhaps the colour television set installed in the reception area softened the blow.

Winding down

The post-Games period was devoted to producing reports, disposing of surplus equipment, and attending to the various items of record which are necessary in any successful operation. After four years of dedicated effort the realisation that the Games were over had an anticlimactic effect on staff. It requires a considerable amount of devotion to do a job when you know that the end result is to work yourself out of employment.

At the time of writing, some nine months after the Games, there are still some items to be attended to. Many people would expect two or three months to suffice for winding-down operations; but financial matters, particularly, have taken an unexpectedly long time to complete.

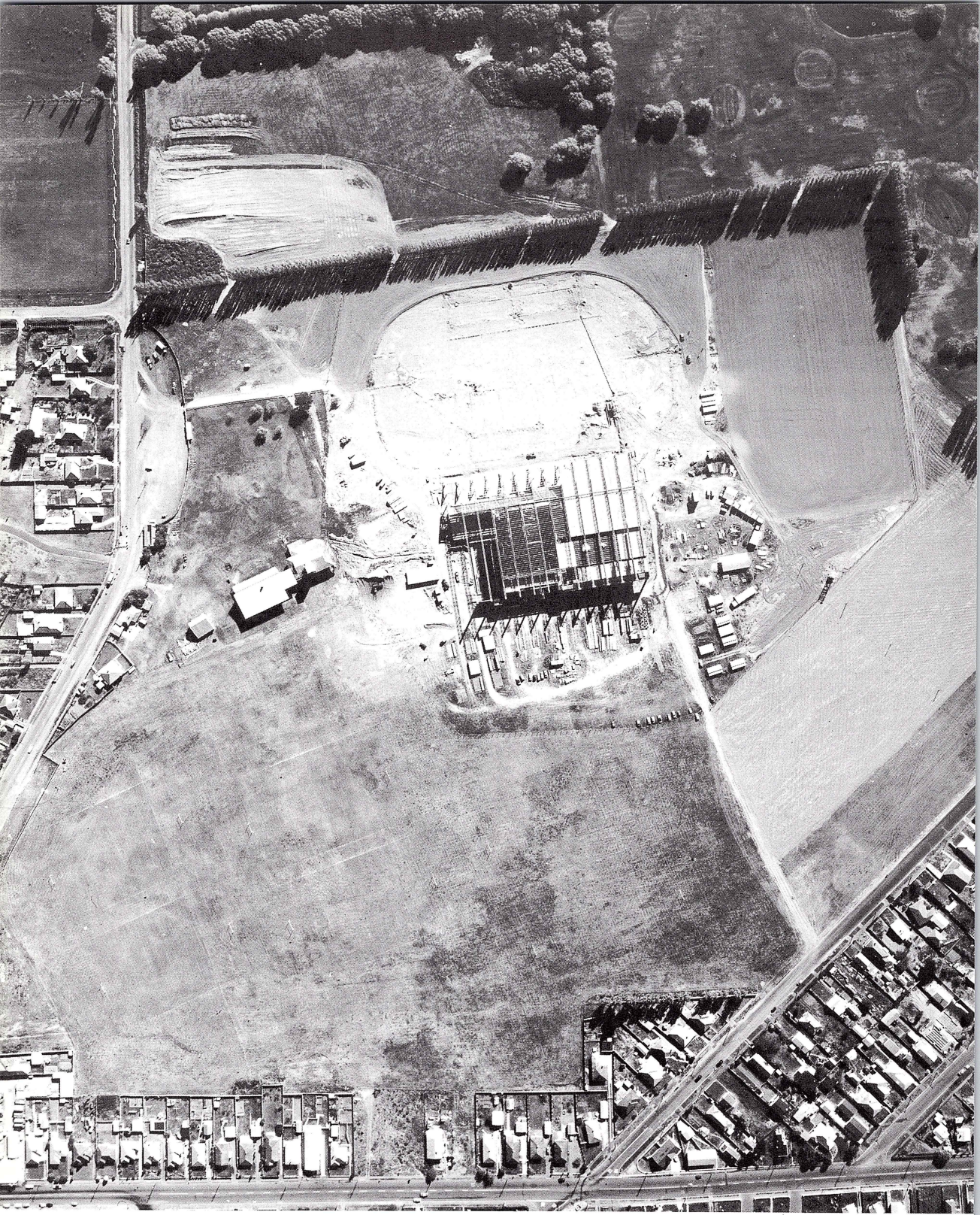
Administration procedures

The particular system used worked well for the 1974 Games; local conditions and the outlook of those involved in committee work would undoubtedly play a part in determining how successfully it could be employed for other Games. Although there were one or two minor areas where improvements could have been effected, it is still thought that a similar system would best serve the needs of a Christchurch organisation should any project of this kind be undertaken again.

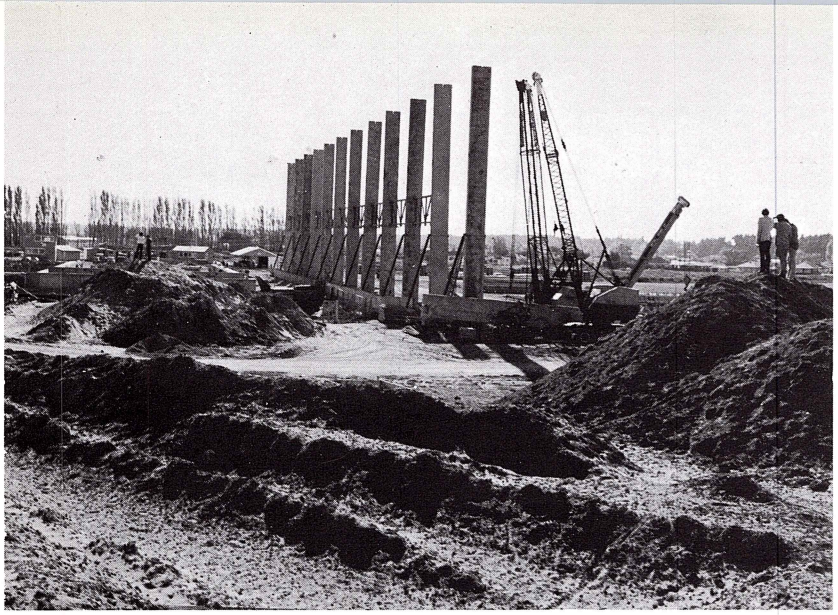
Perhaps the main problems concerned correspondence or arrangements made by committees outside the ambit of Games Headquarters, and of which staff were not aware. But with few exceptions co-operation from all concerned ensured that difficulties were met and overcome.

While committees were grouped so as to ensure that all those with interrelated planning were in the one group, and therefore under the same vice-chairman and administrative assistant, it became obvious at a fairly late stage that there were some other committees whose activities required co-ordinating. Combined meetings of these committees from differing groups were, accordingly, arranged, and some duplication of planning and even omissions of planning came to light. In any similar system of committee groupings adopted for future Games there should be provision for meetings of other correlated committees at an early date. Meetings of the full Organising Committee did not really achieve the total correlation desired.

As a final word, the thanks of the Organising Committee go to all our paid staff. Without their support and co-operation the successful staging of the 1974 Commonwealth Games would have been a very much more difficult task.



Queen Elizabeth II Park as the arena and the athletics and swimming complex began to take shape. The buildings to the left of the complex were part of the facilities of the former New Brighton racecourse.

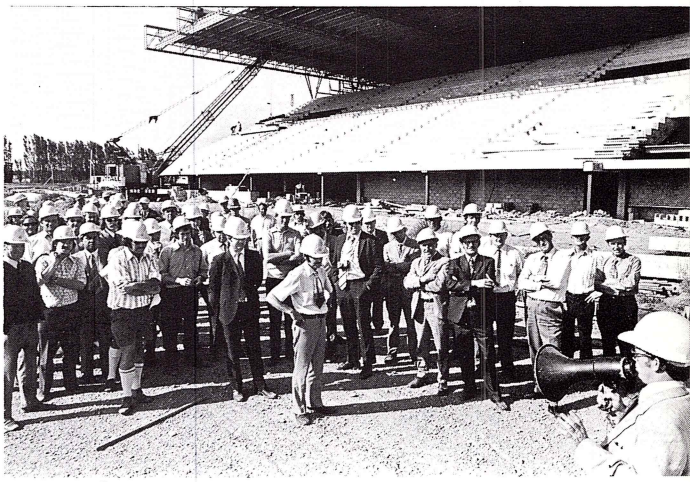


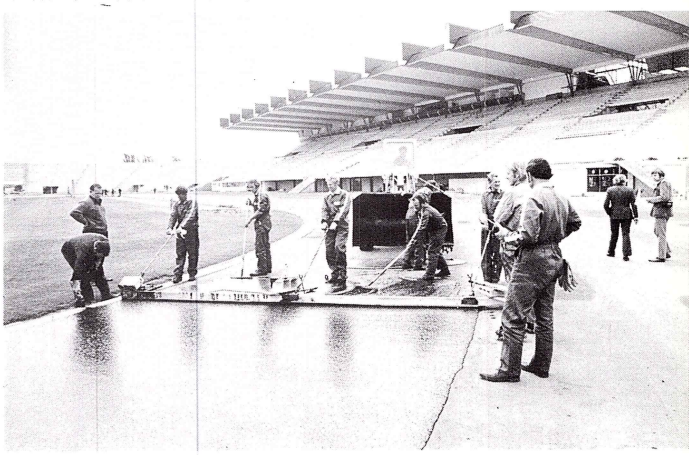


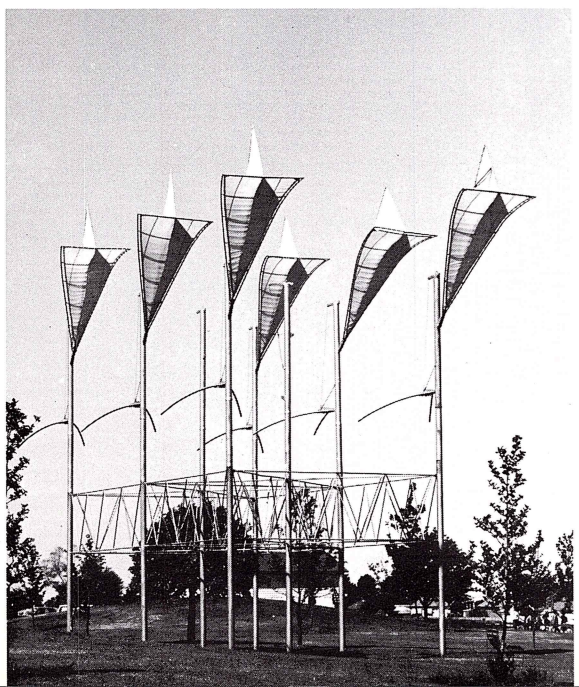
ABOVE: The first piers of the athletics and swimming complex at Queen Elizabeth II Park rise in March, 1972; and, at right, the Governor-General (Sir Denis Blundell), accompanied by Lady Blundell, is escorted to the dais by the Mayor of Christchurch (Mr N. G. Pickering) before officially opening the park on November 25, 1973.

RIGHT: Representatives of the news media attending a Games seminar learn of progress from the information officer, Bill Patterson; and the Chevron 440 track is rolled out in a glistening carpet.

BELOW: Two notable contributions to the amenities of the park, the symbolic metal sculpture presented by Air New Zealand, and the fountains and ornamental pool given by the consultant, the contractors, and the sub-contractors on the project. Mr J. M. Paynter, managing director of the contractors, Paynter and Hamilton, Ltd, is shown making the presentation to the Mayor.









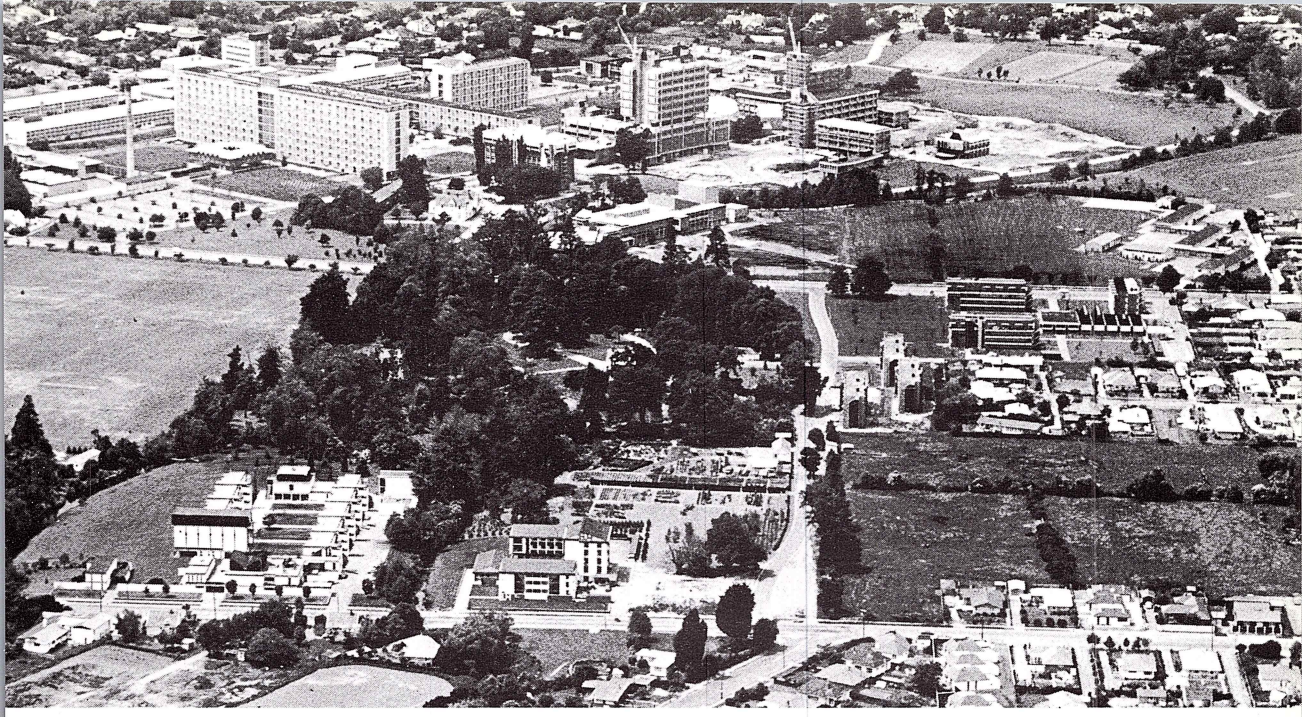


The marathon took the athletes into the business centre of Christchurch; the road cycle race started, ran its course, and finished within the garden suburbs.



Games chairman honoured

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to confer, in the Queen's Birthday Honours list announced in June, 1974, the honour of Knight Bachelor upon Ronald Stewart Scott, chairman of the Organising Committee of the Xth British Commonwealth Games. The citation stated that the honour was conferred in recognition of Mr Scott's services to sport, and in particular to the Xth British Commonwealth Games.



The Ilam campus of the University of Canterbury, with the halls of residence—the Games Village—in the foreground and at the right. The Student Union Building is in the centre just beyond the trees. The Village Headquarters were located in the Ilam School, at the extreme right of the photograph.

Photographic Credits

A Commonwealth Games is a meeting of peoples; at Christchurch it was a very happy one. Our purpose in this book has been to record this meeting in pictures as well as in words and figures, believing that many people will wish to be reminded, not only of the dramatic moments of track, field, pool, court, and ring, but of the equally stimulating scenes on the civic stage during this period when Christchurch was privileged to play host to the Commonwealth.

Many organisations and individuals have helped to make this pictorial record. The largest number of photographs have come from the Games Organisation's own photographic pool, the staff of which shot many thousands of pictures in monochrome and some hundreds in colour.

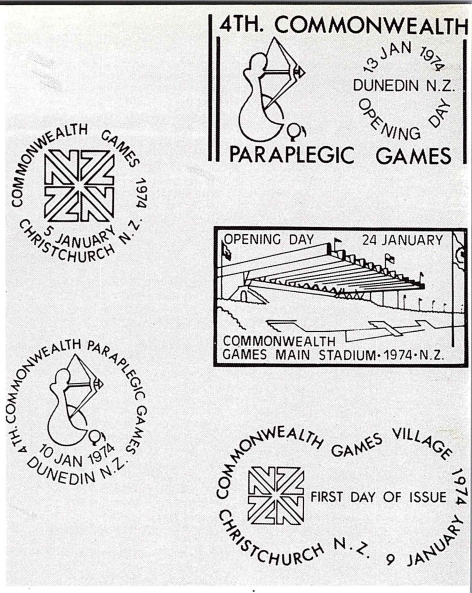
Most of the colour photographs used in the book were supplied by "The Press," Christchurch, which produced a notable colour magazine on the Games within 24 hours of the closing ceremony. Other suppliers of colour pictures include Mannering and Associates, Christchurch, the New Zealand National Film Unit, the National Publicity Studios, the "Northern Advocate," Whangarei, Tony Duffy, of London, whose swimming pictures are reproduced by permission of "The International Swimmer," Australia, Green and Hahn Photography, Christchurch, George Weigel, Christchurch, and Bruce Bascand, Christchurch.

Suppliers of monochrome prints include "The Press," the "Christchurch Star," the "New Zealand Herald," Auckland, the "Auckland Star," the "Evening Post" and "The Dominion," Wellington, the "Otago Daily Times," Dunedin, Tony Duffy, L. R. Bloxham, and Green and Hahn Photography.

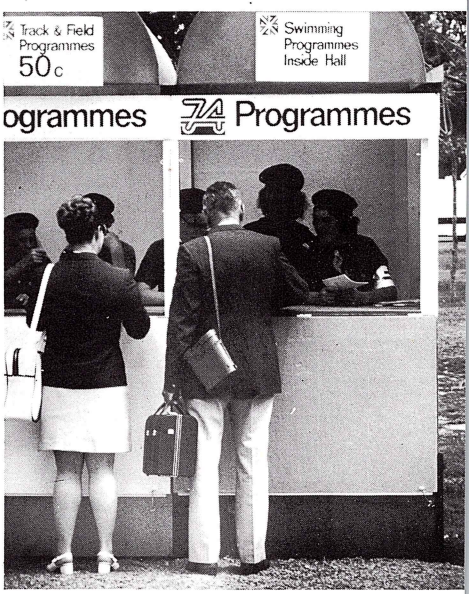
When so many fine photographs have been made available to the committee, individual mention may seem invidious; but we feel that particular reference might justifiably be made to some: the panorama in colour of the opening ceremony on pages 14 and 15, the work of Mannering and Associates; the photograph on page 66 of the finish of the men's 1500 metres race, which appeared in the "Christchurch Star"; and Tony Duffy's pictures of the diving champions on pages 166 and 193.

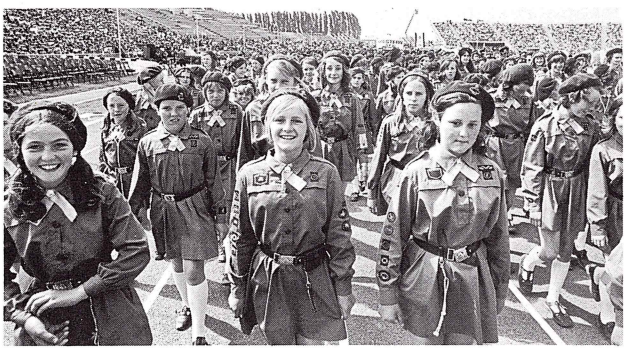
To all who made prints or negatives available for this history, and to "The Press," Christchurch, which processed many of the photographs used in the book, the Official History Committee and the Games Organisation express their thanks.





The other Games. The Fourth Commonwealth Paraplegic Games were held in Dunedin a few days before the Xth British Commonwealth Games, and most of the overseas competitors in both Games came through Christchurch International Airport. The New Zealand Post Office recognised both events with a special stamp issue and distinctive postmarks.





ABOVE: Girl Guides and Rangers (shown marching in the procession at the opening of Queen Elizabeth II Park) and Scouts and Venturer Scouts had important duties during the Games as messengers, ushers, programme sellers, and general helpers. BELOW, LEFT: From their combined resources General Motors dealers throughout New Zealand lent a fleet of 186 Holden cars to the Games. Here Mr Ron Scott takes delivery of the first line of cars from Mr R. M. Corby, managing director of General Motors New Zealand, Ltd. RIGHT: The "dailies" at Queen Elizabeth II Park, burdened with their ingenious vacuum cleaners, seem to have caught the competitive spirit.

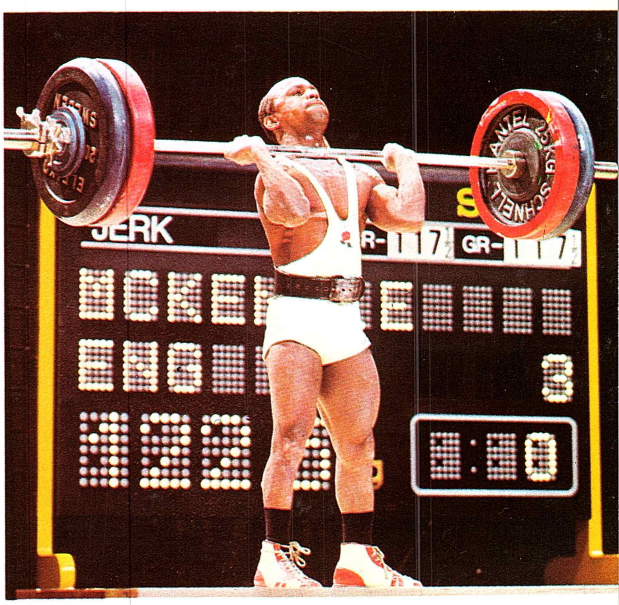




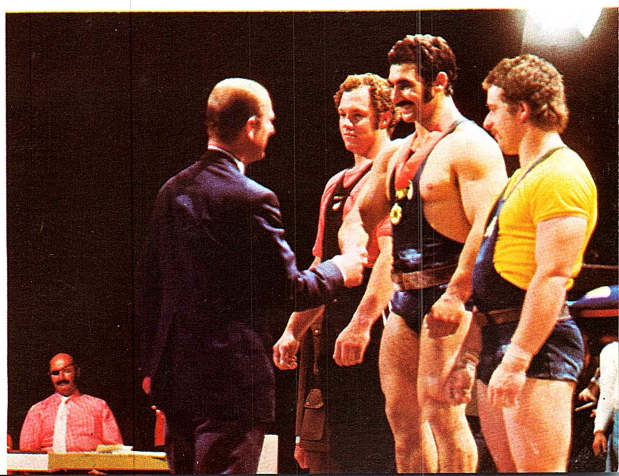












TOP LEFT: Russell Prior (Canada), winner of the heavyweight class. TOP RIGHT: Graham May (New Zealand) receives the super heavyweight gold medal from Princess Anne.

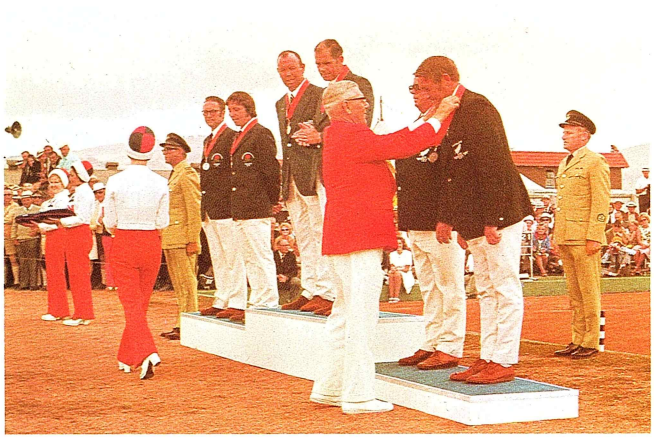
MIDDLE LEFT: The lightweight medallists—Ieuan Owen (Wales), silver; George Newton (England), gold; Bruce Cameron (New Zealand), bronze. MIDDLE RIGHT: Precious McKenzie (England), again a record-breaker and gold medallist in the flyweight class. ABOVE: The bantamweights, Yves Carignan (Canada), silver, Michael Adams (Australia), gold, and Shanmug Velliswamy (India), bronze, with Sir Alexander Ross.

RIGHT: The Duke of Edinburgh presents the medals to the middle heavyweight lifters, Brian Marsden (New Zealand), silver, Nicolo Ciancio (Australia), gold, and Stephen Wyatt (Australia), bronze.



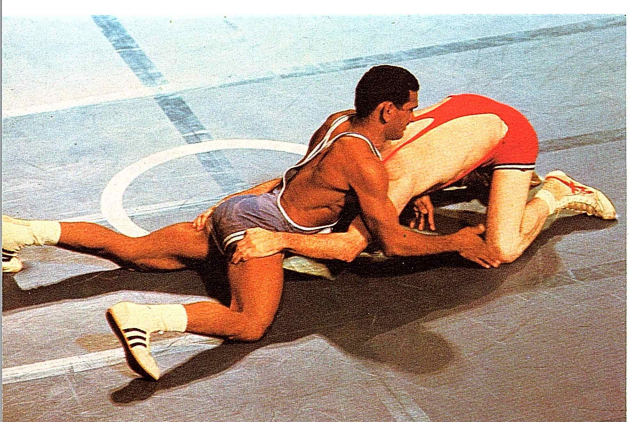


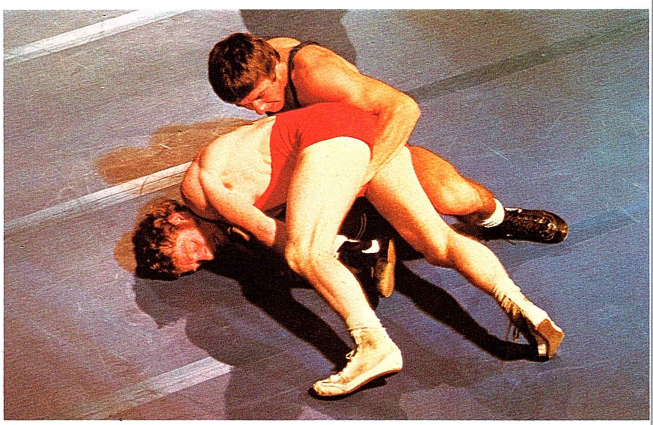


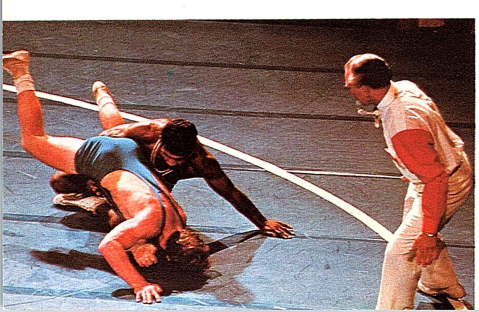


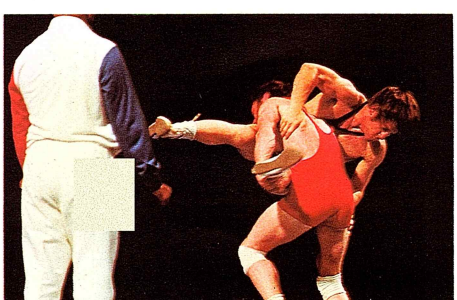
UPPER LEFT: The Woolston Working Men's Club bowling green, with the singles in progress. RIGHT: David Bryant (England) and Clive White (Australia), winner and runner-up respectively in the singles. Bryant was beaten by White in this game. ABOVE LEFT: Gareth Humphreys, the Welsh skip, here playing against the Scottish four, was usually able to find some drama in the most pedestrian head. RIGHT: The director of bowls (Mr M. A. Le Cren) presents the medals for the pairs to Scotland, gold; England, silver; and New Zealand, bronze.

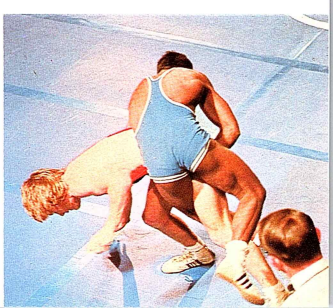
BELOW: Jagrup Singh (India), left picture, and Egon Beiler (Canada), both blue, are on the way to their gold medals in the lightweight and featherweight wrestling divisions against Thomas Anderson (Scotland) and Paul Toole (England) respectively. LOWER: Raghunath Pawar (red), another Indian winner, wrestles Gordon Mackay (New Zealand) in the welterweight; Anthony Shacklady (England), red, silver medallist in the same weight, meets Grant Lavallee (Canada); and Shivaji Chingle (India), blue, silver medallist in the featherweight class, is opposed by Andrew Roche (New Zealand).

















ABOVE: The Royal Family at Queen Elizabeth II Park. With the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Charles, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips in the front row are Mr C. L. S. Cross (left) and Sir Alexander Ross. Behind are Lord and Lady Porritt (centre), Mr and Mrs Ron Scott (right), and Mrs C. L. S. Cross.

MIDDLE LEFT: Princess Anne and Captain Phillips visit the Village in company with Mr Scott and Mr H. T. Dean, chairman of the Village Committee. RIGHT: The Queen and Prince Charles chat with athletes and officials at the garden party at Mona Vale.

BELOW: The fountains and ornamental pool at Queen Elizabeth II Park.











The Ilam campus of the University of Canterbury offered scenes of colour and animation to photographers, quiet and seclusion to the residents when they wanted it. The flag-raising ceremony on the arrival of each team in the Village always attracted the attention of visitors and residents alike. Among the distinguished guests dining with the athletes and officials in the photograph below is Princess Anne.



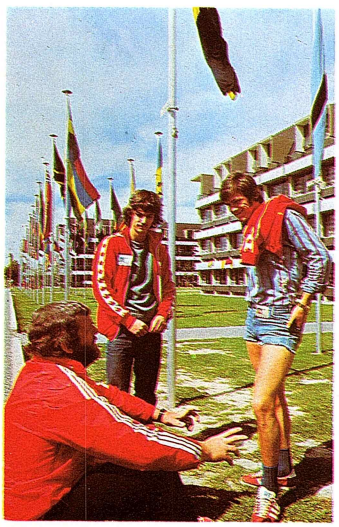


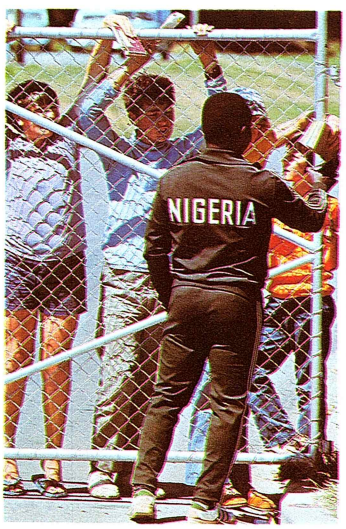






For much longer than 10 days Christchurch and its people virtually surrendered their identity to the Games. If there was one influence more than another that merged homes and offices, shops, streets and parks with the village and the venues it was the colourful Games symbol. Cathedral Square (top left) was a centre of attraction to the many overseas visitors.




















VICTORY
CONTENDERS




ENGLAND



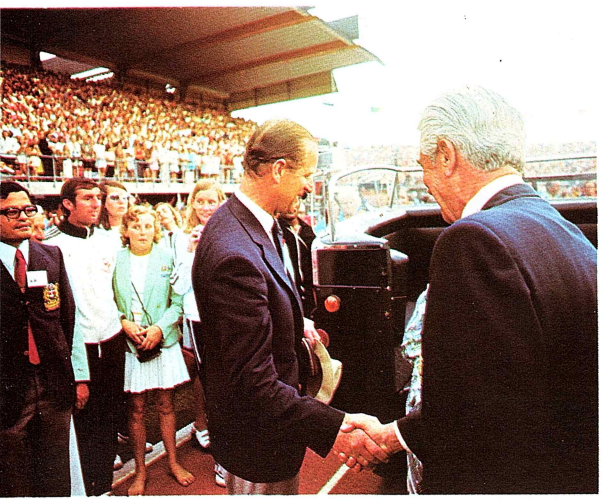






Seldom can a major international sports festival have closed in a more relaxed and happy atmosphere than the Christchurch Games. The New Zealand Army Band and the flag bearer party from the New Zealand Scottish Regiment might have preferred to dispense with the "help" they received from the revellers, but the formalities shown on this page were treated with due respect.







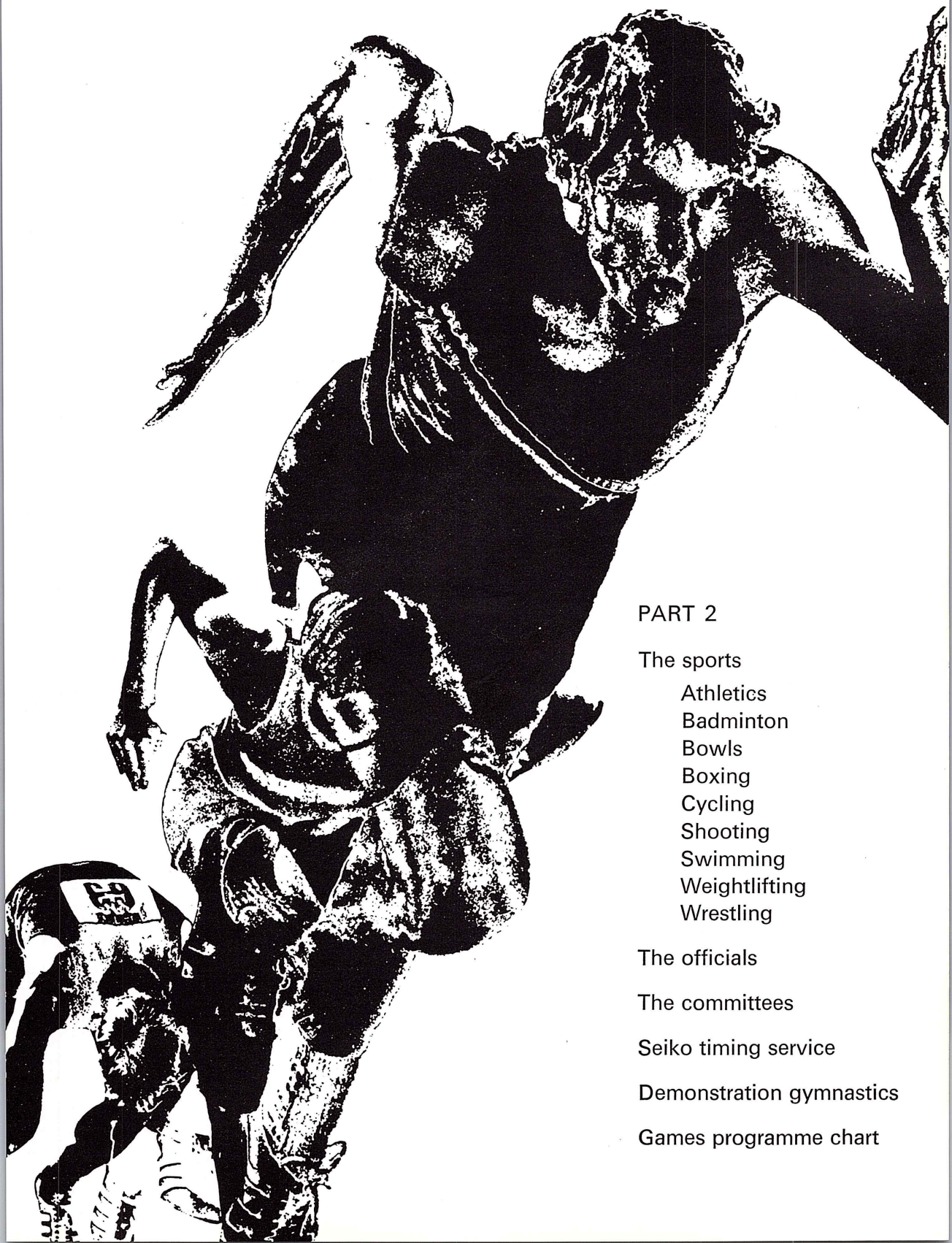
TOP: A smiling Queen Elizabeth chats with athletes and officials before leaving Queen Elizabeth II Park at the conclusion of the Games.

MIDDLE LEFT: Sir Alexander Ross, chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, bids farewell to the Duke of Edinburgh. RIGHT: Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips and "attendants."

BELOW: "Auld Lang Syne" and "Now is the Hour."







PART 2

The sports

- Athletics
- Badminton
- Bowls
- Boxing
- Cycling
- Shooting
- Swimming
- Weightlifting
- Wrestling

The officials

The committees

Seiko timing service

Demonstration gymnastics

Games programme chart



Race of records. The finish of the 1500 metres final on the last day, a fitting climax to the Games. Filbert Bayi (Tanzania) holds off the great challenge of John Walker (New Zealand), Ben Jipcho (Kenya), and Rod Dixon (New Zealand). Both Bayi and Walker broke the existing world record.

ATHLETICS

Greatest 1500 Crowns Fine Meeting

Achievements of splendid endeavour were not uncommon during the six days of Commonwealth Games athletics competition in the colourful setting of the magnificent new Queen Elizabeth II Park Stadium. But the most memorable performance of all was reserved for the last day and the last individual track event — the men's 1500 metres final.

In this, undoubtedly the greatest middle distance race of all time in terms of individual achievement, the remarkable 20-year-old Tanzanian aircraft technician, Filbert Bayi, led throughout to win in the world record time of 3 min. 32.2 sec. It set the seal of success on an athletic festival which was contested in a spirit of friendly rivalry and yet scaled rare competitive heights.

There were few events in which the level of performance was not close to world-record class.

Bayi's time was 0.9 sec faster than the world mark set by the American, Jim Ryun, seven years before; it was also 2.4 sec better than his own Commonwealth record and an improvement of 4.4 sec on the Games record which had been set by another great African runner, Kip Keino (Kenya), at Edinburgh.

But it was the manner in which Bayi ran the race just as much as the time which afterwards occupied the thoughts of all who saw the race. The modest young Tanzanian, 1.75 m tall and weighing 51 kg, looks anything but a colossus of the track. He came to Christchurch with a reputation for running races from the front and relying on his tremendous stamina to hold off his challengers over the final few hundred metres.

Ability in depth

Many experts felt that such aggressive tactics would fail in the world-class field for the Games final. Bayi proved them wrong in the most decisive manner possible.

But if Bayi was the star performer in the 1500 metres cast, there was much to admire in the achievements of those who chased him with such determination all the way to the finish.

The powerfully-built New Zealander, 22-year-old John Walker, already the winner of a bronze medal in the 800 metres, also ran faster than the world record to establish a new New Zealand resident record of 3 min 32.5 sec. Third, only 0.1 sec outside the world mark, was the man who had already engraved his sunny personality on the Games and won gold medals in the 3000 metres steeplechase and the 5000 metres — the incredibly versatile Ben Jipcho. His time of 3 min 33.2 sec was a personal best and a new Kenyan record. One can only wonder how fast he might have run had he not spread his enormous reserves of stamina and ability quite so far.

Many Games records

The list of world-ranking performances did not end with the medal winners. New Zealand's Rod Dixon, the bronze medallist in the Munich Olympic final over the same distance, was fourth in 3 min 33.9 sec, a personal best by 3.6 sec and a time which placed him fifth among the fastest 1500 metres runners in track history. Of those ranked above him, only Ryun did not compete in the Games final.

Further evidence that this was the greatest 1500 metres race ever run was provided by the Australian, Graham Crouch. His time of 3 min 34.2 sec was inside the old Games record and broke the Australian record held by that famous Olympic champion, Herb Elliott. And yet, Crouch was only fifth.

Mike Boit (Kenya) ran a personal best time of 3 min 36.8 sec for sixth, and even further down the finishing order, at seventh, Brendan Foster (England) set a United Kingdom record of 3 min 37.6 sec.

Never before had a 1500 metres race produced such depth of ability. But there were many other spectacular feats of skill,

courage, and endurance, and long before Bayi's great race, the athletics of the Christchurch Games had become an unqualified success. Few of the 34,000 seats in the stadium were ever left empty for long, and any doubts about the suitability of the American Chevron 440 synthetic track were quickly dispelled.

Commonwealth Games records were set in 20 events — some were broken more than once — and best performances were recorded in two other events. In addition, Commonwealth records were bettered in five events and equalled in one other, and there was one world junior record (in the men's javelin).

The opening day of the athletics on January 25 belonged to Richard Tayler, of New Zealand. He won the 10,000 metres gold medal in the Commonwealth Games record time of 27 min 46.4 sec. Beforehand, he had been rated as only an outside chance for a medal — any medal. Was it any wonder that this "dark horse" victory captured the imagination of the public?

There was sympathy, on that day, for the very talented Englishman, David Bedford, the holder of the world record. He set the pace for much of the distance while engaged in a jostling battle with the three Kenyans, only to find that he had misjudged his strength. He struggled in fourth, failing to erase the bitter memories of defeats in previous major Games.

Tayler was the only male athlete of European ancestry to win a flat track event. This served to emphasise more strongly than ever before that the African countries are now in the forefront of world athletics. England won the most titles, but it had to thank its technicians for this—its hurdlers, jumpers, and, especially, its throwers.

Even in the marathon, Africa made its mark. Richard Mabuza, of Swaziland, won the bronze medal.

But everything in that great race was overshadowed by the performance of the winner, Ian Thompson, of England. Competing in only the second marathon of his career, he ran the 43.55 kilometres (26 miles 385 yards) in 2 hr 9 min 12 sec—the second fastest time in the history of long-distance road running.

There were many other highlights.

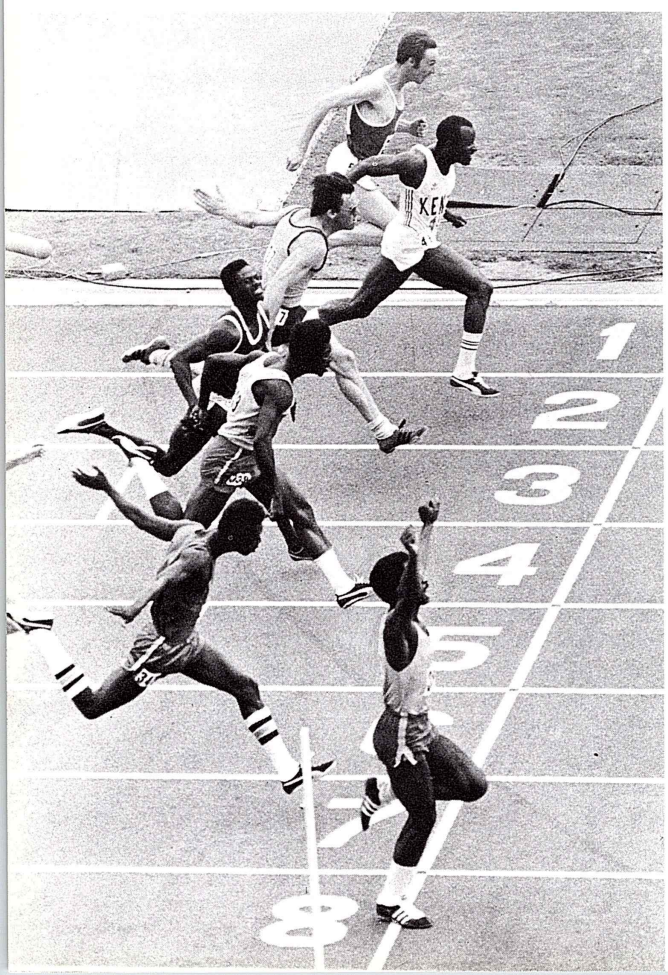
Raelene Boyle, of Australia, overcame injury to retain the women's 100 and 200 metres titles, breaking the Games record in both and equalling the Commonwealth record of 22.5 sec in the longer sprint.

Don Quarrie, of Jamaica, showed that a period of little activity had done him no harm by winning the men's 100 and 200 metres finals, also for the second time.

The 29-year-old Kenyan, John Kipkurgat, made a bold bid for a world record in the 800 metres final and failed by just two-tenths of a second.

The Games will be remembered, too, for the great farewell performance of Mary Peters (Northern Ireland). The Olympic champion had to work harder than most expected to retain her pentathlon title, but she always found time between events to wave cheerily to the crowd and blow kisses to everyone.

This friendly and warm-hearted woman from a country torn apart by internal strife epitomised the spirit of the Games.



Donald Quarrie (Jamaica) retains the first of his two sprint titles, the 100 metres. John Mwebi (Kenya) was second and Ohene Karikari (Ghana) third.

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres

A 22-year-old Jamaican student, Don Quarrie, retained his title of fastest man in the Commonwealth with a resounding victory in the final of the 100 metres. But, in his own words, he "almost didn't make it" to the final.

He was not among the first four at the half-way point in the first semi-final and only a desperate surge enabled him to claim third place in a slow 10.6 sec. "I just couldn't get going," he said. George Daniels (Ghana) won the race by inches from Graham Haskell (Australia). Both recorded 10.5 sec.

Quarrie's accomplished fellow-countryman, Lennox Miller, fared even worse in the second semi-final. The joint holder of the Commonwealth record at 10.0 sec, he was a mere shadow of the man who had won the bronze medal in the Munich Olympics only two years before. He ran 10.6 sec — the same time as Quarrie — but this was good enough only for sixth and he failed to qualify for the final. John Mwebi (Kenya) and Greg Lewis (Australia) shared first place in the second semi-final in 10.5 sec.

Before the final later in the day, Quarrie changed his running shoes in a search for more traction. It paid handsome dividends. He judged the start beautifully and was going away from his rivals as he reached the finish in 10.4 sec. The silver medal went to Mwebi in 10.5 sec and the bronze to Ohene Karikari (Ghana) in the same time.

200 Metres

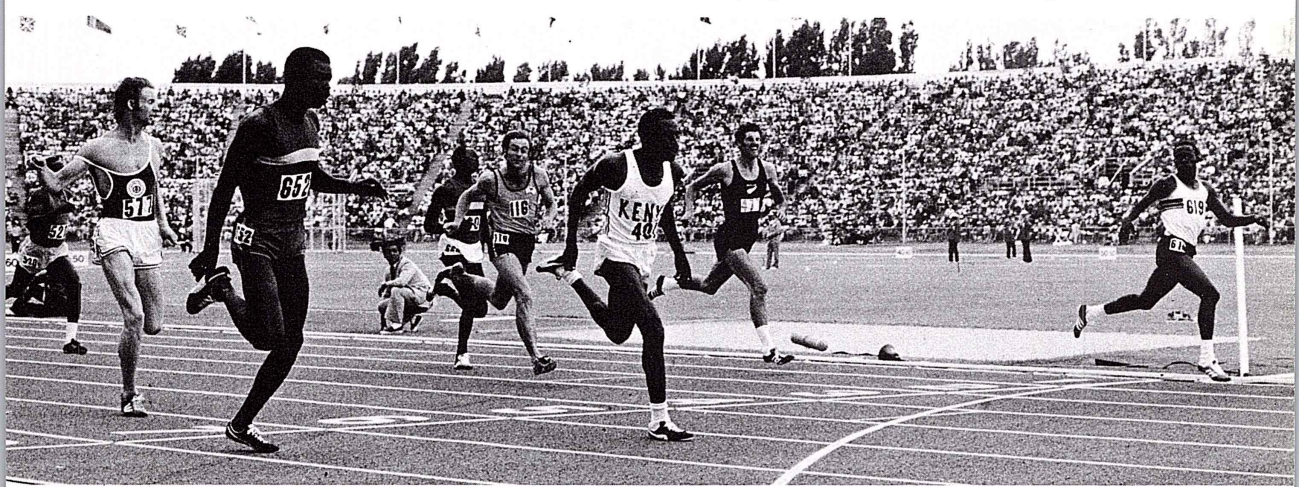
As joint world record-holder over 200 metres at 19.8 sec and also defending Games champion, Quarrie was strongly favoured to win his second gold medal of the festival over this distance. And so it proved. He won the final comfortably in 20.7 sec.

He had recorded the same time in the heats the previous day and in his semi-final was content with a leisurely second place to George Daniels (Ghana) in 21.1 sec. In the final, Quarrie was well placed coming off the turn and outpaced his nearest challenger, Daniels, down the finishing straight. Daniels' time for second was 21 sec. Bevan Smith (New Zealand) surprised more favoured rivals to take the bronze medal by a narrow margin in 21.1 sec.

400 Metres

Although ranked only fourth in the Commonwealth on performances in the previous 12 months, Charles Asati (Kenya) scored a reasonably comfortable victory in the final of the sport's longest sprint to retain the title he won at Edinburgh nearly four years earlier. The 27-year-old Army serviceman recorded 46 sec, slower than expected but good enough to beat the fastest qualifier, Silver Ayoo (Uganda), by 0.1 sec.

In an event of major upsets, Asati was the only leading contender to run up to expectations. Kim Rowe (Jamaica), ranked second in the Commonwealth, and Julius Sang (Kenya), the Commonwealth record-holder and Olympic bronze medallist, got no



The finish of the 400 metres final. Charles Asati (Kenya) narrowly retained his title from Silver Ayoo (Uganda), 652, and Claver Kamanya (Tanzania), 619.

further than the semi-finals. Francis Musyoki (Kenya), who was ranked third, also dropped out at this stage.

Even Asati's hopes took a plunge when he was beaten by Ayoo in the semi-finals, although both recorded the same time of 45.7 sec—the fastest of the contest. Previously unknown and not even ranked among the first 20, Ayoo seemed set for an unheralded victory in the final.

However, Asati had spread his effort well and appeared to have the field at his mercy almost from the start. He was a clear winner from Ayoo and just as obviously third was Claver Kamanya (Tanzania) in 46.2 sec. David Jenkins (Scotland), who headed the rankings before the event, failed to produce his semi-final form and had to be content with fourth.

800 Metres

There appeared to be a possibility of a world record in the 800 metres final when the 29-year-old Kenyan, John Kipkurgat, established a new Games mark of 1 min 44.4 sec in winning the first semi-final. The world record set by Marcello Fiasconaro (Italy) the previous year was only seven-tenths of a second faster.

Kipkurgat obviously had the ability to break the record, although there was still no guarantee that he would win the gold medal, such was the quality of the final field. His fellow-countryman, Mike Boit, had won the semi-final in 1 min 45.4 sec and the Englishman, Andy Carter, top-ranked in the Commonwealth before the Games, would clearly be a threat. There was an unknown quantity too, in John Walker (New Zealand), and the little Tanzanian who later was to break the world 1500 metres record, Filbert Bayi.

As a race of champions, the final lived up to every expectation. Kipkurgat started at a great pace, and when the field broke lanes he led from Boit and Bayi. The time for the first 400 metres was 50.8 sec—within a world record schedule.

The final lap was fiercely exciting. Kipkurgat was challenged in the back straight by Boit but fought him off. Bayi was right up, and Walker, who had earlier seemed too far back to stand a chance, had recovered magnificently and was closing on the leaders. Around the final bend, Walker surged past Bayi into third place. But he had left his sprint finish too late. Kipkurgat took the gold medal in 1min 43.9 sec to better his Games record in the heats. Boit was second in 1 min 44.4 sec and Walker third in 1 min 44.9 sec. Bayi was fourth and Carter a disappointing fifth.

This was the first time three runners had bettered 1 min 45 sec in the same 800 metres race.

Kipkurgat was disappointed at missing the world record and blamed the heats for draining his reserves. However, he had one major consolation. His time finally removed the name of the great New Zealand Olympic champion, Peter Snell, from the Commonwealth and New Zealand open 800 metres record lists. Snell's time of 1 min 44.3 sec had been a world record when it was set on grass at Lancaster Park, Christchurch, 12 years previously.

1500 Metres

If there was one event which stood out from all the rest, it was the 1500 metres final in which Bayi set his world record of 3 min 32.2 sec. In one of the most glorious few moments the sport has known, the national records of five different countries—Tanzania, New Zealand, Kenya, Australia, and Britain —were lowered.

Although he had held top ranking, Bayi was only a slight favourite. His front-running tactics were still regarded with suspicion and, although the times were good, there was nothing in the three heats to indicate that a world record was in the making.

Bayi was the fastest qualifier in 3 min 38.2 sec. Boit (Kenya) and Walker (New Zealand) won the other two in 3 min 44.6 sec and 3 min 42.5 sec, respectively. In running so fast, Bayi seemed to have unnecessarily used up some of his reserves. His run was in marked contrast to that of the popular 31-year-old Kenyan, Jipcho, who had held himself back to qualify fourth in his heat. There was speculation that Jipcho might win a third gold medal.

The final followed the expected pattern, with Bayi racing into the lead from the gun. After only 300 metres he was 10 metres ahead of Jipcho, Boit, and Rod Dixon (New Zealand). By the end of the first lap, run in 54.5 sec, Bayi was a lonely figure far ahead

of the field, and when he passed the half-way point in 1 min 52 sec, the crowd suddenly sensed the possibility of a world record.

At 1200 metres Bayi seemed to be flagging slightly, but his time of 2 min 50.2 sec at this stage was still within a world record schedule. Even so, it was clear that the main bunch were catching him.

Excitement mounted as Dixon moved into second place down the back straight on the final lap. Walker went with him and Jipcho settled into fourth. The crowd was on its feet as Jipcho sprinted past the New Zealand pair. But the race was far from over.

Walker immediately surged past Jipcho coming off the bend, Dixon followed him through, and the trio closed on the flying ebony figure in front of them. Entering the finishing straight, Walker was just three metres behind Bayi. The Tanzanian glanced over his shoulder, realised the danger, and threw in one final effort.

It was enough to take him to the finish, still two metres clear, nine-tenths of a second inside the world record. Walker, also inside the old world record, claimed the silver medal, and Jipcho out-sprinted Dixon to take the bronze.

Bayi's performance and the way it was achieved were equally incredible. Some students of athletics thought that a clue to the tremendous stamina in such a slight frame was to be found in the fact that Bayi came from a tiny village 7000 ft up the slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro.

5 000 Metres

Jipcho gained his second gold medal of the Games with a splendid victory in the final of the 5 000 metres. His time of 13 min. 14.4 sec was the second fastest in track history and only 1.4 sec outside the world record. A stride behind him in second place was the tenacious Englishman, Brendan Foster, who completed the distance in 13 min. 14.6 sec, also inside the previous second fastest time in the world.

It was a tactical race, with the principal performers keeping out of the limelight for more than half the distance. David Bedford (England) led through the first 1600 metres at a smart clip before dropping right back and leaving the third Englishman in the field, David Black, to make the pace.

At the half-way point Black led, with Foster, who had been well down on the opening laps, in second place; Ian Stewart (Scotland), the defending champion, was running third. Jipcho was only sixth but running very easily.

Soon afterwards Jipcho slipped effortlessly through into third place behind Foster. The pace immediately lifted and Foster accelerated into the lead. Jipcho followed him like a shadow. Black started to drop back, and just as it seemed he was out of the race for the gold medal he rallied strongly, caught the two leaders, and then sprinted back into the lead.

However, it was only putting off the inevitable. With 800 metres to go, Foster and Jipcho again went past him and from the bell there were only two in it. On the final bend Jipcho attempted to go round Foster for the first time, was momentarily held off, and then got the upper hand. Both sprinted furiously into the final straight.

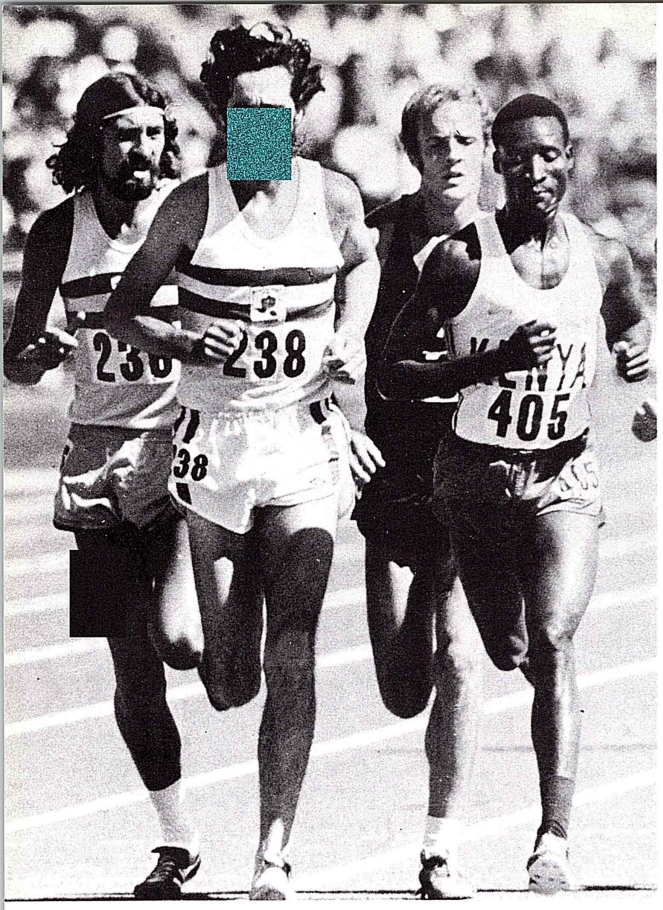
Foster made one more supreme effort with 50 metres to go, closing the gap slightly before a couple of mighty strides carried Jipcho safely past the finishing line in first place. His time broke the Commonwealth record of Ron Clarke (Australia) by 2.2 sec. A very worthy second, Foster finished far ahead of the third man, Black, whose performance was, nevertheless, outstanding considering he had already won a silver medal in the 10 000 metres. Ian Stewart, the winner at Edinburgh, this time had to be content with fifth.

10 000 Metres

The 10 000 metres was a triumph for a 25-year-old New Zealander, Richard Tayler, His recovery from an apparently impossible position was quite superb; but his modest early pace had the virtue of keeping him clear of the jostling at the head of the field.

Tony Simmons (England), who was third ranked in the Commonwealth, set off as if there were only four laps to go. The world record-holder and favourite, Bedford, took over on the third lap and led the fourth lap in 4 min 15 sec — world-record pace.

But things did not go smoothly for him, and there was some jostling as the three Kenyans, Richard Juma, Patrick Kiingi, and Paul Mose, successively passed the



The shape of things to come in the 10,000 metres. David Bedford (England), pacemaker for most of the distance, begins to drop back and Richard Tayler (New Zealand), the winner, moves up on David Black (England) and Richard Juma (Kenya), second and third respectively.

bearded Englishman to take turns at the head of the field.

While this was going on, Tayler, at one stage 50 metres behind the leaders, was quietly moving up. Bedford led through the 5 000 metres in 13 min 47 sec, but by then Taylor could no longer be disregarded. The bustling had taken its toll on Bedford, and with seven laps remaining Juma surged into the lead. Bedford was unable to respond and David Black (England), who had always been handily placed, moved into second place. A short time later, Tayler also went past the flagging world record-holder.

With less than three laps remaining, Black made his bid for glory, accelerating past Juma into the lead. Tayler went with him. For almost two laps they ran almost together. Then, down the back straight for the final time, Tayler overtook the gallant Englishman and sprinted away to win in the Games record time of 27 min 46.4 sec.

Black, who was second in 27 min 48.6 sec, and Juma, who was third in 27 min 57 sec, were also inside the old Games record. And the Scot who had set it in winning the title almost four years earlier at Edinburgh, Lachie Stewart, could do no better than tenth. Bedford, who had been the runner everybody wanted to beat, trailed home fourth.

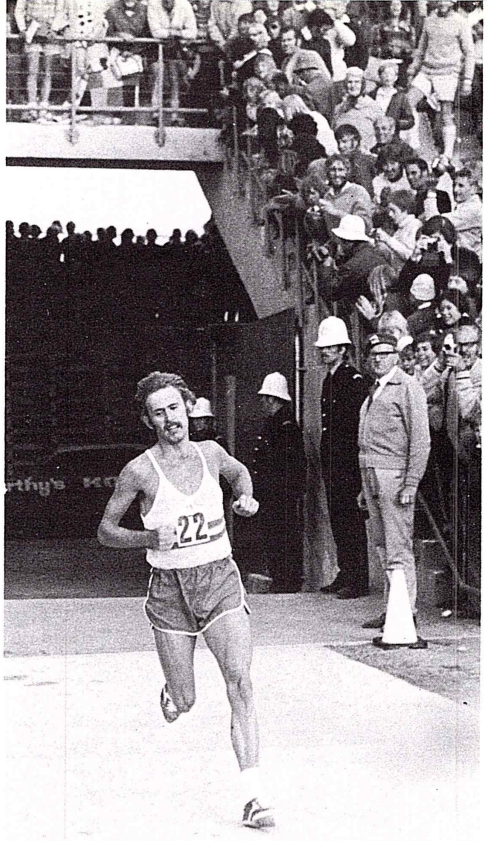
3 000 Metres Steeplechase

The world record-holder, Jipcho, was a comfortable winner of the 3 000 metres steeplechase in the Games record time of 8 min 20.8 sec. It was nothing less than what was expected of the loose-limbed African.

He allowed his rivals to do most of the pace-setting. Amos Biwot (Kenya), John Davies (Wales), and Evans Mogaka (Kenya) all contributed to the record rate at which the race was run. Jipcho, worried about a knee injury suffered in training, held

Ben Jipcho (Kenya) speeds on as his closest pursuers in the 3000 metres steeplechase, John Davies (Wales) and Evans Mogaka (Kenya), scramble to recover their feet. But after the fall, the disqualification, the protest, and the reinstatement, all look cheerful on the victory dais.





Ian Thompson (England) entering the stadium to finish his great marathon run.

himself well in check. He went to the front for the first time with less than two laps to run, but Davies and Mogaka stayed with him.

Then, in a moment of high drama, Davies and Mogaka crashed to the track in a heap just 300 metres from the finish, leaving Jipcho to win as he liked. Davies was on his feet in a flash and raced to the finish, only to have his elation at winning the silver medal shattered. He was disqualified, and Mogaka, who had come in behind him, was promoted to second.

A protest was lodged with the jury of appeal and, four hours after the event, Davies was reinstated. The judicial finding was:

> "The athletics jury of appeal, after considering the reports of the track referee and umpires and after viewing videotape of the 3 000 metres steeplechase, agreed that John Davies, Wales, accidentally fell down and thereby brought down Evans Mogaka, Kenya. Therefore, by majority vote, the appeal is upheld and the official result amended to place John Davies, Wales, second and Evans Mogaka, Kenya, third".

In spite of his fall, Davies's time of 8 min 24.9 sec was inside the old Games record and a British best.

Marathon

A 24-year-old Englishman, Ian Thompson, demolished a world-class field to win the marathon on an out-and-home course from Queen Elizabeth II Park. It was only his second race over the full marathon distance.

Responding magnificently to the encouragement of the crowds lining the course, Thompson completed the event in 2 hr 9 min 12 sec, the second-fastest time achieved in the world and 16 sec faster than the previous best performance in a Commonwealth Games.



The silver medal went to the 42-year-old veteran of the field, Jack Foster (New Zealand), in a personal best time of 2 hr 11 min 18.6 sec.

The defending champion, Ron Hill (England), lost contact with the leaders early, and finally, handicapped by a muscle injury, limped home in eighteenth place. Derek Clayton (Australia), holder of the world's fastest time, retired with a groin injury after 19 kilometres.

Of the 33 starters, 10 failed to finish the course, which wound its way through the city to the turning point by Christchurch International Airport. Thompson was always prominent. At 10 kilometres there were still 15 others running with him. Their time at this point was 30 min 15 sec.

It was not until five kilometres later that the main bunch started to break up, leaving Thompson, Foster, Jerome Drayton (Canada), Bernard Plain (Wales), Terry Manners (New Zealand), and Richard Mabuza (Swaziland) at the head of the field.

At 17 kilometres Thompson and Foster broke away together, leaving Mabuza third

and Manners fourth. Soon afterwards, Thompson made his bid and Foster had to let him go. Thompson went through the 20 kilometres 10 sec ahead of Foster in 1 hr 0 min 30 sec and at the half-way point had increased his lead to 120 metres.

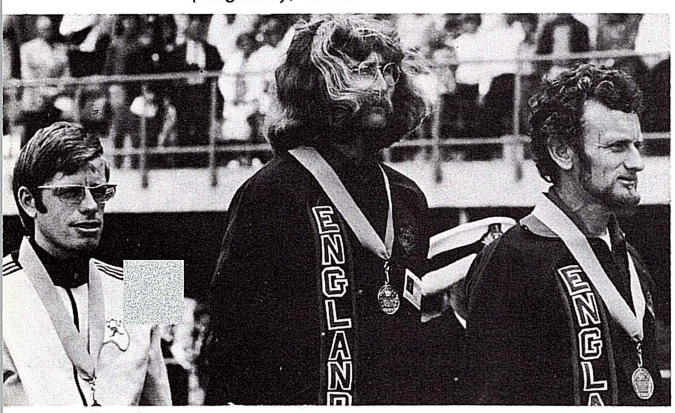
On the return journey Thompson maintained his pace and consolidated his position. The order at 30 kilometres was Thompson (1 hr 30 min 35 sec), Foster (1 hr 31 min 50 sec), and Mabuza (1 hr 32 min 15 sec). When Thompson reached the 40 kilometre mark in 2 hr 2 min 12 sec — 1 min 58 sec ahead of Foster — the outcome was no longer in any doubt. The first three placings remained unchanged, although Mabuza only just withstood a late challenge from Manners to take the bronze in 2 hr 12 min 54.4 sec.

20 Miles Road Walk

The 20 mile road walk was won by the English representative, John Warhurst, but it was only in the last four miles that he got the measure of his fellow-countryman, Roy Thorpe. The pair raced shoulder to shoulder for 16 miles on the out-and-home course from Queen Elizabeth II Park before Warhurst began to edge ahead.

Although conditions were ideal, Warhurst was outside his best of 2hr 32 min 34 sec, a time which had put him at the top of the Games rankings. He reached the finish in 2 hr 35 min 23 sec. Thorpe, too, was slightly below his best, recording 2 hr 39 min 2.2 sec for second. Third place went to the Australian, Peter Fullager.

The medal winners in the 20 miles road walk. From left: Peter Fullager (Australia), bronze; John Warhurst (England), gold; Roy Thorpe (England), silver.



110 Metres Hurdles

Berwyn Price (Wales) and Patwel Kimaiyo (Kenya) were the two fastest qualifiers for the final of the 110 metres hurdles and it was apparent that one of them would win the gold medal. Price had equalled the Games record of 14 sec in the first heat and Kimaiyo was even faster—13.8 sec.

In the final Kimaiyo won by centimetres in the new Games record time of 13.7 sec. Price was second in 13.8 sec and Maxwell Binnington (Australia) third in another exceptional time of 13.9 sec. Kimaiyo's victory was the first by a black African in a hurdles final.

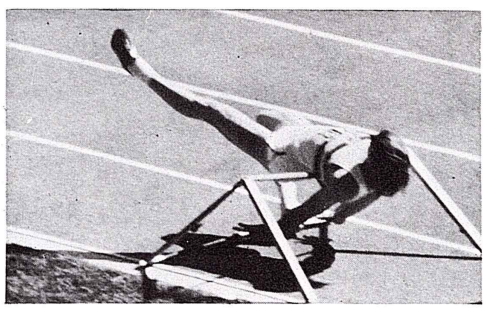
400 Metres Hurdles

The honour of winning England's first gold medal of the Games went to Alan Pascoe in the 400 metres hurdles. Ranked second behind the world record-holder, John Akii-Bua, who stayed home in Uganda to care for a sick wife, the 24-year-old Englishman was widely favoured for victory in the final.

Nevertheless, performances in the semi-finals indicated that he would have to work for the title. Kimaiyo won the first in 48.9 sec and Bruce Field (Australia) won the second in 49.5 sec, only 0.1 sec outside the Games record and equalling Pascoe's previous best.

But in the final Pascoe made a perfect start and led all the way to win comfortably in the new Games record time of 48.8 sec. Field, ranked only tenth before the Games, was second in 49.3 sec, also inside the old Games record. The bronze medal went not to Kimaiyo but to another Kenyan, Bill Koskei.

After it was all over, Pascoe jogged back down the straight to acknowledge the applause of the crowd. He came to a hurdle,

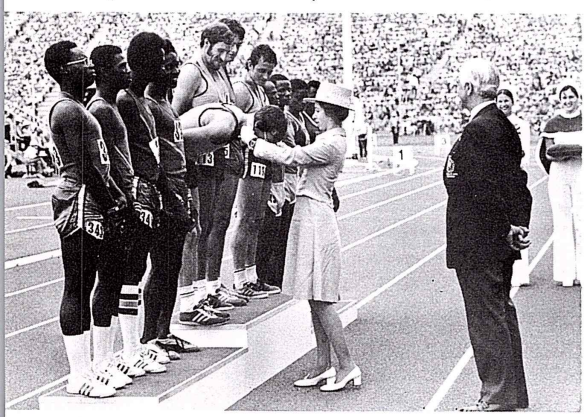


tried to leap it the wrong way, and descended in an undignified heap of limbs, metal, and wood. He went back and tried the hurdle next to it, with the same result. That left two hurdles broken but no dent in Pascoe's composure. He looked meaningly at the third hurdle in the flight — and flicked it over with his hand.

On the return journey, he did get over; but it is possible that he will be remembered not so much for his fine victory as for his failure to clear the eleventh and twelfth hurdles.

The Relays

With such talented sprinters as Don Quarrie, the winner of both the 100 and 200 metres, and Lennox Miller, a bronze medallist at the last Olympics, Jamaica was expected to put up a strong defence of its 4 x 100 metres relay title. However, it could



The 4 x 100 metres relay teams receive their medals from Princess Anne, attended by Sir Alexander Ross: Australia, gold; Ghana, silver; Nigeria, bronze.

do no better than fourth in the final and the gold medal went to the Australian team of Laurie D'Arcy, Greg Lewis, Andrew Ratcliffe, and Graham Haskell.

Their time of 39.3 sec lopped a tenth of a second off the Games record, set by Jamaica. Ghana was second and Nigeria third.

Kenya was supremely confident of retaining its 4 x 400 metres relay title, and the team members caused some consternation among their rivals by not even bothering to have a practice together before the event.

Their faith in their ability was not misplaced. The Games 400 metres champion, Charles Asati, gave the team a great start, and when the runners broke lanes Kenya was 20 metres clear of its nearest challenger. Francis Musyoki and Bill Koskei held their own easily before handing on to Julius Sang for the anchor leg. He was under no pressure, breaking the photo-finish beam in 3 min 4.4 sec. England was second, 2.3 sec behind.

High Jump

The high jump gold medal went, a little unexpectedly, to a 19-year-old Australian student, Gordon Windeyer. He cleared 2.16 metres (7 ft. 1 in.) to establish a Games record and prevent his more experienced fellow-countryman, Lawrie Peckham, from winning the title for the third successive time.

Peckham dropped out after clearing 2.14 metres (7 ft. 0.5 in.) and had to be content with the silver. Third place went to Claude Ferragne, the first of three highly favoured Canadians. His best jump was 2.12 metres. The Commonwealth record-holder at 2.24 metres, John Beers (Canada), could do no better than 2.10 metres, and that was good enough only for fourth. The second-ranked jumper in the Commonwealth, John Hawkins (Canada), cleared the same height for a disappointing fifth.

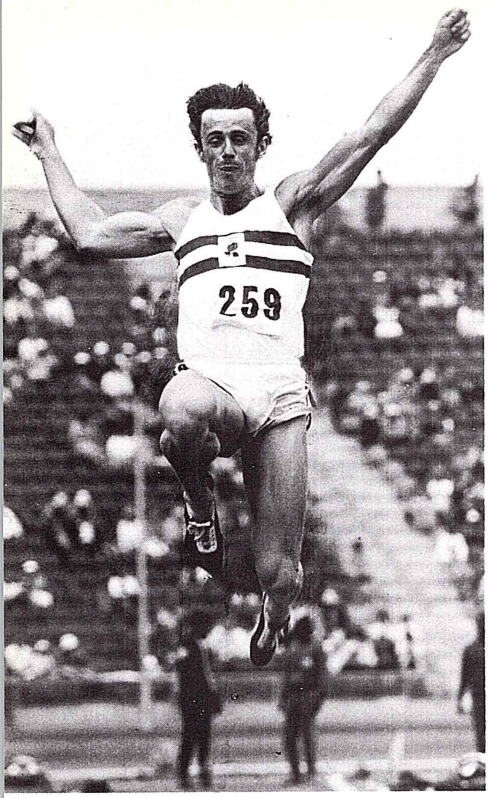
Long Jump

The long jump was an enthralling contest with the two top-ranked competitors finishing just two centimetres apart. Alan Lerwill (England) claimed the gold medal with a leap of 7.94 metres (26 ft. 0.5 in.). Chris Commons (Australia), who headed Lerwill in the pre-Games rankings, was the runner-up with 7.92 metres. The bronze medal went to Joshuah Owusu (Ghanu), who was later to win the triple jump title. He cleared 7.75 metres.

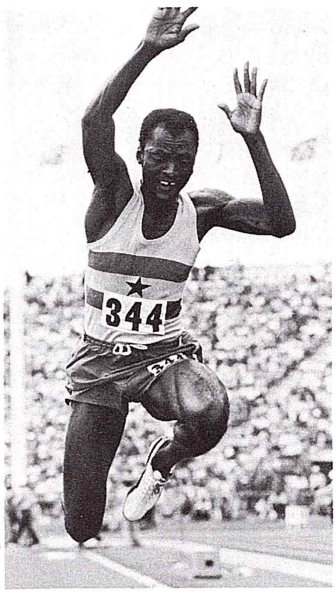
Triple Jump

Owusu waited until the final round before producing the leap of 16.50 metres (54ft 1.5 in.) which won him the triple jump gold medal. This left him just six centimetres (2.3 in.) ahead of India's only athletics competitor, Mohinder Singh Gill, who had led from the second round. Gill had an opportunity to regain the initiative in the final round but his jump was ruled out.

The big surprise of the contest was the failure of the two Australians, Don Commons



LEFT: Alan Lerwill (England), winner of the long jump.
CENTRE: Joshua Owusu (Ghana), first in the triple jump.
RIGHT: Moise Pomaney (Ghana), third in the triple jump.





and Phil May, to finish in the first three. Commons, who was top-ranked, could do no better than seventh. May, the defending champion and holder of both the Commonwealth and Games records, was also below his best, finishing fifth. Moise Pomaney (Ghana) claimed the bronze medal.

Pole Vault

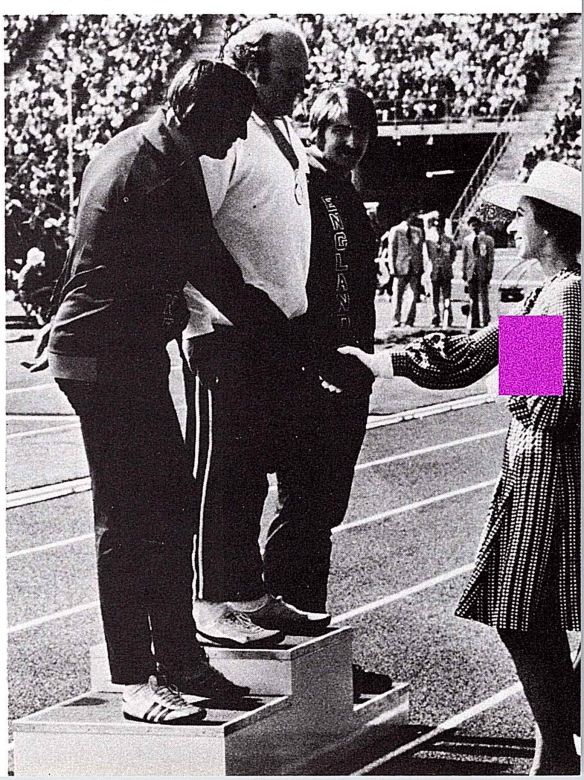
Don Baird (Australia) cleared five centimetres more than his closest rivals to win the pole vault. His winning leap was 5.05 metres (16 ft. 7 in.) Mike Bull (Northern Ireland), the defending champion and Games record-holder, and Brian Hooper (England) both cleared five metres (16 ft. 4.9 in.) However, the silver medal went to Bull, already the winner of a gold medal in the decathlon, on the countback.

Discus

The 33-year-old New Zealander, Robin Tait, gained his first gold medal in 12 years of international discus competition, and he did it in the grand manner. Lying fourth after two rounds, he recorded his career-best throw of 63.08 metres (206 ft. 11 in.) — a Games record by 4.06 metres — in the next round. Then, with a display of supreme showmanship, he declined his remaining three throws and gambled on his rivals being unable to emulate his performance in the fluctuating winds which swirled round the stadium.

Bill Tancred (England), who had headed the Commonwealth rankings, twice bettered 59 metres, but the really big one escaped him. He finished runner-up, with his team-mate, John Hillier, third.

Princess Anne presenting the medals for the discus to Robin Tait (New Zealand), gold, William Tancred (England), silver, and John Hillier (England), bronze.



Shot

The jovial giant of English field events, 24-year-old Geoff Capes, was untroubled to win the shot with a tremendous throw of 20.74 metres (68 ft. 0.5 in.). This bettered his own Commonwealth record and the Games record, held by Dave Steen (Canada).

Capes, 1.98 m tall and weighing 140 kg, made his winning throw on his first attempt and exceeded 20 metres on three other occasions.

The runner-up was another Englishman, Mike Lynch, with a best throw of 19.36 metres (63 ft. 6 in.). The bronze medal went to Bruce Pirnie (Canada), whose 18.68 metres (61 ft. 3 in.) kept him ahead of two particularly strong challengers, Bill Tancred (England) and Tait.

Hammer

The long reign of Harold Payne (England) as the Commonwealth hammer champion was brought to an end by another English representative, Ian Chipchase. Payne, a 42-year-old university physical education lecturer, had won the title three times in succession. He showed that he was far from a spent force by exceeding his own Games record with a throw of 68.02 metres (223 ft. 1.9 in.), but this was good enough only for the silver medal.

Chipchase, half Payne's age, exceeded the the Games record with each of his first four throws. It was the second of these mighty efforts, 69.56 metres (228 ft 2 in.) which brought him his gold medal. Peter Farmer (Australia) prevented an England clean sweep by taking the bronze with a throw of 67.84 metres, also exceeding Payne's old Games record.

Javelin

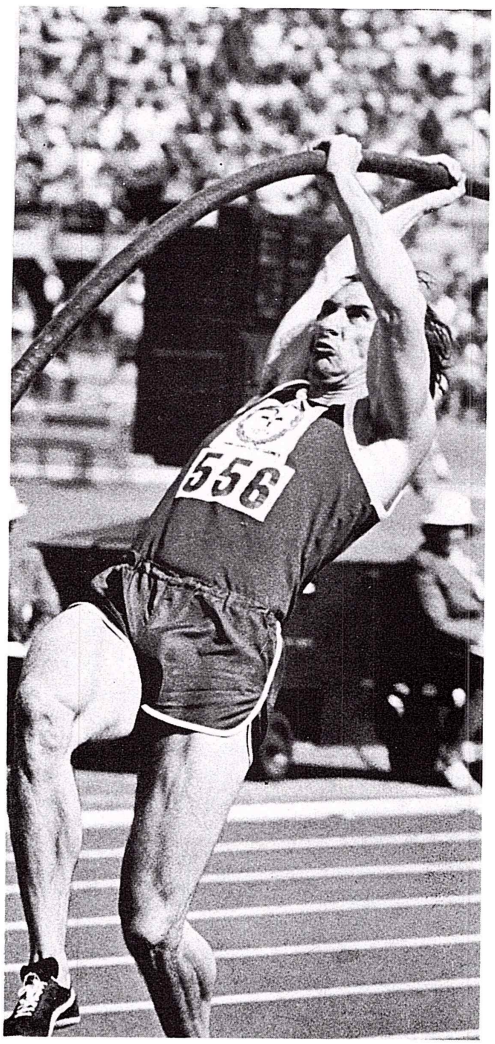
There were only seven participants in the javelin, and yet the standard was higher than ever before. The gold medal, a little unexpectedly, went to an 18-year-old Englishman, Charles Clover.

In the first round he threw the javelin more than 80 metres, only to have the throw disallowed. But he showed that this was no isolated effort by achieving his winning effort of 84.92 metres (278 ft. 7 in.) on his next attempt. This was a new Commonwealth, Commonwealth Games, British, and junior world record.

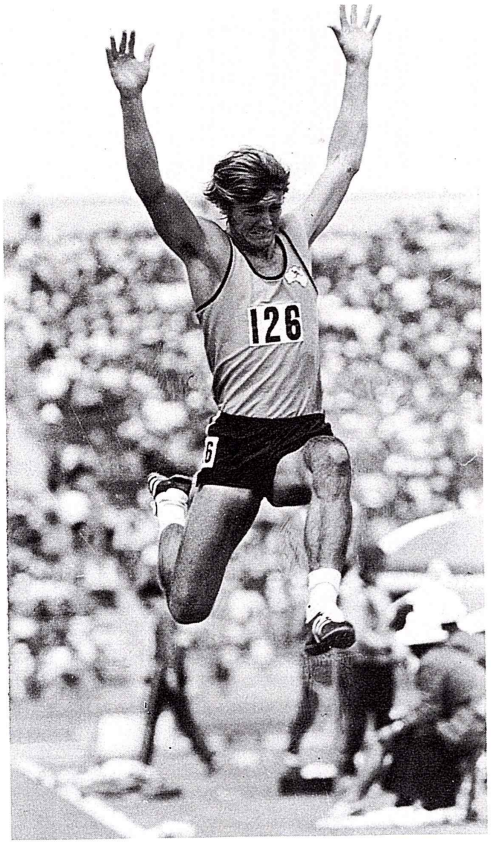
The defending champion and title favourite, David Travis (England), never looked like reaching his old Commonwealth record of 83.44 metres and had to be satisfied with a best throw of 79.92 metres and the silver medal. John Mayaka (Kenya) was third with 77.56 metres.

Decathlon

Within minutes of winning the testing decathlon title, Mike Bull (Northern Ireland) announced that it had been his last. The 27-year-old lecturer in philosophy explained that he wanted to concentrate



Michael Bull (Northern Ireland) scored 1052 points with a height of 5.00 metres in the pole vault event of the decathlon.



Robert Lethbridge (Australia) was helped on his way to the bronze medal in the decathlon by his good performance in the long jump.

on his first athletic love, the pole vault.

The decathlon was remarkable for its wild fluctuations in fortune and its extremely close competition.

Stewart McCallum (Scotland), who headed the Commonwealth rankings, was the early leader, and it was not until the third event, the shot put, that Bull found himself in front for the first time. At the end of the first day's competition Bull led with 3859 points and McCallum was just 16 points behind. Less than 100 points covered the first six.

After the opening event of the second day, the 110 metres hurdles, McCallum briefly regained the lead, only to plummet to fifth with a poor performance in the next event, the discus. This left Bull back in the lead with a surprise performer, Sanitesi Latu (Tonga), second.

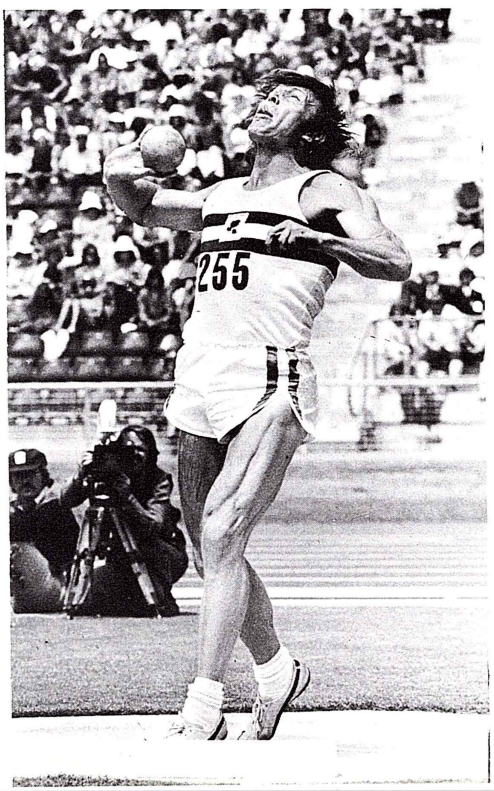
But for the unfortunate Scotsman worse was to follow. In the pole vault he failed to clear the initial height of three metres and withdrew completely from the contest. Bull scored heavily in the pole vault, but even then the drama was not over. While warming up for the javelin, Bull suffered a recurrence of an old elbow injury and only immediate application of ice enabled him to continue.

With one event remaining, the 1500 metres, David Kidner (Scotland) had taken over as Bull's chief challenger, 114 points behind. Latu was third. Both could have overtaken Bull with good runs in the 1500 metres, but they had reached the limits of their endurance and the medals slipped completely from their grasp.

The Englishman, Barry King, who had been only eighth after six events, lifted himself from fourth to second with a strong run. He scored 7277 points. Robert Lethbridge (Australia) also leap-frogged two places to finish third over all, only seven points behind King.

Bull was only fourth fastest in the 1500 metres, but this was good enough to bring his over-all score to a winning total of 7417 points. It was a courageous performance considering that he had displaced a vertebra in his back a week before the contest and had been unable to walk properly for three days.

Barry King (England), silver medallist in the decathlon, scored most points in the shot.



WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 Metres

The gold medal for the women's 100 metres went to the 22-year-old Australian, Raelene Boyle, in the Games record time of 11.3 sec. This was the successful conclusion to a remarkable recovery for the blond defending champion, who had been a doubtful starter a few weeks before the Games because of injury to an achilles tendon.

But there was little in it at the finish. Andrea Lynch (England) recorded the same time in winning the silver medal. She had looked a likely winner with a Games record of 11.4 sec in the second of the five heats, but she could not quite match the finish of the Australian. Third place was taken by another Australian, Denise Robertson, in 11.5 sec, a time which equalled the old Games record set by Diane Burge (Australia) at Kingston eight years before.

200 Metres

Raelene Boyle won her second gold medal when she convincingly retained her 200 metres title in 22.5 sec, a time which equalled her own Commonwealth record and bettered the Games record by 0.6 sec. It was a tremendous run, but performances in the heats and semi-finals had indicated anything but a comfortable win.

Miss Boyle, Denise Robertson (Australia), Alice Annum (Ghana), and Marjorie Bailey (Canada) all equalled or bettered the existing Games record in the heats — a mark which had stood for 16 years to the credit of Marlene Mathews-Willard (Australia) at 23.5 sec. When Misses Robertson, Annum, and Boyle again ran inside the old Games record in the semi-finals, all the ingredients were there for a tremendous final.

However, Miss Boyle had unsuspected reserves in hand. She was well placed around the bend before making her big effort down the straight. There was nobody who could stay with her, and she was two strides clear at the finish. Miss Robertson was second in 22.7 sec and Miss Annum third in 22.9 sec. The first six finishers all bettered the Games record which had stood before the heats; the seventh finisher equalled it.

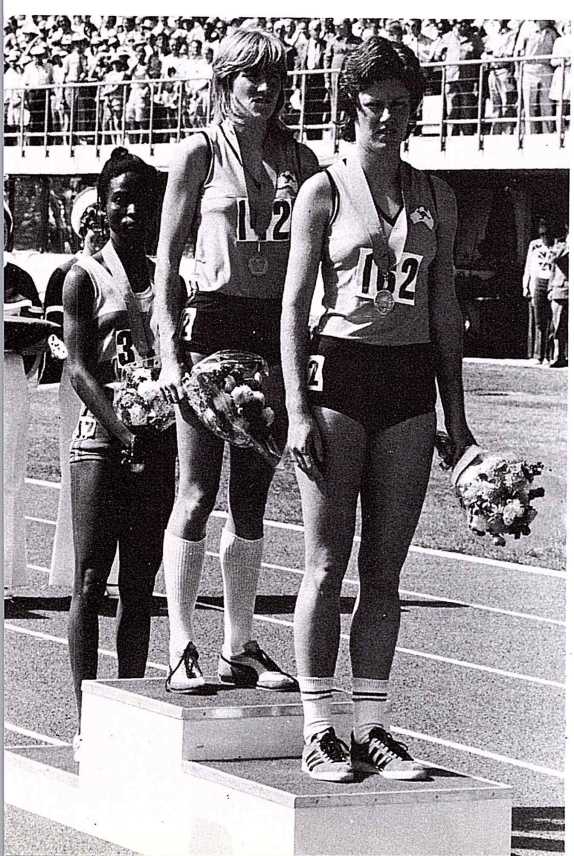
400 Metres

A young woman from a rather unusual background, Yvonne Saunders (Canada), had too much pace for her more favoured rivals in the final of the 400 metres. She won going away in a personal best time of 51.7 sec.

Jamaican by birth, 22-year-old Miss Saunders went to England to live when she was 10 and represented Britain as a high jumper before moving to Canada in 1968 and concentrating on the long sprint. She represented Jamaica at the Munich Olympics and later took Canadian citizenship.

Verona Bernard (England), who had been at the top of the rankings, was the silver medallist in 51.9 sec. The bronze medallist in 52.1 sec was Charlene Rendina (Australia).

The big disappointment of the event was the failure of Marilyn Neufville (Jamaica) to recapture the form which had won her the title at Edinburgh in the world-record time of 51 sec. Her progress handicapped by injury in recent seasons, she was sixth.



Raelene Boyle (Australia) was the outstanding woman sprinter at the second successive Games. With her on the victory dais for the 200 metres are Denise Robertson (Australia), second, and Alice Annum (Ghana), third.

800 Metres

Top honours in the 800 metres went deservedly to Charlene Rendina in the Games record time of 2 min 1.1 sec. The bronze medal was won by Sue Haden (New Zealand) in 2 min 2 sec, also inside the Games record.

A break-through in African women's athletics was hinted at by the performance of the 15-year-old Kenyan, Sabina Chebichi, who was third in 2 min 2.6 sec, again inside the old Games record. She has the distinction of being the first Kenyan to win a medal in women's track athletics.

The difficulties of preparing in the English winter told against the top-ranked entrant, Joan Allison (England), who was almost 2 sec below her best in finishing fourth.

1500 Metres

An 18-year-old science student, Glenda Reiser (Canada), outclassed a field of considerable strength to win the 1500 metres final in 4 min 7.8 sec — 3 sec faster than the Games record she had set in the heats and a remarkable 11 sec better than the record had been before the Games.

She set her own pace throughout the final, leading the field through the first lap in 64 sec and gradually increasing the margin between her and her nearest challengers over the next two laps. Then, 350 metres from the finish, she unleashed a powerful sprint finish which shattered any hopes her rivals might have had of catching her in the finishing straight.

"I just decided to go out and lead the whole thing", she said afterwards.

Joan Allison (England), who headed the Commonwealth rankings before the Games, did not manage to get into a challenging position but took the silver medal in 4 min 10.7 sec, also inside the Games record. Thelma Wright (Canada) was third in 4 min 12.3 sec.

100 Metres Hurdles

An American wearing the colours of England, Judy Vernon, narrowly won the final of the 100 metres hurdles. Both Mrs Vernon and the runner-up, Gaye Dell (Australia), were credited with the same time of 13.5 sec in the official results. However, the photo-finish timing equipment indicated that Mrs Vernon was nine-hundredths of a second faster.

The time was three-tenths of a second slower than the Games record and two-tenths of a second outside the time which had given Mrs Vernon top ranking in the Commonwealth. Married to an Englishman, she had been living in England for three years.

Third place went to Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria), who was unable to repeat her time of 13.5 sec in the heats. Gaye Dell recorded the fastest time of the contest, 13.3 sec, in winning her heat and was also the fastest semi-finalist in 13.6 sec. She, too, was below her best in the final.

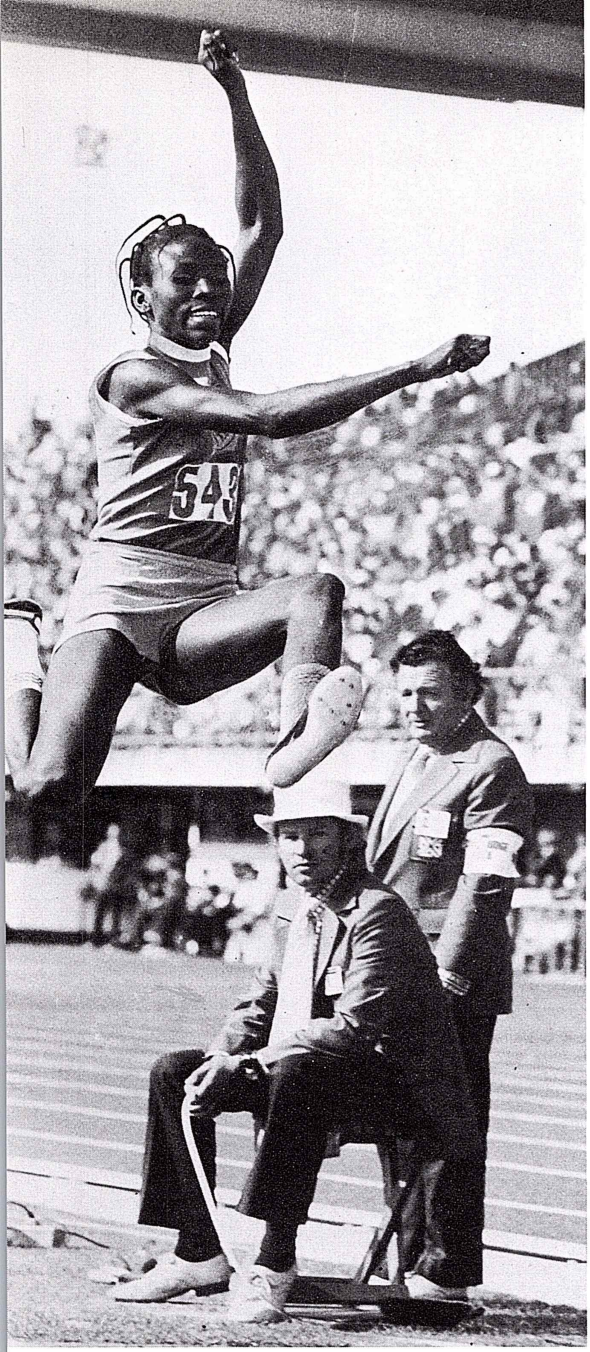
The Relays

Australia and England shared the honours equally in the two relay finals.

Australia, with the Games sprint champion, Raelene Boyle, running a brilliant anchor leg, comfortably won the 4 x 100 metres final in the Games record time of 43.5 sec, an improvement of 0.6 sec on the old mark and only 0.1 sec outside the



After the medal ceremony for the women's 4 x 400 metres relay: England, gold; Australia, silver; Canada, bronze.



Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria), who won the women's long jump.

Commonwealth record which Australia already held.

The other members of the winning team were Jennifer Lamy, Denise Robertson, and Robin Boak.

England was runner-up in another good time of 44.3 sec, and Ghana a close third in 44.4 sec.

In the 4 x 400 metres relay — a new event on the Games programme — England (Susan Pettett, Ruth Kennedy, Jannette Roscoe, and Verona Bernard) was a convincing winner in 3 min 29.2 sec. Australia was second in 3 min 30.7 sec and Canada a distant third.

High Jump

The distinction of winning the last gold medal of the 1974 Commonwealth Games went to an Aldershot clerk, Barbara Lawton (England), in the high jump. It was a magnificent, if rather protracted, contest in which all three medal winners bettered the Games record.

Mrs Lawton made certain of victory by leaping 1.84 metres (6 ft 0.5 in.). Then, alone before the vast audience waiting for the start of the delayed closing ceremony, she attempted three jumps at a new height — without success.

Her two main rivals were Canadians, Louise Hanna and Brigette Bittner. Miss Bittner failed at 1.82 metres (5 ft 11.5 in.) after clearing the 1.80 metres she needed to win the bronze medal. Miss Hanna jumped 1.82 metres to take the silver.

Long Jump

Modupe Oshikoya came from behind to win the long jump and add a gold medal to the silver and bronze she had already gained in the pentathlon and 100 metres hurdles. Her winning leap was a splendid 6.46 metres (21 ft 2 in). However, it was short of the Games mark of 6.73 metres, set by the winner in the Edinburgh contest, Sheila Sherwood (England).

This time Miss Sherwood was badly out of touch, and her best jump of 6.21 metres was good enough only for seventh place.

Brenda Eisler (Canada) led after the first round with 6.34 metres. A later jump of 6.38 metres was not sufficient to overhaul Miss Oshikoya, although it did win Miss Eisler the silver medal on a count-back from Ruth Martin-Jones (Wales).

Discus

A 24-year-old physical education student, Jane Haist (Canada), won the women's discus with a Games record throw of 55.52 metres (182 ft 2 in) She achieved this on her second attempt, and from that point dominated the contest.

The defending champion and record-holder, Rosemary Payne (Scotland), tried hard to get the really big throw which would enable her to keep the title; but in the end her best, achieved in the last round, was 53.94 metres (176 ft 1 in.). It gave her the silver medal ahead of Carol Martin (Canada).

Shot

Jane Haist gained her second gold medal in the shot. She took the lead for the first time in the third round with a throw of 15.59 metres, but until achieving her winning distance of 16.12 metres (52 ft 10.5 in.) was always in danger of being overtaken by Valerie Young (New Zealand).

Mrs Young showed that several years in retirement had not robbed her of her ability; she looked capable of regaining the title she had last won at Jamaica in 1966 when she recorded 15.26 metres with her first throw. She held the lead with this until Miss Haist took it from her in the third round. Mrs Young increased her own performance to 15.29 metres (50 ft 2 in.) in the same round, but that was to be her best, and she had to settle for the silver medal.

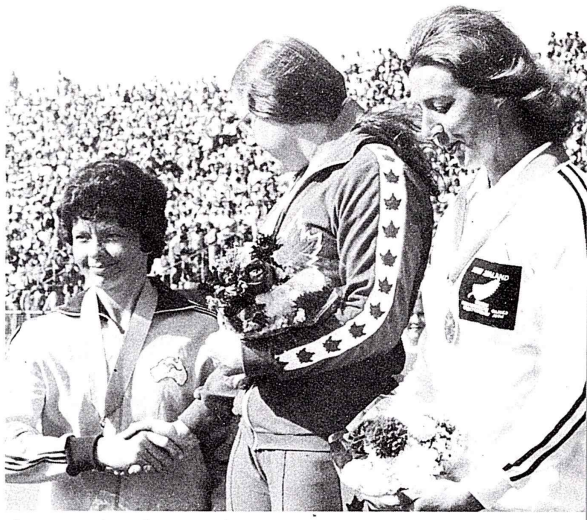
This brought the 36-year-old Mrs Young's medal tally at Commonwealth Games to seven—five gold, one silver, and one bronze.

Third place went to Jean Roberts (Australia), whose best throw of 15.24 metres (50 ft) was achieved in the second round. Mary Peters, the defending champion, had only two acceptable throws, and the best of these, 14.88 metres, gave her fourth place.

Javelin

Petra Rivers (Australia) predictably won the javelin title for the second successive time. After setting a Commonwealth record of 62.24 metres (204 ft 2 in.) only a little more than a year before, she had been strongly favoured to break the Games record and become the first woman to better 200 ft in New Zealand.

However, difficult air conditions were against this. Her best throw of 55.48 metres (182 ft) nevertheless put her comfortably ahead of the runner-up, Jennifer Symon (Australia), who recorded 52.14 metres (171 ft 1 in.).



Jane Haist (Canada), gold medallist in the discus and shot, on the victory dais with Valerie Young (New Zealand) and Jean Roberts (Australia), second and third respectively in the shot.

Pentathlon

The "Golden girl" of Northern Ireland, Mary Peters, brought her illustrious career as a pentathlon athlete to a triumphant conclusion when she retained her Games title after a fascinating struggle with the 20-year-old Nigerian, Modupe Oshikoya.

Miss Peters, who had earlier announced that the Games pentathlon would be her last, ended the contest with 4455 points, only 32 clear of Miss Oshikoya and well outside the Commonwealth record of 4801 points she had set in winning the Olympic title at Munich in 1972.

The outcome was in doubt until the final event, the 200 metres. After four events, Miss Peters held a tenuous lead of 109 points over her Nigerian rival. To retain the title she had to run the 200 metres within a second of Miss Oshikoya's time.

Miss Oshikoya put everything into that last race and was rewarded with the fastest time of 24.15 sec. But Miss Peters showed the determination of a true champion by keeping within a few yards of the flying Nigerian girl and her time of 25 sec was all that was needed to win the over-all contest. It was the forty-fifth pentathlon for the 34-year-old, blond Irish all-rounder.

Third place went to the silver medallist at the Munich Olympics, Ann Wilson (England), who scored 4236 points.

ATHLETICS RESULTS — MEN

100 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

100 Yards:
1930—P. Williams (Canada), 9.9 s
1934—A. D. Sweeney (England), 10.0 s
1938—C. B. Holmes (England), 9.7 s
1950—J. F. Treloar (Australia), 9.7 s
1954—M. Agostini (Trinidad), 9.6 s
1958—K. Gardner (Jamaica), 9.4 s
1962—S. Antao (Kenya), 9.5 s
1966—H. Jerome (Canada), 9.4 s
100 Metres:
1970—D. Quarrie (Jamaica), 10.2 s
1974—Donald Quarrie (Jamaica), 10.4 s

HEATS (January 25)

First three in each heat and fastest fourth qualified for Semi-final.

HEAT 1		WIND −0.1
1 Lawrence D'Arcy	(Australia)	10.5
2 Christopher Monk	(England)	10.5
3 Paul Njoroge	(Kenya)	10.6
4 Albert Lomotey	(Ghana)	10.7
5 William Dralu	(Uganda)	10.7
6 Trevor Cochrane	(New Zealand)	10.9
7 Eston Kaonga	(Malawi)	10.9
8 Aca Similo	(Fiji)	11.2

Wind speeds are given in metres per second. The maximum wind assistance allowable for record purposes is 2 metres per second.

HEAT 2		WIND + 0.1
1 Ohene Karikari	(Ghana)	10.7
2 Carl Lawson	(Jamaica)	10.8
3 Robert Martin	(Canada)	10.9
4 Benedict Majekodunmi	(Nigeria)	10.9
5 Tochi Mochache	(Kenya)	11.1
6 Grant Anderson	(New Zealand)	11.1
7 Tony Moore	(Fiji)	11.3

HEAT 3		WIND +1.4
1 Graham Haskell	(Australia)	10.4
2 Kola Abdulai	(Nigeria)	10.5
3 John Mwebi	(Kenya)	10.5
4 Calvin Dill	(Bermuda)	10.7
5 Brian Green	(England	10.8
6 Fidelis Ndyabagye	(Uganda)	10.9
7 Charles Lupiya	(Zambia)	11.1

HEAT 4		WIND +1.0
1 Donald Quarrie	(Jamaica)	10.5
2 Donald Halliday	(Scotland)	10.6
3 Norman Chihota	(Tanzania)	10.7
4 Ian Matthews	(England)	10.7
5 Edgar Chellah	(Zambia)	11.2
6 Eliki Nukutabu	(Fiji)	11.2
7 Steven Higgins	(Isle of Man)	11.8

HEAT 5		WIND +2.0
1 George Daniels	(Ghana)	10.4
2 Lennox Miller	(Jamaica)	10.5
3 Gregory Lewis	(Australia)	10.5
4 Leslie Piggot	(Scotland)	10.6
5 Japhet Kwimba	(Tanzania)	10.8
6 Alahi Olakunle	(Nigeria)	10.8
7 Kerry Hill	(New Zealand)	10.9

SEMI-FINALS (January 26)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1		WIND +1.3
1 George Daniels	(Ghana)	10.5
2 Graham Haskell	(Australia)	10.5
3 Donald Quarrie	(Jamaica)	10.6
4 Leslie Piggot	(Scotland)	10.6
5 Norman Chihota	(Tanzania)	10.7
6 Paul Njoroge	(Kenya)	10.8
7 Carl Lawson	(Jamaica)	10.8
8 Robert Martin	(Canada)	10.8

SEMI-FINAL 2		WIND +0.8
1=John Mwebi	(Kenya)	10.5
1=Gregory Lewis	(Australia)	10.5
3 Kola Abdulai	(Nigeria)	10.5
4 Ohene Karikari	(Ghana)	10.5
5 Lawrence D'Arcy	(Australia)	10.6
6 Lennox Miller	(Jamaica)	10.6
7 Donald Halliday	(Scotland)	10.6
8 Christopher Monk	(England)	10.6

FINAL (January 26)		Wind −0.5
1 Donald Quarrie	**(Jamaica)**	**10.4**
2 John Mwebi	**(Kenya)**	**10.5**
3 Ohene Karikari	**(Ghana)**	**10.5**
4 George Daniels	(Ghana)	10.5
5 Gregory Lewis	(Australia)	10.6
6 Kola Abdulai	(Nigeria)	10.6
7 Leslie Piggot	(Scotland)	10.6
8 Graham Haskell	(Australia)	10.7

200 Metres

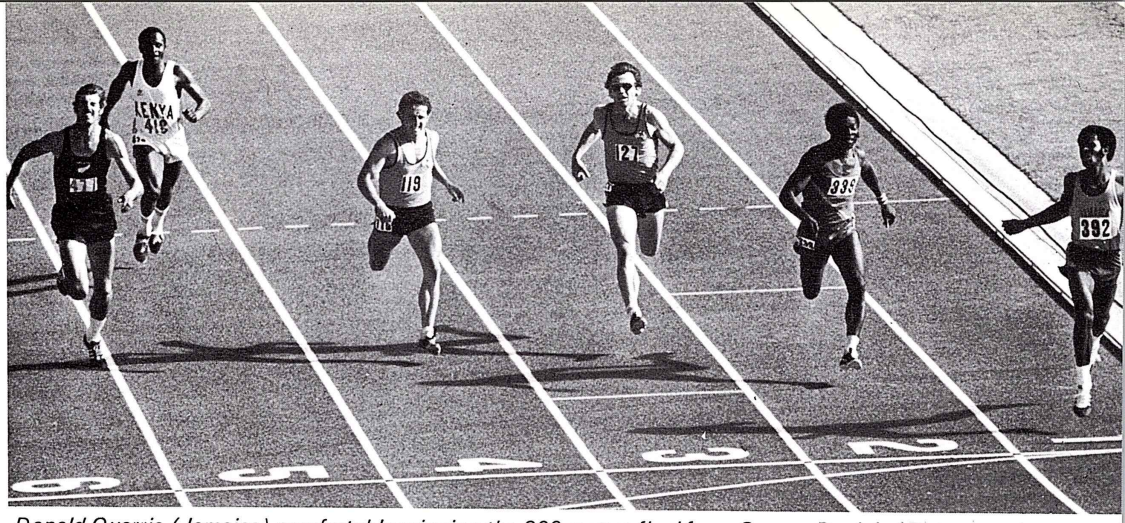
GAMES WINNERS

220 Yards:
1930—S. E. Englehart (England) 21.8 s
1934—A. D. Sweeney (England) 21.9 s
1938—C. B. Holmes (England) 21.2 s
1950—J. F. Treloar (Australia) 21.5 s
1954—D. W. Jowett (New Zealand) 21.5 s
1958—T. Robinson (Bahamas) 21.0 s
1962—S. Antao (Kenya) 21.1 s
1966—S. Allotey (Ghana) 20.7 s
200 Metres:
1970—D. Quarrie (Jamaica) 20.5 s
1974—Donald Quarrie (Jamaica) 20.7 s

HEATS (January 27)

First three in each heat and fastest fourth qualified for semi-final

HEAT 1		Wind +0.9
1 George Daniels	(Ghana)	20.9
2 David Jenkins	(Scotland)	21.0
3 Carl Lawson	(Jamaica)	21.4
4 Charles Asati	(Kenya)	21.5



Donald Quarrie (Jamaica) comfortably winning the 200 metres final from George Daniels (Ghana) and Bevan Smith (New Zealand).

5 Japhet Kwimba	(Tanzania)	21.5
6 Brian Green	(England)	21.9
7 Timon Oyebami	(Nigeria)	22.2
HEAT 2	Wind +3.1	
1 Bevan Smith	(New Zealand)	20.9
2 Ian Matthews	(England)	21.3
3 Richard Hardware	(Jamaica)	21.5
4 Nestor Rweymamu	(Tanzania)	21.5
5 Joseph Chivers	(N. Ireland)	21.9
6 Michael Delaney	(Wales)	21.9
7 Tony Moore	(Fiji)	21.9
HEAT 3	Wind +2.8	
1 Donald Quarrie	(Jamaica)	20.7
2 Gregory Lewis	(Australia)	20.8
3 Calvin Dill	(Bermuda)	21.2
4 Trevor Cochrane	(New Zealand)	21.7
5 Tochi Mochache	(Kenya)	21.7
6 Samuela Yavala	(Fiji)	22.2
7 Bambo Fatty	(Gambia)	22.3
HEAT 4	Wind +1.1	
1 Albert Lomotey	(Ghana)	21.3
2 Robert Martin	(Canada)	21.4
3 Andrew Ratcliffe	(Australia)	21.6
4 Grant Anderson	(New Zealand)	22.0
5 Solomon Opiepie	(Nigeria)	22.1
6 Eliki Nukutabu	(Fiji)	22.5
7 Enoch Mtelemuka	(Malawi)	22.6
8 Wavala Kali	(Papua New Guinea)	22.9
HEAT 5	Wind +1.6	
1 Christopher Monk	(England)	20.9
2 John Mwebi	(Kenya)	21.5
3 Graham Haskell	(Australia)	21.5
4 Donald Halliday	(Scotland)	21.7
5 Motsapi Moorosi	(Lesotho)	21.7
6 William Dralu	(Uganda)	21.9
7 Eston Kaonga	(Malawi)	21.9
8 Stephen Higgins	(Isle of Man)	23.8

SEMI-FINALS (January 29)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final

SEMI-FINAL 1	Wind +1.4	
1 Gregory Lewis	(Australia)	21.0
2=David Jenkins	(Scotland)	21.0
2=John Mwebi	(Kenya)	21.0
4 Graham Haskell	(Australia)	21.1
5 Calvin Dill	(Bermuda)	21.2
6 Albert Lomotey	(Ghana)	21.5
7 Ian Matthews	(England)	21.6
8 Richard Hardware	(Jamaica)	21.9
SEMI-FINAL 2	Wind +0.4	
1 George Daniels	(Ghana)	21.0
2 Donald Quarrie	(Jamaica)	21.1
3 Bevan Smith	(New Zealand)	21.2
4 Christopher Monk	(England)	21.2
5 Andrew Ratcliffe	(Australia)	21.5
6 Robert Martin	(Canada)	21.5
7 Charles Asati	(Kenya)	21.6
8 Carl Lawson	(Jamaica)	21.7
FINAL (January 29)	Wind −0.6	
1 Donald Quarrie	**(Jamaica)**	**20.7**
2 George Daniels	**(Ghana)**	**21.0**
3 Bevan Smith	**(New Zealand)**	**21.1**
4 Graham Haskell	(Australia)	21.1
5 Gregory Lewis	(Australia)	21.2
6 Christopher Monk	(England)	21.3
7 David Jenkins	(Scotland)	21.5
8 John Mwebi	(Kenya)	21.6

400 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards:
1930—A. Wilson (Canada) 48.8 s
1934—G. L. Rampling (England) 48.0 s
1938—W. Roberts (England) 47.9 s
1950—E. W. Carr (Australia) 47.9 s
1954—K. R. Gosper (Australia) 47.2 s
1958—Milka Singh (India) 46.6 s
1962—G. Kerr (Jamaica) 46.7 s
1966—W. Mottley (Trinidad & Tobago) 45.2 s
400 Metres:
1970—C. Asati (Kenya) 45.0 s
1974—Charles Asati (Kenya), 46.0 s

HEATS (January 25)

First three in each heat and fastest fourth qualified for semi-final

HEAT 1		
1 Silver Ayoo	(Uganda)	46.4
2 Kim Rowe	(Jamaica)	47.1

3 Bruce Field	(Australia)	47.7
4 Bruce Ijirigho	(Nigeria)	47.9
5 Michael Delaney	(Wales)	48.2
6 Motsapi Moorosi	(Lesotho)	48.9
7 Seru Gukilau	(Fiji)	51.0

HEAT 2

1 Claver Kamanya	(Tanzania)	46.9
2 Seymour Newman	(Jamaica)	47.0
3 Julius Sang	(Kenya)	47.7
4 Enoch Mtelemuka	(Malawi)	49.7
5 Samuela Bulai	(Fiji)	50.5
6 Raymond Hearn	(England)	52.2

HEAT 3

1 Charles Asati	(Kenya)	46.3
2 Pius Olowo	(Uganda)	46.5
3 Mamman Makama	(Nigeria)	46.7
4 William Hooker	(Australia)	47.2
5 Richard Endean	(New Zealand)	47.9
6 Samuela Yavala	(Fiji)	48.5
7 Bambo Fatty	(Gambia)	50.1
8 Blackie Masalila	(Botswana)	51.0

HEAT 4

1 Francis Musyoki	(Kenya)	46.8
2 Philip Kear	(New Zealand)	47.7
3 Trevor Campbell	(Jamaica)	47.7
4 Omari Abdallah	(Tanzania)	48.2
5 Musa Dongoyaro	(Nigeria)	49.0
6 Wilfred Kareng	(Botswana)	50.0
7 Wavala Kali	(Papua New Guinea)	50.2

HEAT 5

1 David Jenkins	(Scotland)	47.0
2 Bevan Smith	(New Zealand)	47.2
3 John Wilson	(England)	47.5
4 Joseph Chivers	(N. Ireland)	47.8
5 Samuel Kakonge	(Uganda)	48.8
6 Jacques Bazerd	(Mauritius)	50.3
7 Stephen Higgins	(Isle of Man)	52.9

SEMI-FINALS (January 26)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1

1 Claver Kamanya	(Tanzania)	46.2
2 Bevan Smith	(New Zealand)	46.5
3 Pius Olowo	(Uganda)	46.7
4 Mamman Makama	(Nigeria)	46.9
5 Kim Rowe	(Jamaica)	47.1
6 Julius Sang	(Kenya)	47.2

Trevor Campbell (Jamaica) and William Hooker (Australia) scratched.

SEMI-FINAL 2

1 Silver Ayoo	(Uganda)	45.7
2 Charles Asati	(Kenya)	45.7
3 David Jenkins	(Scotland)	45.9
4 Bruce Field	(Australia)	46.1
5 Francis Musyoki	(Kenya)	46.4
6 Seymour Newman	(Jamaica)	46.8
7 John Wilson	(England)	47.1
8 Philip Kear	(New Zealand)	47.1

FINAL (January 26)

1 Charles Asati	**(Kenya)**	**46.0**
2 Silver Ayoo	**(Uganda)**	**46.1**
3 Claver Kamanya	**(Tanzania)**	**46.2**
4 David Jenkins	(Scotland)	46.5
5 Bruce Field	(Australia)	46.6
6 Bevan Smith	(New Zealand)	46.6
7 Pius Olowo	(Uganda)	46.8
8 Mamman Makama	(Nigeria)	47.2

800 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

880 Yards:
1930—T. Hampson (England) 1.52.4 s
1934—P. A. Edwards (B. Guiana) 1.54.2 s
1938—V. P. Boot (New Zealand) 1.51.2 s
1950—H. J. Harlett (England) 1.53.1 s
1954—D. J. Johnson (England) 1.50.7 s
1958—H. Elliott (Australia) 1.49.3 s
1962—P. G. Snell (New Zealand) 1.47.6 s
1966—N. Clough (Australia) 1.46.9 s
800 Metres:
1970—R. Ouko (Kenya) 1.46.8 s
1974—John Kipkurgat (Kenya) 1.43.9 s

HEATS (January 27)

First four in each heat qualified for semi-final.

HEAT 1

1 Filbert Bayi	(Tanzania)	1.47.1
2 Andrew Carter	(England)	1.48.5
3 Peter Watson	(Australia)	1.49.2
4 Alan Gilmour	(New Zealand)	1.51.3
5 Keith Falla	(Guernsey)	1.52.2
6 Philip Kayo	(Papua New Guinea)	1.54.0
7 John Rantao	(Botswana)	1.59.5

HEAT 2

1 John Kipkurgat	(Kenya)	1.48.2
2 William Hooker	(Australia)	1.49.9
3 Samuel Ditsele	(Botswana)	1.50.1
4 Colin Campbell	(England)	1.50.2
5 Jaiye Abidoye	(Nigeria)	1.50.9
6 Vivian Gangaram	(Mauritius)	1.55.3
7 Samuela Bulai	(Fiji)	1.55.5

HEAT 3

1 John Walker	(New Zealand)	1.47.8
2 Daniel Omwanza	(Kenya)	1.48.0
3 Philip Lewis	(Wales)	1.48.3
4 David McMeekin	(Scotland)	1.49.1
5 Richard Kermode	(Fiji)	1.49.8
6 Joseph Jampilda	(Nigeria)	1.51.9

HEAT 4

1 Mike Boit	(Kenya)	1.49.0
2 Graeme Rootham	(Australia)	1.49.6
3 Peter Browne	(England)	1.50.5
4 Kenneth Elmer	(Canada)	1.50.8
5 Stuart Melville	(New Zealand)	1.52.1
6 Jacques Bazerd	(Mauritius)	1.57.0

SEMI-FINALS (January 27)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1

1 John Kipkurgat	(Kenya)	1.44.4
2 Andrew Carter	(England)	1.45.6
3 Daniel Omwanza	(Kenya)	1.46.2
4 Philip Lewis	(Wales)	1.46.3

5 Graeme Rootham	(Australia)	1.47.2
6 Peter Watson	(Australia)	1.48.6
7 Kenneth Elmer	(Canada)	1.50.8
8 Alan Gilmour	(New Zealand)	1.57.8

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
John Kipkurgat (Kenya) — 1m 44.4 s

SEMI-FINAL 2

1 Mike Boit	(Kenya)	1.45.4
2 John Walker	(New Zealand)	1.46.2
3 William Hooker	(Australia)	1.46.4
4 Filbert Bayi	(Tanzania)	1.46.6
5 David McMeekin	(Scotland)	1.48.1
6 Peter Browne	(England)	1.49.1
7 Samuel Ditsele	(Botswana)	1.50.5
8 Colin Campbell	(England)	1.51.6

FINAL (January 29)

1 John Kipkurgat	**(Kenya)**	**1.43.9**
2 Mike Boit	**(Kenya)**	**1.44.4**
3 John Walker	**(New Zealand)**	**1.44.9**
4 Filbert Bayi	(Tanzania)	1.45.3
5 Andrew Carter	(England)	1.46.0
6 William Hooker	(Australia)	1.46.8
7 Daniel Omwanza	(Kenya)	1.47.7
8 Philip Lewis	(Wales)	1.48.9

COMMONWEALTH RECORD:
John Kipkurgat (Kenya) — 1m 43.9 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
John Kipkurgat (Kenya) — 1m 43.9 s

1500 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

One Mile:
1930—R. H. Thomas (England), 4 m 14.0 s
1934—J. E. Lovelock (New Zealand), 4 m 12 8 s
1938—J. W. Alford (Wales), 4 m 11.6 s
1950—C. W. Parnell (Canada), 4 m 11.0 s
1954—R. G. Bannister (England), 3 m 58.8 s
1958—H. Elliott (Australia), 3 m 59.0 s
1962—P. G. Snell (New Zealand), 4 m 04.6 s
1966—K. Keino (Kenya), 3 m 55.3 s
1500 Metres:
1970—K Keino (Kenya), 3 m 36.6 s
1974—Filbert Bayi (Tanzania), 3 m 32.2 s

HEATS (January 31)

First four in each heat qualified for final.

HEAT 1

1 Mike Boit	(Kenya)	3.44.6
2 Graeme Crouch	(Australia)	3.44.6
3 Rod Dixon	(New Zealand)	3.44.6
4 Brendan Foster	(England)	3.44.9
5 Jaiye Abidoye	(Nigeria)	3.49.9
6 Bernard Hayward	(Wales)	3.50.3
7 Samuela Bulai	(Fiji)	4.10.5

HEAT 2

1 Filbert Bayi	(Tanzania)	3.38.2
2 John Kirkbride	(England)	3.39.8
3 David Fitzsimons	(Australia)	3.39.9
4 Tony Polhill	(New Zealand)	3.40.3
5 Paul Lawther	(N. Ireland)	3.43.1
6 Cosmos Sielei	(Kenya)	3.44.7
7 Philip Kayo	(Papua New Guinea)	4.05.4

HEAT 3

1 John Walker	(New Zealand)	3.42.5
2 Nyambui Mjaya	(Tanzania)	3.42.6
3 Randal Markey	(Australia)	3.42.8
4 Ben Jipcho	(Kenya)	3.43.6
5 Kenneth Elmer	(Canada)	3.44.0
6 Keith Falla	(Guernsey)	3.58.9
7 Gerard Domaingue	(Mauritius)	4.08.1

FINAL (February 2)

1 Filbert Bayi	**(Tanzania)**	**3.32.2**
2 John Walker	**(New Zealand)**	**3.32.5**
3 Ben Jipcho	**(Kenya)**	**3.33.2**
4 Rod Dixon	(New Zealand)	3.33.9
5 Graeme Crouch	(Australia)	3.34.2
6 Mike Boit	(Kenya)	3.36.8
7 Brendan Foster	(England)	3.37.6
8 Nyambui Mjaya	(Tanzania)	3.39.6
9 David Fitzsimons	(Australia)	3.41.3
10 John Kirkbride	(England)	3.41.9
11 Randal Markey	(Australia)	3.44.6

Tony Polhill (New Zealand) scratched

WORLD RECORD:
Filbert Bayi (Tanzania), 3 m 32.2 s

COMMONWEALTH RECORD:
Filbert Bayi (Tanzania), 3 m 32.2 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Filbert Bayi (Tanzania), 3 m 32.2 s

John Walker (New Zealand), in finishing second in a time of 3 m 32.5 s, also bettered the previous world record of 3 m 33.1s.

5 000 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

Three Miles:
1930—S. A. Tomlin (England), 14 m 27.4 s
1934—W. J. Beavers (England), 14 m 32.6 s
1938—C. H. Matthews (N.Z.), 13 m 59.6 s
1950—L. Eyre (England), 14 m 23.6 s
1954—C. J. Chataway (England), 13 m 35.2 s
1958—M. G. Halberg (New Zealand), 13 m 15.0 s
1962—M. G. Halberg (New Zealand), 13 m 34.2 s
1966—K. Keino (Kenya), 12 m 57.4 s
5000 Metres:
1970—I. Stewart (Scotland), 13 m 22.8 s
1974—Ben Jipcho (Kenya), 13 m 14.4 s

HEATS (January 27)

First six in each heat qualified for final.

HEAT 1

1 Joshua Kimeto	(Kenya)	13.42.6
2 Ian Stewart	(Scotland)	13.57.2
3 Ben Jipcho	(Kenya)	13.57.2
4 Brian Rose	(New Zealand)	13.57.2
5 David Black	(England)	13.59.0
6 Musa Mustafa	(Uganda)	14.18.4
7 Bernard Hayward	(Wales)	14.23.2

HEAT 2

1	Brendan Foster	(England)	13.45.6
2	Nyambui Mjaya	(Tanzania)	13.46.0
3	David Fitzsimons	(Australia)	13.46.2
4	Paul Mose	(Kenya)	13.50.2
5	Gordon Minty	(Wales)	13.52.2
6	David Bedford	(England)	13.59.2
7	Kevin Ryan	(New Zealand)	14.07.4
8	Robert Hendy	(Australia)	14.15.0
9	Norman Morrison	(Scotland)	14.40.6
10	Golekanye Mosweu	(Botswana)	14.46.2
11	Motseki Monethi	(Lesotho)	15.05.2

FINAL (January 29)

1	**Ben Jipcho**	**(Kenya)**	**13.14.4**
2	**Brendan Foster**	**(England)**	**13.14.6**
3	**David Black**	**(England)**	**13.23.6**
4	Nyambui Mjaya	(Tanzania)	13.35 0
5	Ian Stewart	(Scotland)	13 40.4
6	David Fitzsimons	(Australia)	13.42.8
7	Joshua Kimeto	(Kenya)	13.43.6
8	Gordon Minty	(Wales)	13.45.6
9	Paul Mose	(Kenya)	13.54.4
10	Bryan Rose	(New Zealand)	14.01.0
11	David Bedford	(England)	14.18.8
12	Musa Mustafa	(Uganda)	14.25.4

COMMONWEALTH RECORD:
Ben Jipcho (Kenya) — 13 m 14.4 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Ben Jipcho (Kenya) — 13 m 14.4 s

10 000 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

Six Miles:
1930—J. W. Savidan (New Zealand) 30 m 49.6 s
1934—A. W. Penny (England) 31 m 00.6 s
1938—C. H. Matthews (New Zealand) 30 m 14.5 s
1950—W. H. Nelson (New Zealand) 30 m 29.6 s
1954—P. B. Driver (England) 29 m 09.4 s
1958—W. D. Power (Australia) 28 m 47.8 s
1962—B. Kidd (Canada) 28 m 26.6 s
1966—N. Temu (Kenya) 27 m 14.6 s
10,000 Metres:
1970—J. L. Stewart (Scotland) 28 m 11.8 s
1974—Richard Tayler (New Zealand) 27 m 46.4 s

FINAL (January 25)

1	**Richard Tayler**	**(New Zealand)**	**27.46.4**
2	**David Black**	**(England)**	**27.48.6**
3	**Richard Juma**	**(Kenya)**	**27.57.0**
4	David Bedford	(England)	28.14.8
5	Daniel Shaughnessy	(Canada)	28.14.8
6	Ian Stewart	(Scotland)	28.17.2
7	Anthony Simmons	(England)	28.28.6
8	Gordon Minty	(Wales)	28.44.4
9	Paul Mose	(Kenya)	28.52.6
10	Lachlan Stewart	(Scotland)	29.22.6
11	Bernard Plain	(Wales)	29.28.4
12	Kevin Ryan	(New Zealand)	29.50.0
13	Philip Watson	(New Zealand)	29.54.8
14	David Cowell	(Isle of Man)	30.05.4
15	Norman Morrison	(Scotland)	30.25.8
16	Motseki Monethi	(Lesotho)	30.53.6
17	Neville Dalmedo	(Gibraltar)	34.14.0
18	Vivian Ori	(Papua New Guinea)	34.15.2
19	Porohu Taia	(Cook Islands)	35.41.0

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Richard Tayler (New Zealand) — 27 m 46.4 s

3 000 Metres Steeplechase

GAMES WINNERS

1962—T. Vincent (Australia) 8.43.4
1966—R. P. Welsh (New Zealand) 8.29.6
1970—A. P. Manning (Australia) 8.26.2
1974—Ben Jipcho (Kenya) 8.20.8

FINAL (January 26)

1	**Ben Jipcho**	**(Kenya)**	**8.20.8**
2	**John Davies**	**(Wales)**	**8.24.8**
3	**Evans Mogaka**	**(Kenya)**	**8.28.6**
4	John Bicourt	(England)	8.29.6
5	Euan Robertson	(New Zealand)	8.35.2
6	Bernard Hayward	(Wales)	8.36.2
7	Stephen Hollings	(England)	8.40.4
8	Amos Biwot	(Kenya)	8.41.4
9	Robert Hendy	(Australia)	8.46.0
10	Nathan Healey	(New Zealand)	8.52.2
11	Howard Healey	(New Zealand)	8.52.4
12	Justin Edwogu	(Uganda)	9.01.0
13	Joseph Doherty	(Nigeria)	9.23.8

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Ben Jipcho (Kenya) — 8 m 20.8 s

110 Metres Hurdles

GAMES WINNERS

120 Yards Hurdles:
1930—Lord Burghley (England) 14.6 s
1934—D. O. Finlay (England) 15.2 s
1938—T. P. Lavery (South Africa) 14.0 s
1950—P. Gardner (Australia) 14.3 s
1954—K. A. Gardner (Jamaica) 14.2 s
1958—K. A. Gardner (Jamaica) 14.0 s
1962—G. Raziq (Pakistan) 14.3 s
1966—D. P. Hemery (England) 14.1 s
110 Metres Hurdles:
1970—D. P. Hemery (England) 13.8 s
1974—Patwel Kimaiyo (Kenya) 13.7 s

HEATS (January 25)

First four in each heat qualified for final.

HEAT 1 Wind +1.1

1	Berwyn Price	(Wales)	14.0
2	Vincent Plant	(Australia)	14.2
3	Adeola Aboyade-Cole	(Nigeria)	14.3
4	Charles Kirkpatrick	(N. Ireland)	14.4
5	Ross Pownall	(New Zealand)	14.4
6	Ishtiaq Ahmad Mobarak	(Malaysia)	14.8
7	Angus MacKenzie	(Scotland)	14.9
8	Salum Hassan	(Tanzania)	15.0

EQUALS COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Berwyn Price (Wales) — 14.0 s

HEAT 2 Wind +1.5

1 Patwel Kimaiyo	(Kenya)	13.8
2 Maxwell Binnington	(Australia)	14.2
3 Warren Parr	(Australia)	14.3
4 Gowin Obasogie	(Nigeria)	14.4
5 Graham Gower	(England)	14.5
6 Phillip Mills	(New Zealand)	14.5
7 Justin Okaba	(Uganda)	14.6
8 Sakaraia Tuva	(Fiji)	15.6

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Patwel Kimaiyo (Kenya) — 13.8 s

FINAL (January 26) Wind —0.1

1 Patwel Kimaiyo	**(Kenya)**	**13.7**
2 Berwyn Price	**(Wales)**	**13.8**
3 Maxwell Binnington	**(Australia)**	**13.9**
4 Warren Parr	(Australia)	14.0
5 Charles Kirkpatrick	(N. Ireland)	14.3
6 Adeola Aboyade-Cole	(Nigeria)	14.3
7 Gowin Obasogie	(Nigeria)	14.4
8 Vincent Plant	(Australia)	14.9

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Patwel Kimaiyo (Kenya) — 13.7 s

400 Metres Hurdles

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards Hurdles:
1930—Lord Burghley (England), 54.4 s
1934—F. A. Hunter (Scotland), 55.2 s
1938—J. W. Loaring (England), 52.9 s
1950—D. White (Ceylon), 52.8 s
1954—D. F. Lean (Australia), 52.4 s
1958—G. Potgieter (South Africa), 49.7 s
1962—K. Roche (Australia), 51.5 s
1966—K. Roche (Australia), 51.0 s
400 Metres Hurdles:
1970—J. Sherwood (England), 50.0 s
1974—Alan Pascoe (England), 48.8 s

HEATS (January 27)

First five in each heat and fastest sixth qualified for semi-finals.

HEAT 1

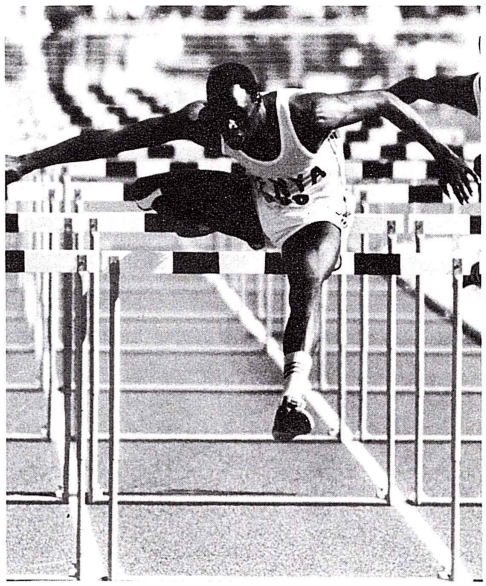
1 Patwel Kimaiyo	(Kenya)	52.1
2 Alan Pascoe	(England)	53.0
3 Silver Ayoo	(Uganda)	53.2
4 Gladstone Agbamu	(Nigeria)	53.9
5 Wynford Leyshon	(Wales)	54.0

HEAT 2

1 Bruce Field	(Australia)	51.4
2 William Hartley	(England)	52.5
3 Colin O'Neill	(Wales)	52.6
4 Bill Koskei	(Kenya)	52.7
5 Rendell McIntosh	(New Zealand)	53.1
6 Iroa Pamoa	(Papua New Guinea)	54.3

HEAT 3

1 Cosmos Sielei	(Kenya)	51.7
2 Gary Knoke	(Australia)	52.3
3 Roger Johnson	(New Zealand)	52.9



Patwel Kimaiyo (Kenya), winner of the 110 metres hurdles.

4 John Sherwood	(England)	52.9
5 Berwyn Price	(Wales)	53.0
6 Seru Gukilau	(Fiji)	53.0

SEMI-FINALS (January 27)

First four qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1

1 Patwel Kimaiyo	(Kenya)	49.8
2 William Hartley	(England)	50.4
3 Gary Knoke	(Australia)	50.6
4 Colin O'Neill	(Wales)	50.7
5 Roger Johnson	(New Zealand)	52.5
6 Berwyn Price	(Wales)	52.8
7 Seru Gukilau	(Fiji)	52.9
8 Gladstone Agbamu	(Nigeria)	53.7

SEMI-FINAL 2

1 Bruce Field	(Australia)	49.5
2 Bill Koskei	(Kenya)	49.6
3 Alan Pascoe	(England)	50.4
4 Cosmos Sielei	(Kenya)	50.7
5 Silver Ayoo	(Uganda)	51.9
6 Rendell McIntosh	(New Zealand)	52.0
7 Wynford Leyshon	(Wales)	52.6

John Sherwood (England) scratched

FINAL (January 29)

1 Alan Pascoe	**(England)**	**48.8**
2 Bruce Field	**(Australia)**	**49.3**
3 Bill Koskei	**(Kenya)**	**49.3**
4 Patwel Kimaiyo	(Kenya)	49.6
5 Cosmos Sielei	(Kenya)	50.0
6 William Hartley	(England)	50.2
7 Gary Knoke	(Australia)	50.2
8 Colin O'Neill	(Wales)	50.6

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Alan Pascoe (England)—48.8 s

4 x 100 Metres Relay

GAMES WINNERS

4 x 110 Yards:
1930—Canada, 42.2 s
1934—England, 42.2 s
1938—Canada, 41.6 s
1950—Australia, 42.2 s
1954—Canada, 41.3 s
1958—England, 40.7 s
1962—England, 40.6 s
1966—Ghana, 39.8 s
4 x 100 Metres:
1970—Jamaica, 39.4 s
1974—Australia, 39.3 s

HEATS (January 31)

First three from each heat and two fastest losers qualified for final.

HEAT 1

1	Jamaica Richard Hardware, Alfred Daley, Lennox Miller, Donald Quarrie	40.2
2	Scotland Leslie Piggot, Donald Halliday, Angus MacKenzie, David Jenkins	40.2
3	England Brian Green, Christopher Monk, Ian Matthews, Derek Cole	40.3
4	New Zealand Grant Anderson, Trevor Cochrane, Bevan Smith, Kerry Hill	40.5
5	Tanzania Norman Chihota, Salum Hassan, Claver Kamanya, Japhet Kwimba	40.9

HEAT 2

1	Australia Gregory Lewis, Lawrence D'Arcy, Andrew Ratcliffe, Graham Haskell	39.7
2	Nigeria Timon Oyebami, Benedict Majekodunmi, Kola Abdulai, Alani Olakunle	40.1
3	Ghana Albert Lomotey, Ohene Karikari, Kofi Okyir, George Daniels	40.3
4	Kenya Paul Njoroge, Tochi Mochache, Charles Asati, John Mwebi	40.8
5	Fiji Samuela Bulai, Tony Moore, Eliki Nukutabu, Samuela Yavala	41.8

FINAL (February 2)

1	**Australia**	**39.3**
2	**Ghana**	**39.6**
3	**Nigeria**	**39.7**
4	Jamaica	39.8
5	Scotland	39.8
6	England	40.0
7	New Zealand	40.4
8	Kenya	40.5

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Australia—39.3 s

4 x 400 Metres Relay

GAMES WINNERS

4 x 440 Yards Relay:
1930—England, 3m.19.4 s
1934—England, 3m.16.8 s
1938—Canada, 3m.16.9 s
1950—Australia, 3m.17.8 s
1954—England, 3m.11.2 s
1958—South Africa, 3m.08.1 s
1962—Jamaica, 3m.10.2 s
1966—Trinidad & Tobago 3m.02.8 s
4 x 400 Metres Relay:
1970—Kenya, 3m.03.6 s
1974—Kenya, 3m.04.4 s

FINAL (February 2)

1	**Kenya** **Charles Asati, Francis Musyoki, Bill Koskei, Julius Sang**	**3.04.4**
2	**England** **John Wilson, William Hartley, Alan Pascoe, Andrew Carter**	**3.06.7**
3	**Uganda** **Pius Olowo, William Dralu, Samuel Kakonge, Silver Ayoo**	**3.07.5**
4	Australia Bruce Field, William Hooker, Gary Knoke, Maxwell Binnington	3.07.5
5	New Zealand Philip Kear, Richard Endean, Trevor Cochrane, Bevan Smith	3.08.0
6	Wales Wynford Leyshon, Philip Lewis, Colin O'Neill, Michael Delaney	3.08.6
7	Nigeria Musa Dongoyaro, Bruce Ijirigho, Alade Owoeye, Mamman Makama	3.08.8
8	Fiji Seru Gukilau, Samuela Bulai, Richard Kermode, Aca Similo	3.23.4

The teams in the 4 x 400 metres men's relay receive their medals from Mr M. Mbathi: Kenya, gold; England, silver; Uganda, bronze.



Marathon

(43.55 km; 26 miles 385 yds)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—D. M. Wright (Scotland) 2 h 43 m 43.0 s
1934—H. Webster (Canada) 2 h 40 m 36.0 s
1938—J. L. Coleman (S.A.) 2 h 30 m 49.8 s
1950—J. T. Holden (England) 2 h 32 m 57.0 s
1954—J. McGhee (Scotland) 2 h 39 m 36.0 s
1958—W. D. Power (Australia) 2 h 22 m 45.6 s
1962—B. Kilby (England) 2 h 21 m 17.0 s
1966—J. Alder (Scotland) 2 h 22 m 07.8 s
1970—R. Hill (England) 2 h 09 m 28.0 s
1974—Ian Thompson (England) 2 h 09 m 12.0 s

FINAL (January 31)

1 Ian Thompson	**(England)**	**2:09.12.0**
2 Jack Foster	**(New Zealand)**	**2:11.18.6**
3 Richard Mabuza	**(Swaziland)**	**2:12.54.4**
4 Terry Manners	(New Zealand)	2:12.58.6
5 John Farrington	(Australia)	2:14.04.0
6 Donald McGregor	(Scotland)	2:14.15.4
7 Bernard Plain	(Wales)	2:14.56.2
8 Colin Kirkham	(England)	2:16.06.6
9 Malcolm Thomas	(Wales)	2:16.46.8
10 John Robinson	(New Zealand)	2:17.05.4
11 Brian Armstrong	(Canada)	2:20.52.6
12 Gabasheane Rakabaele	(Lesotho)	2:21.41.0
13 David Cowell	(Isle of Man)	2:23.33.8
14 Brenton Norman	(Australia)	2:24.28.4
15 Michael Teer	(N. Ireland)	2:24.55.0
16 Reoben Dlamini	(Swaziland)	2:27.31.4
17 Jerome Drayton	(Canada)	2:29.20.0
18 Ron Hill	(England)	2:30.24.2
19 Frans Matsebula	(Swaziland)	2:35.05.8
20 Kiptnui Sirma	(Kenya)	2:38.03.2
21 Hassan Juma	(Tanzania)	2:38.51.2
22 Neville Dalmedo	(Gibraltar)	2:40.13.8
23 Pareau Umaki	(Cook Islands)	3:04.34.2

COMMONWEALTH GAMES BEST PERFORMANCE:
Ian Thompson (England) — 2 h 09 m 12.0 s

20 Miles Road Walk

(32.19 kilometres)

GAMES WINNERS

1966—R. Wallwork (England) 2 h 44 m 42.8 s
1970—N. F. Freeman (Australia) 2 h 33 m 33.0 s
1974—John Warhurst (England) 2 h 35 m 23.0 s

FINAL (January 29)

1 John Warhurst	**(England)**	**2:35.23.0**
2 Roy Thorpe	**(England)**	**2:39.02.2**
3 Peter Fullager	**(Australia)**	**2:42.08.2**
4 Graham Young	(Isle of Man)	2:42.55.2
5 Ian Hodgkinson	(Australia)	2:44.55.4
6 Les Stevenson	(New Zealand)	2:46.56.2
7 Ross Hayward	(Australia)	2:50.56.0
8 Allan Callow	(Isle of Man)	2:53.12.2
9 Leonard Duquemin	(Guernsey)	2:53.37.4
10 John Moullin	(Guernsey)	2:57.27.2
11 Robin Waterman	(Guernsey)	3:00.14.2
12 Derek Harrison	(Isle of Man)	3:00.32.4

ROAD WALK POSITIONS AT INTERMEDIATE STAGES

Name	Country	5 miles		10 miles		15 miles		Finish	
		Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time
John Warhurst	(England)	1=	38 m 21 s	1=	1h 17 m 05 s	1	1 h 55 m 52 s	1	2 h 35 m 23.0 s
Roy Thorpe	(England)	1=	38 m 21 s	1=	1h 17 m 05 s	2	1 h 56 m 15 s	2	2 h 39 m 02.2 s
Peter Fullager	(Australia)	4=	39 m 08 s	4=	1h 18 m 40 s	3	1 h 59 m 27 s	3	2 h 42 m 08.2 s
Graham Young	(Isle of Man)	11	40 m 45 s	8	1h 20 m 43 s	6	2 h 01 m 25 s	4	2 h 42 m 55.2 s
Ian Hodgkinson	(Australia)	3	38 m 24 s	3	1h 17 m 30 s	4	1 h 59 m 44 s	5	2 h 44 m 55.4 s
Les Stevenson	(New Zealand)	4=	39 m 08 s	4=	1h 18 m 40 s	5	2 h 00 m 57 s	6	2 h 46 m 56.2 s
Ross Hayward	(Australia)	4=	39 m 08 s	4=	1h 18 m 40 s	7	2 h 01 m 45 s	7	2 h 50 m 56.0 s
John Callow	(Isle of Man)	9	39 m 44 s	10	1h 22 m 10 s	8	2 h 05 m 25 s	8	2 h 53 m 12.2 s
Leonard Duquemin	(Guernsey)	10	40 m 43 s	11	1h 23 m 05 s	10	2 h 07 m 55 s	9	2 h 53 m 37.4 s
John Moullin	(Guernsey)	7	39 m 36 s	9	1h 21 m 00 s	9	2 h 07 m 43 s	10	2 h 57 m 27.2 s
Robin Waterman	(Guernsey)	13	42 m 35 s	13	1h 25 m 10 s	11	2 h 10 m 27 s	11	3 h 00 m 14.2 s
John Harrison	(Isle of Man)	14	43 m 47 s	14	1h 27 m 55 s	12	2 h 13 m 48 s	12	3 h 00 m 32.4 s
Carl Lawton	(England)	8	39 m 38 s	7	1h 19 m 25 s	Withdrew			
Elisha Kasuku	(Kenya)	12	41 m 18 s	12	1h 24 m 50 s	Withdrew			
Kevin Taylor	(New Zealand)	Disqualified after 4 km.							

MARATHON POSITIONS AT INTERMEDIATE STAGES

		5 km		10 km		20 km		30 km		40 km		Finish	
		Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time	Place	Time
Ian Thompson	(England)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	1	1 h 00 m 30 s	1	1 h 30 m 35 s	1	2 h 02 m 12 s	1	2 h 09 m 12.0 s
Jack Foster	(New Zealand)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	2	1 h 00 m 40 s	2	1 h 31 m 50 s	2	2 h 04 m 10 s	2	2 h 11 m 18.6 s
Richard Mabuza	(Swaziland)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	3	1 h 00 m 44 s	3	1 h 32 m 15 s	3	2 h 05 m 49 s	3	2 h 12 m 54.4 s
Terry Manners	(New Zealand)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	4=	1 h 01 m 00 s	5=	1 h 32 m 56 s	4	2 h 06 m 00 s	4	2 h 12 m 58.6 s
John Farrington	(Australia)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	4=	1 h 01 m 00 s	4	1 h 32 m 40 s	5	2 h 06 m 31 s	5	2 h 14 m 04.0 s
Donald McGregor	(Scotland)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	13	1 h 02 m 00 s	9	1 h 34 m 09 s	6=	2 h 07 m 15 s	6	2 h 14 m 15.4 s
Bernard Plain	(Wales	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	4=	1 h 01 m 00 s	5=	1 h 32 m 56 s	6=	2 h 07 m 15 s	7	2 h 14 m 56.2 s
Colin Kirkham	(England)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	8=	1 h 01 m 20 s	7=	1 h 33 m 57 s	8	2 h 08 m 34 s	8	2 h 16 m 06.6 s
Malcolm Thomas	(Wales)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	11	1 h 01 m 30 s	7=	1 h 33 m 57 s	9	2 h 08 m 54 s	9	2 h 16 m 46.8 s
John Robinson	(New Zealand)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	12	1 h 01 m 35 s	11	1 h 35 m 03 s	10	2 h 09 m 31 s	10	2 h 17 m 05.4 s
Brian Armstrong	(Canada)	1=	15 m 12 s	18	30 m 28 s	18	1 h 03 m 30 s	14	1 h 37 m 44 s	11	2 h 13 m 04 s	11	2 h 20 m 52,6 s
Gabasheane Rakabaele	(Lesotho)	20=	15 m 32 s	20=	31 m 51 s	20	1 h 05 m 30 s	15=	1 h 39 m 00 s	12	2 h 14 m 08 s	12	2 h 21 m 41.0 s
David Cowell	(Isle of Man)	23	15 m 40 s	23	31 m 52 s	19	1 h 03 m 30 s	15=	1 h 39 m 00 s	13	2 h 15 m 09 s	13	2 h 23 m 33.8 s
Brenton Norman	(Australia)	1=	15 m 12 s	19	30 m 40 s	15	1 h 02 m 20 s	12	1 h 36 m 18 s	14	2 h 16 m 03 s	14	2 h 24 m 28.4 s
Michael Teer	(N. Ireland)	26=	16 m 10 s	26=	33 m 15 s	26	1 h 08 m 10 s	19	1 h 43 m 06 s	15	2 h 17 m 41 s	15	2 h 24 m 55.0 s
Reoben Dlamini	(Swaziland)	20=	15 m 32 s	20=	31 m 51 s	21	1 h 05 m 40 s	18	1 h 42 m 24 s	16	2 h 19 m 26 s	16	2 h 27 m 31.4 s
Jerome Drayton	(Canada)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	4=	1 h 01 m 00 s	13	1 h 36 m 38 s	17	2 h 20 m 55 s	17	2 h 29 m 20.0 s
Ron Hill	(England)	1=	15 m 12 s	17	30 m 25 s	14	1 h 02 m 10 s	17	1 h 39 m 53 s	18	2 h 21 m 27 s	18	2 h 30 m 24.2 s
Frans Matsebula	(Swaziland)	28	16 m 22 s	28	33 m 34 s	27	1 h 08 m 50 s	22	1 h 44 m 55 s	19	2 h 25 m 49 s	19	2 h 35 m 05.8 s
Kiptnui Sirma	(Kenya)	25	15 m 58 s	24	32 m 41 s	23	1 h 07 m 30 s	20	1 h 43 m 50 s	20	2 h 27 m 45 s	20	2 h 38 m 03.2 s
Hassan Juma	(Tanzania)	20=	15 m 32 s	20=	31 m 51 s	22	1 h 05 m 45 s	21	1 h 44 m 30 s	21	2 h 28 m 32 s	21	2 h 38 m 51.2 s
Neville Dalmedo	(Gibraltar)	29=	17 m 24 s	29=	35 m 20 s	30	1 h 11 m 20 s	24	1 h 48 m 33 s	22	2 h 30 m 54 s	22	2 h 40 m 13.8 s
Pareau Umaki	(Cook Islands)	33	18 m 32 s	33	38 m 15 s	33	1 h 18 m 20 s	27	2 h 01 m 58 s	23	2 h 53 m 10 s	23	3 h 04 m 34.2 s
Musa Mustafa	(Uganda)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	8=	1 h 01 m 20 s	10	1 h 34 m 30 s	Withdrew			
John McLaughlin	(N. Ireland)	26=	16 m 10 s	26=	33 m 15 s	25	1 h 08 m 10 s	23	1 h 45 m 26 s	Withdrew			
Vivian Ori	(Papua New G.)	31	17 m 38 s	31	35 m 55 s	29	1 h 11 m 05 s	25	1 h 48 m 55 s	Withdrew			
James Wright	(Scotland)	24	15 m 56 s	25	32 m 55 s	24	1 h 07 m 35 s	26	1 h 51 m 40 s	Withdrew			
Amani Tapusoa	(W. Samoa)	32	18 m 20 s	32	37 m 40 s	32	1 h 18 m 20 s	28	2 h 03 m 50 s	Withdrew			
Patrick Kiingi	(Kenya)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	8=	1 h 01 m 20 s	Withdrew					
Derek Clayton	(Australia)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	16	1 h 02 m 20 s	Withdrew					
Lachlan Stewart	(Scotland)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	17	1 h 03 m 30 s	Withdrew					
James Ogaro	(Kenya)	1=	15 m 12 s	1=	30 m 15 s	28	1 h 09 m 00 s	Withdrew					
James Hoeflich	(W. Samoa)	29=	17 m 24 s	29=	35 m 20 s	31	1 h 14 m 00 s	Withdrew					

High Jump

GAMES WINNERS

1930—J. V. Viljoen (S. Africa), 6ft. 3in
1934—E. T. Thacker (S. Africa), 6ft. 3in
1938—E. T. Thacker (S. Africa), 6ft. 5¼in
1950—J. Winter (Australia), 6ft. 6in
1954—E. A. Ifeajuna (Nigeria), 6ft. 8in
1958—E. Haisley (Jamaica), 6ft. 9in
1962—P. Hobson (Australia), 6ft. 11in
1966—L. J. Peckham (Australia), 6ft. 10in
1970—L. J. Peckham (Australia), 2.14 m (7ft. 0¼in)
1974—Gordon Windeyer (Australia), 2.16 m

FINAL (January 29)

1 Gordon Windeyer	**(Australia)**	**2.16 m**
2 Lawrence Peckham	**(Australia)**	**2.14 m**
3 Claude Ferragne	**(Canada)**	**2.12 m**
4 John Beers	(Canada)	2.10 m
5 John Hawkins	(Canada)	2.10 m
6 Noor Azhar Hamid	(Singapore)	2.08 m
7 Sheik Faye	(Gambia)	2.05 m
8 Lanyuni Sumuni	(Tanzania)	1.95 m
9 Clark Godwin	(Bermuda)	1.95 m

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Gordon Windeyer (Australia) — 2.16 m

HIGH JUMP—DETAILED RESULTS

	1.85	1.90	1.95	2.00	2.05	2.08	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.16	2.20	Best	Pos
Windeyer	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	– – –	O – –	– – –	XXO	XO–	XXX	2.16 m	1
Peckham	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	– – –	O – –	– – –	XXO	XXX		2.14 m	2
Ferragne	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	XXO	O – –	XXX			2.12 m	3
Beers	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	X O–	– – –	XO–	– – –	XXX			2.10 m	4
Hawkins	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	– – –	XXO	– – –	XXX			2.10 m	5
Hamid	– – –	O – –	O – –	O – –	X O–	O – –	XXX					2.08 m	6
Faye	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	X O–	XXX						2.05 m	7
Sumuni	O – –	O – –	O – –	XXX								1.95 m	8
Godwin	– – –	O – –	X O–	XXX								1.95 m	9

Long Jump

GAMES WINNERS

1930—L. Hutton (Canada), 23ft. 7½in.
1934—S. Richardson (Canada), 23ft. 6½in.
1938—H. Brown (Canada), 24ft. 8¾in.
1950—N. Price (S. Africa), 24ft. 0in.
1954—K. Wilmshurst (England), 24ft. 4¾in.
1958—P. Foreman (Jamaica), 24ft. 6½in.
1962—M. Ahey (Ghana), 26ft. 5in.
1966—L. Davies (Wales), 26ft. 2¾in.
1970—L. Davies (Wales), 8.06m. (26ft. 5¼in.)
1974—Alan Lerwill (England), 7.94m.

QUALIFYING ROUND (January 29)

(QUALIFYING STANDARD — 7.60 m or best 12)
Wind speeds in brackets: (+) Following (–) Against

		1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	Best	
Sakaraia Tuva	(Fiji)	No Jump	5.97 m (+0.4)	No Jump	5.97 m	
Christopher Commons	(Australia)	7.65 m (+0.4)	—	—	7.65 m	Qual
Alfred Ogunfeyimi	(Nigeria)	7.10 m (Nil)	6 65.m (–0.4)	5.51 m (–0.2)	7.10 m	
Charles Lupiya	(Zambia)	6.95 m (–0.7)	7.12 m (+0.5)	6.71 m (–0.6)	7.12 m	
Bruce Field	(Australia)	7.73 m (+0.4)	—	—	7.73 m	Qual
John Okoro	(Nigeria)	7.57 m (+0.8)	5.45 m (+1.0)	No Jump	7.57 m	Qual
Joshuah Owusu	(Ghana)	6.79 m (+0.6)	7.37 m (–0.6)	7.56 m (+0.2)	7.56 m	Qual
William Clark	(Scotland)	7.07 m (+1.2)	7.02 m (+0.8)	6 86 m (+0.3)	7.07 m	
Yesaya Mhango	(Malawi)	7.06 m (–0.3)	7.13 m (Nil)	6.65 m (Nil)	7 13.m	

Murray Tolbert	(Australia)	7.45 m (+0.4)	7.46 m (+0.3)	7.36 m (−0.2)	7.46 m	Qual
William Kirkpatrick	(Northern Ireland)	No Jump	7.29 m (+1.4)	No Jump	7.29 m	Qual
Johnson Mogusu	(Kenya)	7.04 m (+0.8)	7.15 m (Nil)	7.01 m (+0.8)	7.15 m	
Kerry Hill	(New Zealand)	No Jump	No Jump	7.30 m (+1.0)	7 30.m	Qual
Fidelis Ndyabagye	(Uganda)	7.09 m (+1.2)	7.39 m (+0.4)	7.50 m (+0.8)	7.50 m	Qual
Kingsley Adams	(Ghana)	7.57 m (+0.8)	7.56 m (Nil)	7.67 m (+0.2)	7.67 m	Qual
John Delamere	(New Zealand)	7.27 m (Nil)	7.24 m (−0.2)	7.53 m (+1.9)	7.53 m	Qual
Tony Moore	(Fiji)	7.03 m (+1.4)	7.37 m (+1.4)	7.65 m (+2.0)	7.65 m	Qual
Stewart Atkins	(Scotland)	No Jump	No Jump	No Jump		
Alan Lerwill	(England)	7.82 m (−0.2)	—	—	7.82 m	Qual

FINAL (January 29)

			(Wind)
1 Alan Lerwill	**(England)**	**7.94 m**	**+0.4**
2 Christopher Commons	**(Australia)**	**7.92 m**	**+0.2**
3 Joshuah Owusu	**(Ghana)**	**7.75 m**	**+0.1**
4 Kingsley Adams	(Ghana)	7.68 m	+0.8
5 Bruce Field	(Australia)	7.63 m	−0.4
6 John Okoro	(Nigeria)	7.58 m	+1.1
7 Fidelis Ndyabagye	(Uganda)	7.50 m	+1.4
8 Murray Tolbert	(Australia)	7.42 m	−0.6
9 John Delamere	(New Zealand)	7.31 m	−0.5
10 Kerry Hill	(New Zealand)	7.18 m	+1.0
11 William Kirkpatrick	(Northern Ireland)	6.90 m	−1.1

LONG JUMP — DETAILED RESULTS

Wind speeds in brackets: (+) *Following* (−) *Against*

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos
Alan Lerwill	7.67 m (−2.2)	7.73 m (Nil)	7.94 m (+0.4)	No Jump	Passed	Passed	7.94 m	1
Christopher Commons	7.92 m (+0.2)	7.89 m (+0.1)	7.85 m (−0.8)	7.76 m (−1.0)	No Jump	7.59 m (−0.2)	7.92 m	2
Joshuah Owusu	7.75 m (+0.1)	No Jump	7.74 m (+0.4)	7.65 m (+0.3)	No Jump	7.20 m (+0.1)	7.75 m	3
Kingsley Adams	7.66 m (−1.2)	No Jump	7.45 m (−1.0)	7.68 m (+0.8)	7.44 m (−1.3)	7.53 m (−1.0)	7.68 m	4
Bruce Field	7.63 m (−0.4)	Passed	Passed	Passed	Passed	Passed	7.63 m	5
John Okoro	7.36 m (+0.9)	7.45 m (−0.8)	7.58 m (+1.1)	No Jump	No Jump	No Jump	7.58 m	6
Fidelis Ndyabagye	7.50 m (+1.4)	7.42 m (−1.3)	7.42 m (−1.3)	7.45 m (+0.6)	7.30 m (−0.4)	7.20 m (+0.3)	7.50 m	7
Murray Tolbert	7.33 m (+1.8)	7.42 m (−0.6)	No Jump	7.39 m (+0.6)	7.34 m (+0.8)	7.13 m (−0.6)	7.42 m	8
John Delamere	7.31 m (−0.5)	7.25 m (−0.2)	7.30 m (+1.2)	—	—	—	7.31 m	9
Kerry Hill	7.17 m (−0.4)	7.18 m (+1.0)	7.16 m (+0.4)	—	—	—	7.18 m	10
William Kirkpatrick	6.90 m (−1.1)	No Jump	No Jump	—	—	—	6.90 m	11
Tony Moore	No Jump	No Jump	No Jump	—	—	—	No Jump	12

Triple Jump

GAMES WINNERS

1930—G. A. Smallacombe (Canada), 48ft. 5in.
1934—J. P. Metcalfe (Australia), 51ft. 3½in.
1938—J. P. Metcalfe (Australia), 50ft. 10in.
1950—B. Oliver (Australia), 51ft. 2¼in.
1954—K. Wilmshurst (England), 50ft. 1½in.
1958—I. Tomlinson (Australia), 51ft. 7½in.
1962—I. Tomlinson (Australia), 53ft. 2in.
1966—S. Igun (Nigeria), 53ft, 9¾in.
1970—P. J. May (Australia), 16.72 m (54ft. 10in.)
1974—Joshuah Owusu (Ghana), 16.50 m

QUALIFYING ROUND (February 2) (Qualifying Standard — 15.80m or best 12)

Wind speeds in brackets: (+) *Following* (−) *Against*

		1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	Best	
Johnston Amoah	(Ghana)	15.66 m (−2.1)	15.94 m (+0.6)	—	15.94 m	Qual
Johnson Mogusu	(Kenya)	15.33 m (−0.9)	15.26 m (+1.1)	14.42 m (−1.5)	15.33 m	Qual
Lanyuni Sumuni	(Tanzania)	13.95 m (−1.1)	14.08 m (+0.5)	No Jump	14.08 m	
Yesaya Mhango	(Malawi)	13.67 m (−0.4)	13.40 m (Nil)	No Jump	13.67 m	
Michael Sharpe	(Bermuda)	15.44 m (Nil)	15.46 m (+0.2)	No Jump	15.46 m	Qual
William Clark	(Scotland)	15.24 m (+1.5)	13.27 m (Nil)	15.06 m (−0.2)	15.24 m	Qual
Alan Lerwill	(England)	15.31 m (+1.1)	No Jump	—	15.31 m	Qual
Donald Commons	(Australia)	No Jump	15.49 m (+0.1)	—	15.49 m	Qual
David Norris	(New Zealand)	No Jump	15.18 m (+0.3)	15.16 m (−0.4)	15.18 m	Qual
Mohinder Singh Gill	(India)	15.95m (−1.0)	—	—	15.95 m	Qual
Michael McGrath	(Australia)	No Jump	13.39 m (+0.4)	14.15 m (−0.2)	14.15 m	
Gerry Swan	(Bermuda)	14.87 m (−1.0)	13.54 m (+0.4)	15.09 m (−0.2)	15.09 m	Qual
Joshuah Owusu	(Ghana)	15.61 m (−1.6)	15.22 m (+0.3)	—	15.61 m	Qual
Philip May	(Australia)	15.20 m (−0.2)	14.85 m (−0.7)	—	15.20 m	Qual
Sakaraia Tuva	(Fiji)	No Jump	No Jump	Passed	No Jump	
John Delamere	(New Zealand)	No Jump	No Jump	14.23 m (−0.3)	14.23 m	
Moise Pomaney	(Ghana)	16.25 m (Nil)	—	—	16.25 m	Qual

FINAL (February 2)

			(Wind)
1 Joshuah Owusu	**(Ghana)**	**16.50 m**	**−0.6**
2 Mohinder Singh Gill	**(India)**	**16.44 m**	**+1.8**
3 Moise Pomaney	**(Ghana)**	**16.23 m**	**+0.4**
4 Johnston Amoah	(Ghana)	15.63 m	+0.4
5 Philip May	(Australia)	15.63 m	−0.6
6 Dave Norris	(New Zealand)	15.41 m	+0.2
7 Donald Commons	(Australia)	15.35 m	+0.2
8 Johnson Mogusu	(Kenya)	15.29 m	+0.8
9 Gerry Swan	(Bermuda)	15.19 m	−0.2
10 Alan Lerwill	(England)	15.08 m	+0.8
11 William Clark	(Scotland)	14.86 m	+0.8
12 Michael Sharpe	(Bermuda)	14.86 m	+0.6

TRIPLE JUMP—DETAILED RESULTS

Wind speeds in brackets: (+) Following (—) Against

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos.
Owusu	16.07 m (+1.2)	15.51 m (+1.4)	15.85 m (−0.6)	16.15 m (+0.4)	16.25 m (+0.4)	16.50 m (−0.6)	16.50 m	1
Gill	15.98 m (+0.8)	16.26 m (+0.4)	No Jump	16.44 m (+1.8)	No Jump	No Jump	16.44 m	2
Pomaney	No Jump	16.23 m (+0.4)	No Jump	No Jump	15.80 m (+0.4)	16.17 m (−1.3)	16.23 m	3
Amoah	15.16 m (+1.6)	15.52 m (+0.6)	15.32 m (−0.6)	No Jump	15.63 m (+0.4)	14.41 m (−1.6)	15.63 m	4
May	No Jump	15.15 m (+0.1)	15.42 m (−1.5)	15.63 m (−0.6)	15.15 m (−0.6)	No Jump	15.63 m	5
Norris	15.17 m (+0.4)	No Jump	15.41 m (+0.2)	14.91 m (Nil)	No Jump	15.07 m (+0.2)	15.41 m	6
Commons	No Jump	15.35 m (+0.2)	15.20 m (−1.4)	No Jump	15.21 m (−1.6)	14.86 m (+0.4)	15.35 m	7
Mogusu	No Jump	15.29 m (+0.8)	14.61 m (−0.5)	No Jump	Passed	Passed	15.29 m	8
Swan	15.19 m (−0.2)	15.02 m (+0.4)	No Jump	—	—	—	15.19 m	9
Lerwill	15.02 m (−2.2)	15.08 m (+0.8)	No Jump	—	—	—	15.08 m	10
Clark	14.30 m (+0.1)	14.80 m (+1.0)	14.86 m (+0.8)	—	—	—	14.86 m	11
Sharpe	No Jump	14.86 m (+0.6)	14.76 m (−0.6)	—	—	—	14.86 m	12

Pole Vault

GAMES WINNERS

1930—V. W. Pickard (Canada), 12ft. 3in.
1934—C. Apps (Canada), 12ft. 6in.
1938—A. S. du Plessis (S. Africa), 13ft. 5¾in.
1950—T. D. Anderson (England), 13ft. 0¼in.
1954—G. M. Elliott (England), 14ft. 0in.
1958—G. M. Elliott (England), 13ft. 8in.
1962—T. Bickle (Australia), 14ft. 9in.
1966—T. Bickle (Australia), 15ft. 9in.
1970—M. Bull (N. Ireland), 5.10 m (16ft. 8¾in.)
1974—Donald Baird (Australia), 5.05 m

FINAL (January 31)

1 Donald Baird	**(Australia)**	**5.05 m**
2 Michael Bull	**(N. Ireland)**	**5.00 m**
3 Brian Hooper	**(England)**	**5.00 m**
4 Raymond Boyd	(Australia)	4.80 m
5 Peter Tracy	(New Zealand)	4.60 m
– David Lease	(Wales)	No Height

POLE VAULT—DETAILED RESULTS

	4.30	4.40	4.50	4.60	4.70	4.80	4.90
Donald Baird	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	– – –
Michael Bull	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	– – –
Brian Hooper	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	X O –	– – –	O – –
Raymond Boyd	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	X O –	– – –
Peter Tracy	– – –	X O –	O – –	O – –	X X X		
David Lease	– – –	X X X					

	5.00	5.05	5.10	5.15	5.20	Best	Pos.
Donald Baird	O – –	O – –	– – –	– – –	X X X	5.05 m	1
Michael Bull	O – –	– – –	– – –	– – –	X X X	5.00 m	2
Brian Hooper	O – –	– – –	X X X			5.00 m	3
Raymond Boyd	X X X					4.80 m	4
Peter Tracy						4.60 m	5
David Lease						No Height	—

Discus

GAMES WINNERS

1930—H. B. Hart (S. Africa), 135ft. 11in.
1934—H. B. Hart (S. Africa), 136ft. 3in.
1938—E. Coy (Canada), 146ft 10¾in.
1950—I. Reed (Australia), 156ft. 7in.
1954—S. du Plessis (S. Africa), 169ft. 7¼in.
1958—S. du Plessis (S. Africa), 183ft. 6½in.
1962—W. Selvey (Australia), 185ft. 3¾in.
1966—L. Mills (New Zealand), 184ft. 4in.
1970—G. Puce (Canada), 59.02 m (193ft 7in.)
1974—Robin Tait (New Zealand), 63.08 m

FINAL (January 31)

1 Robin Tait	**(New Zealand)**	**63.08 m**
2 William Tancred	**(England)**	**59.48 m**
3 John Hillier	**(England)**	**57.22 m**
4 Ain Roost	(Canada)	56.70 m
5 Geoff Capes	(England)	51.84 m
6 Samuel Onyac	(Uganda)	49.68 m
7 Anthony Satchwell	(Jersey)	48.74 m
8 Thomas Gibure	(Tanzania)	44.40 m
9 Walter Otim	(Uganda)	42.16 m
10 Sitiveni Rabuka	(Fiji)	34.98 m

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Robin Tait (New Zealand) — 63.08 m

DISCUS — DETAILED RESULTS

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos.
Tait	No Throw	54.44 m	63.08 m	Passed	Passed	Passed	63.08 m	1
Tancred	56.20m	56.28 m	59.10 m	59.48 m	58.78 m	57.78 m	59.48 m	2
Hillier	54.00m	57.22 m	55.66 m	No Throw	56.44 m	No Throw	57.22 m	3
Roost	55.04m	53.46 m	53.12 m	56.16 m	55.46 m	56.70 m	56.70 m	4
Capes	51.76m	51.84 m	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	51.84 m	5
Onyac	49.56m	47.72 m	49.68 m	No Throw	48.78 m	45.40 m	49.68 m	6
Satchwell	No Throw	45.98 m	48.74 m	40.20 m	43.52 m	46.06 m	48.74 m	7
Gibure	44.40m	No Throw	No Throw	40.42 m	42.04 m	No Throw	44.40 m	8
Otim	No Throw	No Throw	42.16 m	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	42.16 m	9
Rabuka	32.70m	34.98m	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	34.98 m	10

Shot

GAMES WINNERS

1930—H. B. Hart (S. Africa), 47ft. 10in.
1934—H. B. Hart (S. Africa), 48ft. 1¾in.
1938—L. A. Fouche (S. Africa), 47ft. 6in.
1950—M. Tuicakau (Fiji), 48ft. 0¼in.
1954—J. A. Savidge (England), 55ft. 0¼in.
1958—A. Rowe (England), 57ft. 8in.
1962—M. Lucking (England), 59ft. 4in.
1966—D. Steen (Canada), 61ft. 8in.
1970—D. Steen (Canada), 19.21 m (63ft. 0¼in.)
1974—Geoff Capes (England) — 20.74 m

FINAL (February 2)

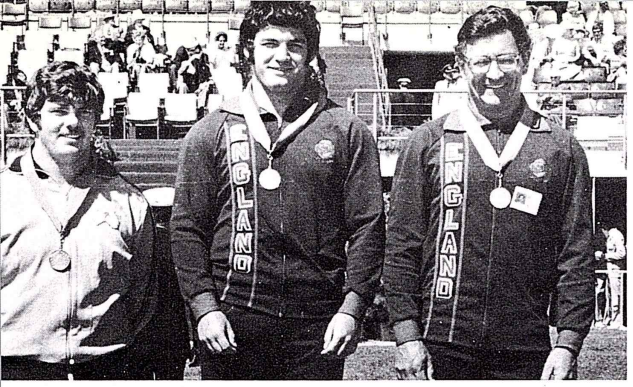
1 Geoff Capes	**(England)**	**20.74 m**
2 Michael Winch	**(England)**	**19.36 m**
3 Bruce Pirnie	**(Canada)**	**18.68 m**
4 William Tancred	(England)	18.13 m
5 Robin Tait	(New Zealand)	17.71 m
6 Raymond Rigby	(Australia)	16.98 m
7 Anthony Satchwell	(Jersey)	16.29 m
8 Sitiveni Rabuka	(Fiji)	14.14 m

COMMONWEALTH RECORD:
Geoff Capes (England) — 20.74 m

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Geoff Capes (England) — 20.74 m

SHOT — DETAILED RESULTS

Geoff Capes	20.74 m	No Put	20.67 m	20.63 m	No Put	20.29 m	20.74 m	1
Michael Winch	18.29 m	19.36 m	19.22 m	No Put	No Put	18.52 m	19.36 m	2
Bruce Pirnie	18.64 m	18.32 m	18.68 m	18.14 m	No Put	17.90 m	18.68 m	3
William Tancred	17.90 m	18.13 m	No Put	No Put	No Put	18.08 m	18.13 m	4
Robin Tait	17.71 m	No Put	No Put	16.64 m	No Put	No Put	17.71 m	5
Raymond Rigby	16.98 m	16.52 m	16.68 m	No Put	No Put	16.49 m	16.98 m	6
Anthony Satchwell	16.29 m	16.27 m	15.59 m	15.67 m	15.21 m	14.89 m	16.29 m	7
Sitiveni Rabuka	14.04 m	No Put	13.71 m	14.07 m	14.14 m	14.10 m	14.14 m	8





LEFT: The hammer medallists (left to right)—Peter Farmer (Australia), bronze; Ian Chipchase (England), gold; Howard Payne (England), silver. RIGHT: Placed in the javelin—David Travis (England), silver; Charles Clover (England), gold; John Mayaka (Kenya), bronze.

Hammer

GAMES WINNERS

1930—M. C. Nokes (England), 154ft. 7½in.
1934—M. C. Nokes (England), 158ft. 3½in.
1938—G. W. Sutherland (Canada), 159ft. 9⅜in.
1950—D. M. Clark (Scotland), 163ft. 10¼in.
1954—M. Iqbal (Pakistan), 181ft. 8in.
1958—M. Ellis (England), 206ft. 4½in.
1962—A. H. Payne (England), 202ft. 3in.
1966—A. H. Payne (England), 203ft. 4in.
1970—A. H. Payne (England), 67.80 m (222ft. 5in.)
1974—Ian Chipchase (England) 69.56 m

FINAL (January 25)

1 Ian Chipchase	**(England)**	**69.56 m**
2 Howard Payne	**(England)**	**68.02 m**
3 Peter Farmer	**(Australia)**	**67.48 m**
4 Barry Williams	(England)	66.82 m
5 Murray Cheater	(New Zealand)	65.82 m
6 Christopher Black	(Scotland)	64.40 m
7 Warwick Nicholl	(New Zealand)	63.72 m
8 Laurence Bryce	(Scotland)	59.52 m
9 Sitiveni Rabuka	(Fiji)	32.66 m

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Ian Chipchase (England) — 69.56 m

HAMMER — DETAILED RESULTS

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos.
Chipchase	68.96 m	69.56 m	69.40 m	67.94 m	No Throw	No Throw	69.56 m	1
Payne	67.00 m	66.64 m	66.38 m	66.36 m	68.02 m	67.32 m	68.02 m	2
Farmer	66.24 m	67.48 m	67.16 m	66.84 m	No Throw	No Throw	67.48 m	3
Williams	66.82 m	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	66.82 m	4
Cheater	No Throw	62.54 m	65.04 m	No Throw	65.82 m	62.96 m	65.82 m	5
Black	No Throw	No Throw	59.02 m	64.40 m	No Throw	No Throw	64.40 m	6
Nicholl	62.68 m	63.72 m	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	60.66 m	63.72 m	7
Bryce	58.18 m	59.52 m	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	No Throw	59.52 m	8
Rabuka	32.66 m	No Throw	No Throw	—	—	—	32.66 m	9

Javelin

GAMES WINNERS

1930—S. A. Lay (New Zealand), 207ft 1½in.
1934—R. Dixon (Canada), 196ft. 11in.
1938—J. Courtwright (Canada), 206ft 0¾in.
1950—L. J. Roininen (Canada), 187ft. 4½in.
1954—J. D. Achurch (Australia), 224ft. 9½in.
1958—C. Smith (England), 233ft. 10½in.
1962—A. Mitchell (Australia), 256ft. 3in.
1966—J. FitzSimons (England), 261ft. 9in.
1970—D. Travis (England), 79.50 m (260ft. 9in.)
1974—Charles Clover (England), 84.92 m

FINAL (February 2)

1 Charles Clover	**(England)**	**84.92 m**
2 David Travis	**(England)**	**79.92 m**
3 JohnMayaka	**(Kenya)**	**77.56 m**
4 Rick Dowswell	(Canada)	73.88 m
5 Brian Roberts	(England)	73.54 m
6 Anthony Oyakhire	(Nigeria)	72.42 m
7 Robert Lethbridge	(Australia)	66.22 m

COMMONWEALTH RECORD:
Charles Clover (England) — 84.92 m

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Charles Clover (England) — 84.92 m

JAVELIN — DETAILED RESULTS

Charles Clover	No Throw	84.92 m	No Throw	77.48m	Passed	Passed	84.92 m	1
David Travis	79.60 m	79.92 m	73.12 m	70.78m	78.30 m	77.64 m	79.92 m	2
John Mayaka	68.82 m	75.06 m	77.56 m	No Throw	76.78 m	72.30 m	77.56 m	3
Rick Dowswell	64.34 m	71.44 m	71.42 m	67.82m	73.88 m	73.44 m	73.88 m	4
Brian Roberts	68.02 m	70.44 m	73.54 m	No Throw	71.10 m	No Throw	73.54 m	5
Anthony Oyakhire	No Throw	70.36 m	70.48 m	72.30m	72.42 m	70.94 m	72.42 m	6
Robert Lethbridge	63.78 m	61.34 m	66.22 m	No Throw	65.12 m	No Throw	66.22 m	7

Decathlon

GAMES WINNERS

1966—R. Williams (New Zealand), 7270 pts.
1970—G. J. Smith (Australia), 7492 pts.
1974—Michael Bull (N. Ireland), 7417 pts.

FINAL (January 26, 27)

1	**Michael Bull**	**(N. Ireland)**	**7417 pts**
2	**Barry King**	**(England)**	**7277 pts**
3	**Robert Lethbridge**	**(Australia)**	**7270 pts**
4	David Kidner	(Scotland)	7188 pts
5	Sanitesi Latu	(Tonga)	7140 pts
6	Mene Mene	(New Zealand)	6993 pts
7	Roger Main	(New Zealand)	6799 pts
8	Terry Beaton	(Australia)	6780 pts
9	Geoffrey Wood	(New Zealand)	6622 pts
10	Saulekaleka Tunidau	(Fiji)	5471 pts
11	Sitiveni Rabuka	(Fiji)	5332 pts
—	Stewart McCallum (withdrew after 8 events)	(Scotland)	5227 pts
—	Raymond Knox (withdrew after 2 events)	(N. Ireland)	1183 pts

January 26

100 METRES:

		Pts
GROUP 1:		Wind +0.3
Stewart McCallum	11.13	773
Michael Bull	11.16	766
Roger Main	11.27	740
Saulekaleka Tunidau	12.35	511
GROUP 2		Wind −0.1
Mene Mene	11.21	754
Robert Lethbridge	11.28	738
Sanitesi Latu	11.34	724
Sitiveni Rabuka	12.13	554
GROUP 3		Wind −1.1
Terry Beaton	11.50	687
David Kidner	11.57	672
Barry King	11.58	670
Raymond Knox	11.64	657
Geoffrey Wood	11.79	624

LONG JUMP

	m	
Robert Lethbridge	7.18	.857
Stewart McCallum	7.14	848
David Kidner	7.09	838
Michael Bull	7.01	822
Sanitesi Latu	7.00	820
Mene Mene	6.81	780
Roger Main	6.78	774
Barry King	6.78	774
Terry Beaton	6.51	717
Geoffrey Wood	6.41	695
Sitiveni Rabuka	5.97	597
Saulekaleka Tunidau	5.76	551
Raymond Knox	5.65	526

SHOT

	m	
Barry King	15.28	805
Sitiveni Rabuka	14.47	757
Mene Mene	14.21	741
Roger Main	13.95	725
Michael Bull	13.65	706
Sanitesi Latu	13.34	686
Geoffrey Wood	13.31	685
David Kidner	12.93	660
Terry Beaton	12.00	599
Stewart McCallum	11.82	587
Robert Lethbridge	11.28	551
Saulekaleka Tunidau	10.26	479

HIGH JUMP

	m	
David Kidner	1.97	831
Robert Lethbridge	1.91	779
Sanitesi Latu	1.91	779
Terry Beaton	1.91	779
Stewart McCallum	1.88	751
Michael Bull	1.88	751
Barry King	1.88	751
Mene Mene	1.85	725
Roger Main	1.76	643
Geoffrey Wood	1.73	616
Saulekaleka Tunidau	1.65	540
Sitiveni Rabuka	1.65	540

400 METRES

GROUP 1		
Sanitesi Latu	50.6	779
Barry King	50.8	770
Geoffrey Wood	51.1	758
David Kidner	52.2	712
Saulekaleka Tunidau	55.3	592
GROUP 2		
Robert Lethbridge	48.6	871
Mene Mene	50.9	766
Sitiveni Rabuka	56.6	544
GROUP 3		
Stewart McCallum	48.3	884
Michael Bull	49.8	814
Roger Main	50.3	792
Terry Beaton	51.1	758

POINTS AFTER FIVE EVENTS

Michael Bull		3859
Stewart McCallum		3843
Robert Lethbridge		3796
Sanitesi Latu		3788
Barry King		3770
Mene Mene		3766
David Kidner		3713
Roger Main		3674
Terry Beaton		3540
Geoffrey Wood		3378
Sitiveni Rabuka		2992
Saulekaleka Tunidau		2673
Raymond Knox	(withdrawn)	1183

January 27

110 METRES HURDLES

GROUP 1		Wind +0.6
David Kidner	15.30	817
Michael Bull	15.30	817
Robert Lethbridge	15.85	763
Geoffrey Wood	16.19	731
Sitiveni Rabuka	19.48	480
GROUP 2		Wind +0.4
Stewart McCallum	15.06	842



After their two days of strenuous but friendly competition the decathlon competitors were invited to remain together and take part in the medal presentation ceremony. From left, are Barry King (England), silver; Michael Bull (Northern Ireland), gold; and Robert Lethbridge (Australia), bronze.

Roger Main	15.15	833
Saulekaleka Tunidau	17.09	653
GROUP 3		Wind +0.4
Sanitesi Latu	14.77	873
Terry Beaton	15.74	773
Mene Mene	15.78	769
Barry King	16.73	683

DISCUS

	m	
Barry King	45.02	782
Terry Beaton	41.32	711
David Kidner	40.96	704
Geoffrey Wood	39.86	683
Mene Mene	39.82	682
Sanitesi Latu	39.44	674
Michael Bull	38.86	663
Roger Main	38.76	661
Robert Lethbridge	36.28	610
Sitiveni Rabuka	33.52	552
Stewart McCallum	33.06	542
Saulekaleka Tunidau	30.50	485

POLE VAULT

	m	
Michael Bull	5.00	1052
David Kidner	4.30	884
Barry King	3.80	754
Roger Main	3.70	728
Sanitesi Latu	3.60	700
Robert Lethbridge	3.40	644
Mene Mene	3.30	615
Terry Beaton	3.20	587
Geoffrey Wood	3.20	587
Saulekaleka Tunidau	3.00	528
Sitiveni Rabuka	2.70	436
Stewart McCallum	Failed to clear any height.	

JAVELIN

	m	
Robert Lethbridge	69.22	870
Barry King	59.02	749
Mene Mene	57.64	732
Sanitesi Latu	56.78	721
Saulekaleka Tunidau	56.78	721
Terry Beaton	55.54	705
David Kidner	55.30	702
Geoffrey Wood	52.10	661
Roger Main	47.96	605
Michael Bull	43.54	543
Sitiveni Rabuka	43.06	536

1500 METRES

GROUP 1		
Geoffrey Wood	4.31.1	582
Saulekaleka Tunidau	4.59.4	411
Sitiveni Rabuka	5.13.8	336
GROUP 2		
Robert Lethbridge	4.30.4	587
Terry Beaton	4.50.0	464
Mene Mene	4.56.2	429
Roger Main	5.21.7	298
GROUP 3		
Barry King	4.37.7	539
Michael Bull	4.46.9	483
Sanitesi Latu	5.04.4	384
David Kidner	5.07.5	368

SUMMARY

		100 m	Long Jump	Shot	High Jump	400 m	110 m hurdles	Discus	Pole Vault	Javelin	1500 m
1 Michael Bull (N. Ireland)	Performance	11.16 s	7.01m	13.65 m	1.88 m	49.8 s	15.30 s	38.86 m	5.00 m	43.54 m	4 m 46.9 s
	Points	766	822	706	751	814	817	663	1052	543	483
	Progress Points	766	1588	2294	3045	3859	4676	5339	6391	6934	7417
2 Barry King (England)	Performance	11.58 s	6.78 m	15.28 m	1.88 m	50.8 s	16.73 s	45.02 m	3.80 m	59.02 m	4 m 37.7 s
	Points	670	774	805	751	770	683	782	754	749	539
	Progress Points	670	1444	2249	3000	3770	4453	5235	5989	6738	7277
3 Robert Lethbridge (Australia)	Performance	11.28 s	7.18 m	11.28 m	1.91 m	48.6 s	15.85 s	36.28 m	3.40 m	69.22 m	4 m 30.4 s
	Points	738	857	551	779	871	763	610	644	870	587
	Progress Points	738	1595	2146	2925	3796	4559	5169	5813	6683	7270
4 David Kidner (Scotland)	Performance	11.57 s	7.09 m	12.93 m	1.97 m	52.2 s	15.30 s	40.96 m	4.30 m	55.30 m	5 m 07.5 s
	Points	672	838	660	831	712	817	704	884	702	368
	Progress Points	672	1510	2170	3001	3713	4530	5234	6118	6820	7188
5 Sanitesi Latu (Tonga)	Performance	11.34 s	7.00 m	13.34 m	1.91 m	50.6 s	14.77 s	39.44 m	3.60 m	56.78 m	5 m 04.4 s
	Points	724	820	686	779	779	873	674	700	721	384
	Progress Points	724	1544	2230	3009	3788	4661	5335	6035	6756	7140
6 Mene Mene (New Zealand)	Performance	11.21 s	6.81 m	14.21 m	1.85 m	50.9 s	15.78 s	39.82 m	3.30 m	57.64 m	4 m 56.2 s
	Points	754	780	741	725	766	769	682	615	732	429
	Progress Points	754	1534	2275	3000	3766	4535	5217	5832	6564	6993
7 Roger Main (New Zealand)	Performance	11.27 s	6.78 m	13.95 m	1.76 m	50.3 s	15.15 s	38.76 m	3.70 m	47.96 m	5 m 21.7 s
	Points	740	774	725	643	792	833	661	728	605	298
	Progress Points	740	1514	2239	2882	3674	4507	5168	5896	6501	6799
8 Terry Beaton (Australia)	Performance	11.50 s	6.51 m	12.00 m	1.91 m	51.1 s	15.74 s	41.32 m	3.20 m	55.54 m	4 m 50.0 s
	Points	687	717	599	779	758	773	711	587	705	464
	Progress Points	687	1404	2003	2782	3540	4313	5024	5611	6316	6780
9 Geoffrey Wood (New Zealand)	Performance	11.79 s	6.41 m	13.31 m	1.73 m	51.1 s	16.19 s	39.86 m	3.20 m	52.10 m	4 m 31.1 s
	Points	624	695	685	616	758	731	683	587	661	582
	Progress Points	624	1319	2004	2620	3378	4109	4792	5379	6040	6622
10 Saulekaleka Tunidau (Fiji)	Performance	12.35 s	5.76 m	10.26 m	1.65 m	55.3 s	17.09 s	30.50 m	3.00 m	56.78 m	4 m 59.4 s
	Points	511	551	479	540	592	653	485	528	721	411
	Progress Points	511	1062	1541	2081	2673	3326	3811	4339	5060	5471
11 Sitiveni Rabuka (Fiji)	Performance	12.13 s	5.97 m	14.47 m	1.65 m	56.6 s	19.48 s	33.52 m	2.70 m	43.06 m	5 m 13.8 s
	Points	554	597	757	540	544	480	552	436	536	336
	Progress Points	554	1151	1908	2448	2992	3472	4024	4460	4996	5332
— Stewart McCallum (Scotland)	Performance	11.13 s	7.14 m	11.82 m	1.88 m	48.3 s	15.06 s	33.06 m	NIL		
	Points	773	848	587	751	884	842	542	NIL		
	Progress Points	773	1621	2208	2959	3843	4685	5227	WITHDREW		
— Raymond Knox (N. Ireland)	Performance	11.64 s	5.65 m								
	Points	657	526								
	Progress Points	657	1183	WITHDREW							

Athletics — Men. Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
100 Metres	Donald Quarrie (Jamaica)	John Mwebi (Kenya)	Ohene Karikari (Ghana)
200 Metres	Donald Quarrie (Jamaica)	George Daniels (Ghana)	Bevan Smith (New Zealand)
400 Metres	Charles Asati (Kenya)	Silver Ayoo (Uganda)	Claver Kamanya (Tanzania)
800 Metres	John Kipkurgat (Kenya)	Mike Boit (Kenya)	John Walker (New Zealand)
1500 Metres	Filbert Bayi (Tanzania)	John Walker (New Zealand)	Ben Jipcho (Kenya)
5 000 Metres	Ben Jipcho (Kenya)	Brendan Foster (England)	David Black (England)
10 000 Metres	Richard Tayler (New Zealand)	David Black (England)	Richard Juma (Kenya)
3 000 Metres Steeplechase	Ben Jipcho (Kenya)	John Davies (Wales)	Evans Mogaka (Kenya)
Marathon	Ian Thompson (England)	Jack Foster (New Zealand)	Richard Mabuza (Swaziland)
20 Miles Road Walk	John Warhurst (England)	Roy Thorpe (England)	Peter Fullager (Australia)
110 Metres Hurdles	Patwel Kimaiyo (Kenya)	Berwyn Price (Wales)	Maxwell Binnington (Australia)
400 Metres Hurdles	Alan Pascoe (England)	Bruce Field (Australia)	Bill Koskei (Kenya)
4 x 100 Metres Relay	Australia Gregory Lewis Lawrence D'Arcy Andrew Ratcliffe Graham Haskell	Ghana Albert Lomotey Ohene Karikari Kofi Okyir George Daniels	Nigeria Timon Oyebami Benedict Majekodunmi Kola Abdulai Alani Olakunle
4 x 400 Metres Relay	Kenya Charles Asati Francis Musyoki Bill Koskei Julius Sang	England John Wilson William Hartley Alan Pascoe Andrew Carter	Uganda Pius Olowo William Dralu Samuel Kakonge Silver Ayoo
High Jump	Gordon Windeyer (Australia)	Lawrence Peckham (Australia)	Claude Ferragne (Canada)
Long Jump	Alan Lerwill (England)	Christopher Commons (Australia)	Joshuah Owusu (Ghana)
Triple Jump	Joshuah Owusu (Ghana)	Mohinder Singh Gill (India)	Moise Pomaney (Ghana)
Pole Vault	Donald Baird (Australia)	Michael Bull (Northern Ireland)	Brian Hooper (England)
Discus	Robin Tait (New Zealand)	William Tancred (England)	John Hillier (England)
Shot	Geoff Capes (England)	Michael Winch (England)	Bruce Pirnie (Canada)
Hammer	Ian Chipchase (England)	Howard Payne (England)	Peter Farmer (Australia)
Javelin	Charles Clover (England)	David Travis (England)	John Mayaka (Kenya)
Decathlon	Michael Bull (Northern Ireland)	Barry King (England)	Robert Lethbridge (Australia)

ATHLETICS RESULTS —WOMEN

100 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

100 Yards:
1934—E. M. Hiscock (England), 11.3 s
1938—D Norman (Australia), 11.1 s
1950—M. Jackson (Australia), 10.8 s
1954—M. Jackson-Nelson (Australia), 10.7 s
1958—M. Mathews-Willard (Australia), 10.6 s
1962—D. Hyman (England), 11.2 s
1966—D. Burge (Australia), 10.6 s
100 Metres:
1970—R. A. Boyle (Australia), 11.2 s
1974—Raelene Boyle (Australia), 11.3 s

HEATS (January 25)

First three in each heat and fastest fourth qualified for semi-final.

HEAT 1		Wind −0.5
1 Rose Allwood	(Jamaica)	11.7
2 Etim Uti Ufon Uko	(Nigeria)	12.0
3 Sonia Lannaman	(England)	12.0
4 Rose Asiedua	(Ghana)	12.2
5 Christine Byobona	(Uganda)	12.4
6 Chris Salmond	(Scotland)	12.4

HEAT 2		Wind +0.6
1 Andrea Lynch	(England)	11.4
2 Alice Annum	(Ghana)	11.6
3 Wendy Brown	(New Zealand)	11.6
4 Alison MacRitchie	(Scotland)	12.1
5 Linda McCurry	(N. Ireland)	12.4
6 Keta Iongi	(Tonga)	12.5
7 Torika Cavuka	(Fiji)	12.7

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Andrea Lynch (England) — 11.4 s

HEAT 3		Wind +0.6
1 Marjorie Bailey	(Canada)	11.7
2 Jennifer Lamy	(Australia)	11.7
3 Helen Golden	(Scotland)	11.9
4 Kim Robertson	(New Zealand)	12.1
5 Beatrice Ewuzie	(Nigeria)	12.3
6 Deborah Jones	(Bermuda)	12.3
7 Laisa Taga	(Fiji)	13.1

HEAT 4		Wind −0.3
1 Denise Robertson	(Australia)	11.6
2 Patti Loverock	(Canada)	11.7
3 Hannah Afriyie	(Ghana)	11.9
4 Gail Wooten	(New Zealand)	11.9
5 Marcia Trotman	(Barbados)	12.1
6 Ashanti Obi	(Nigeria)	12.3
7 Philomena Chezi	(Tanzania)	12.4

HEAT 5		Wind +1.7
1 Raelene Boyle	(Australia)	11.5
2 Lyn Kellond	(Canada)	11.9
3 Lilieth Hodges	(Jamaica)	11.9
4 Barbara Martin	(England)	12.1
5 Nzael Kyomo	(Tanzania)	12.3
6 Averil McClelland	(N. Ireland)	12.3
7 Uafu Tuineau	(Tonga)	13.0

SEMI-FINALS (January 25)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1		Wind −0.5
1 Alice Annum	(Ghana)	11.5
2 Denise Robertson	(Australia)	11.5
3 Marjorie Bailey	(Canada)	11.7
4 Jennifer Lamy	(Australia)	11.7
5 Etim Uti Ufon Uko	(Nigeria)	11.9
6 Gail Wooten	(New Zealand)	11.9
7 Sonia Lannaman	(England)	11.9
8 Lilieth Hodges	(Jamaica)	12.0

SEMI-FINAL 2		Wind NIL
1 Andrea Lynch	(England)	11.4
2 Raelene Boyle	(Australia)	11.5
3 Wendy Brown	(New Zealand)	11.6
3 Rose Allwood	(Jamaica)	11.6
5 Patti Loverock	(Canada)	11.7
6 Hannah Afriyie	(Ghana)	11.9
7 Helen Golden	(Scotland)	11.9
8 Lyn Kellond	(Canada)	12.1

EQUALS COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD (established in heats):
Andrea Lynch (England)—11.4 s

FINAL (January 26)		Wind +0.5
1 Raelene Boyle	**(Australia)**	**11.3**
2 Andrea Lynch	**(England)**	**11.3**
3 Denise Robertson	**(Australia)**	**11.5**
4 Alice Annum	(Ghana)	11.5
5 Wendy Brown	(New Zealand)	11.6
6 Marjorie Bailey	(Canada)	11.7
7 Rose Allwood	(Jamaica)	11.7
8 Jennifer Lamy	(Australia)	11.8

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Raelene Boyle (Australia)—11.3 s

200 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

220 Yards:
1934—E. M. Hiscock (England), 25.0 s
1938—D. Norman (Australia), 24.7 s
1950—M. Jackson (Australia),24.3 s
1954—M. Jackson-Nelson (Australia). 24.0 s
1958—M. Mathews-Willard (Australia), 23.6 s
1962—D. Hyman (England), 23.8 s
1966—D. Burge (Australia), 23.8 s
200 Metres:
1970—R. A. Boyle (Australia), 22.7 s
1974—Raelene Boyle (Australia), 22.5 s

HEATS (January 27)

First three in each heat and fastest fourth qualified for semi-finals.

HEAT 1		Wind +2.3
1 Donna Murray	(England)	24.0
2 Rose Asiedua	(Ghana)	24.4
3 Deborah Jones	(Bermuda)	24.7
4 Linda McCurry	(N. Ireland)	24.7
5 Rose Mfunya	(Tanzania)	25.7

6 Janet Manda	(Malawi)	26.2
7 Uafu Tuineau	(Tonga)	26.9

HEAT 2 Wind +0.9

1 Robin Boak	(Australia)	23.6
2 Wendy Hill	(England)	24.0
3 Marcia Trotman	(Barbados)	24.2
4 Margaret MacGowan	(Canada)	24.4
5 Kim Robertson	(New Zealand)	24.6
6 Nzael Kyomo	(Tanzania)	25.2
7 Keta Iongi	(Tonga)	25.7

HEAT 3 Wind +0.1

1 Raelene Boyle	(Australia)	23.1
2 Alice Annum	(Ghana)	23.4
3 Wendy Brown	(New Zealand)	23.8
4 Lorna Forde	(Barbados)	24.1
5 Alison MacRitchie	(Scotland)	24.4
6 Averil McClelland	(N. Ireland)	25.1

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Raelene Boyle (Australia)—23.1 s

HEAT 4 Wind +1.9

1 Denise Robertson	(Australia)	23.1
2 Patti Loverock	(Canada)	23.6
3 Ruth Williams	(Jamaica)	23.7
4 Hannah Afriyie	(Ghana)	24.1
5 Barbara Martin	(England)	24.2
6 Beatrice Ewuzie	(Nigeria)	24.4
7 Torika Cavuka	(Fiji)	26.4

EQUALS COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD (established in previous heat):
Denise Robertson (Australia)—23.1 s

HEAT 5 Wind +0.1

1 Marjorie Bailey	(Canada)	23.5
2 Helen Golden	(Scotland)	23.9
3 Gail Wooten	(New Zealand)	24.0
4 Ashanti Obi	(Nigeria)	24.7
5 Christine Byobona	(Uganda)	24.7
6 Mary Machoba	(Lesotho)	27.1

SEMI-FINALS (January 27)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1 Wind +0.2

1 Denise Robertson	(Australia)	23.2
2 Marjorie Bailey	(Canada)	23.7
3 Wendy Brown	(New Zealand)	23.8
4 Ruth Williams	(Jamaica)	23.9
5 Helen Golden	(Scotland)	23.9
6 Wendy Hill	(England)	24.1
7 Lorna Forde	(Barbados)	24.2
8 Rose Asiedua	(Ghana)	24.8

SEMI-FINAL 2 Wind +0.4

1 Alice Annum	(Ghana)	23.2
2 Raelene Boyle	(Australia)	23.3
3 Robin Boak	(Australia)	23.5
4 Patti Loverock	(Canada)	23.6
5 Gail Wooten	(New Zealand)	24.0
6 Donna Murray	(England)	24.2
7 Marcia Trotman	(Barbados)	24.4
8 Deborah Jones	(Bermuda)	24.7

FINAL (January 29) Wind +0.6

1 Raelene Boyle	**(Australia)**	**22.5**
2 Denise Robertson	**(Australia)**	**22.7**
3 Alice Annum	**(Ghana)**	**22.9**
4 Marjorie Bailey	(Canada)	23.1
5 Ruth Williams	(Jamaica)	23.4
6 Wendy Brown	(New Zealand)	23.4
7 Robin Boak	(Australia)	23.5
8 Patti Loverock	(Canada)	23.8

EQUALS COMMONWEALTH RECORD:
Raelene Boyle (Australia)—22.5 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Raelene Boyle (Australia)—22.5 s

400 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards:
1966—J. Pollock (Australia), 53.0 s
400 Metres:
1970—M. Neufville (Jamaica), 51.0 s
1974—Yvonne Saunders (Canada), 51.7 s

HEATS (January 25)

First four in each heat qualified for semi-final.

HEAT 1

1 Verona Bernard	(England)	53.2
2 Lorna Forde	(Barbados)	54.7
3 Bethanie Nail	(Australia)	55.2
4 Florence Mbakwe	(Nigeria)	55.4
5 Brenda Walsh	(Canada)	56.1
6 Maleshoane Molomo	(Lesotho)	63.0

HEAT 2

1 Jannette Roscoe	(England)	54.0
2 Judith Canty	(Australia)	54.1
3 Evelyn McMeekin	(Scotland)	55.0
4 Swee Lee Chee	(Singapore)	56.2
5 Colleen Mills	(New Zealand)	57.5
6 Padmadevi Valamootoo	(Mauritius)	65.4

HEAT 3

1 Charlene Rendina	(Australia)	54.3
2 Marilyn Neufville	(Jamaica)	54.3
3 Sue Gukilau	(New Zealand)	55.3
4 Roseline Joshua	(Nigeria)	55.9
5 Joan Eddy	(Canada)	57.6
6 Janet Manda	(Malawi)	59.5

HEAT 4

1 Yvonne Saunders	(Canada)	53.0
2 Penny Hunt	(New Zealand)	55.2
3 Dawn Webster	(England)	55.4
4 Gloria Dourass	(Wales)	55.8
5 Helena Opoku	(Ghana)	57.0
6 Ngozi Nwosu	(Nigeria)	58.0

SEMI-FINALS (January 25)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1

1 Charlene Rendina	(Australia)	52.8
2 Marilyn Neufville	(Jamaica)	53.4
3 Jannette Roscoe	(England)	53.5
4 Judith Canty	(Australia)	54.0
5 Lorna Forde	(Barbados)	54.4
6 Roseline Joshua	(Nigeria)	54.7
7 Sue Gukilau	(New Zealand)	55.8

Colleen Mills (New Zealand) did not start

SEMI-FINAL 2

1 Yvonne Saunders	(Canada)	52.2
2 Verona Bernard	(England)	53.8
3 Penny Hunt	(New Zealand)	55.0
4 Bethanie Nail	(Australia)	55.2
5 Florence Mbakwe	(Nigeria)	55.7
6 Evelyn McMeekin	(Scotland)	55.7
7 Gloria Dourass	(Wales)	56.1
8 Swee Lee Chee	(Singapore)	56.7

FINAL (January 26)

1 Yvonne Saunders	**(Canada)**	**51.7**
2 Verona Bernard	**(England)**	**51.9**
3 Charlene Rendina	**(Australia)**	**52.1**
4 Jannette Roscoe	(England)	53.2
5 Judith Canty	(Australia)	53.5
6 Marilyn Neufville	(Jamaica)	54.0
7 Penny Hunt	(New Zealand)	54.3
8 Bethanie Nail	(Australia)	54.5

800 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

880 Yards:
1934—G. Lunn (England), 2 m 19.4 s
1962—D. Willis (Australia), 2 m 03.7 s
1966—A. Hoffman (Canada), 2 m 04.3 s
800 Metres:
1970—R. Stirling (Scotland), 2 m 06.2 s
1974—Charlene Rendina (Australia), 2 m 01.1 s

HEATS (January 27)

First five in each heat and fastest sixth qualified for semi-finals.

HEAT 1

1 Lorraine Moller	(New Zealand)	2.5.8
2 Rose Tata	(Kenya)	2.6.0
3 Rosemary Wright	(Scotland)	2.6.3
4 Mwinga Mwanjala	(Tanzania)	2.6.4
5 Brenda Walsh	(Canada)	2.6.5
6 Sheila Carey	(England)	2.9.1
7 Jean Lochhead	(Wales)	2.9.8
Mercy Adomah	(Ghana)	Disqualified

HEAT 2

1 Sabina Chebichi	(Kenya)	2.4.0
2 Shirley Somervell	(New Zealand)	2.4.6
3 Joan Allison	(England)	2.5.0
4 Margaret Ramsay	(Australia)	2.6.0
5 Margaret Coomber	(Scotland)	2.6.5
6 Anne-Marie Davis	(Canada)	2.8.7
7 Swee Lee Chee	(Singapore)	2.10.2
8 Grace Ebukuyo	(Nigeria)	2.13.9

HEAT 3

1 Sue Haden	(New Zealand)	2.6.0
2 Gloria Dourass	(Wales)	2.6.2
3 Maureen Crowley	(Canada)	2.6.8
4 Elizabeth Chelimo	(Kenya)	2.7.1
5 Charlene Rendina	(Australia)	2.7.2
6 Pat Cropper	(England)	2.8.7
7 Helena Opoku	(Ghana)	2.15.5
8 Sebolelo Malebatso	(Lesotho)	2.27.2

SEMI-FINALS (January 27)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1

1 Sabina Chebichi	(Kenya)	2.4.0
2 Joan Allison	(England)	2.4.1
3 Lorraine Moller	(New Zealand)	2.4.2
4 Maureen Crowley	(Canada)	2.4.4
5 Margaret Coomber	(Scotland)	2.5.9
6 Margaret Ramsay	(Australia)	2.6.1
7 Brenda Walsh	(Canada)	2.8.6
8 Gloria Dourass	(Wales)	2.8.9

SEMI-FINAL 2

1 Charlene Rendina	(Australia)	2.3.8
2 Sue Haden	(New Zealand)	2.4.9
3 Shirley Somervell	(New Zealand)	2.5.2
4 Rose Tata	(Kenya)	2.5.6
5 Rosemary Wright	(Scotland)	2.5.7
6 Elizabeth Chelimo	(Kenya)	2.7.3
7 Mwinga Mwanjala	(Tanzania)	2.7.8
8 Anne-Marie Davis	(Canada)	2.9.2

FINAL (January 29)

1 Charlene Rendina	**(Australia)**	**2.1.1**
2 Sue Haden	**(New Zealand)**	**2.2.0**
3 Sabina Chebichi	**(Kenya)**	**2.2.6**
4 Joan Allison	(England)	2.3.1
5 Lorraine Moller	(New Zealand)	2 3.6
6 Maureen Crowley	(Canada)	2.5.3
7 Shirley Somervell	(New Zealand)	2.5.8
8 Rose Tata	(Kenya)	2.13.3

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Charlene Rendina (Australia)—2 m 01.1 s

1500 Metres

GAMES WINNERS

1970—R. Ridley (England), 4 m 18.8 s
1974—Glenda Reiser (Canada), 4 m 07.8 s

HEATS (January 31)

First four in each heat qualified for final.

HEAT 1

1 Glenda Reiser	(Canada)	4.10.8
2 Joan Allison	(England)	4.14.8
3 Mary Stewart	(Scotland)	4.15.3
4 Anne Garrett	(New Zealand)	4.19.1
5 Mwinga Mwanjala	(Tanzania)	4.19.6
6 Elizabeth Cheptum	(Kenya)	4.21.0

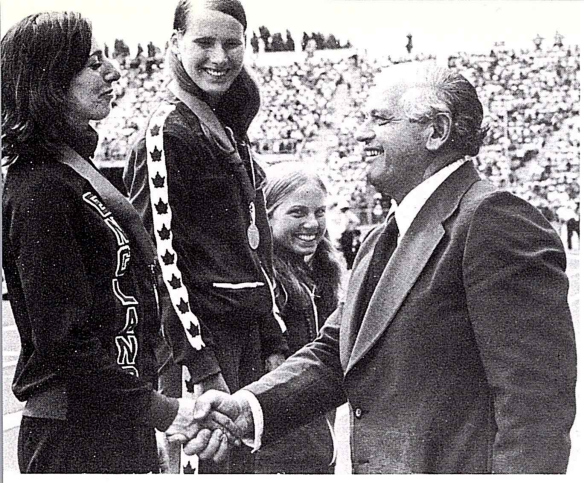
COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Glenda Reiser (Canada)—4 m 10.8 s

HEAT 2

1 Jennifer Orr	(Australia)	4.19.5
2 Sylvia Potts	(New Zealand)	4.19.6
3 Elizabeth Chelimo	(Kenya)	4.20.6
4 Norine Braithwaite	(England)	4.21.0
5 Anne-Marie Davis	(Canada)	4.21.1
6 Mercy Adomah	(Ghana)	4.31.9
7 Roselyne Mamotte	(Mauritius)	5.14.4

HEAT 3

1 Sabina Chebichi	(Kenya)	4.25.8
2 Sue Haden	(New Zealand)	4.26.8
3 Thelma Wright	(Canada)	4.26.8
4= Sheila Carey	(England)	4.26.9
4= Jean Lochhead	(Wales)	4.26.9
6 Grace Ebukuyo	(Nigeria)	4.38.4



The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Norman Kirk, presents the medals for the women's 1500 metres to Joan Allison (England), silver, Glenda Reiser (Canada), gold, and Thelma Wright (Canada), bronze.

FINAL (February 2)

1 Glenda Reiser	**(Canada)**	**4.07.8**
2 Joan Allison	**(England)**	**4.10.7**
3 Thelma Wright	**(Canada)**	**4.12.3**
4 Mary Stewart	(Scotland)	4.14.7
5 Sabina Chebichi	(Kenya)	4.18.6
6 Anne Garrett	(New Zealand)	4.21.1
7 Jennifer Orr	(Australia)	4.22.5
8 Sylvia Potts	(New Zealand)	4.23.1
9 Elizabeth Chelimo	(Kenya)	4.26.8
10 Sue Haden	(New Zealand)	4.27.8
11 Sheila Carey	(England)	4.29.6
12 Jean Lochhead	(Wales)	4.29.9

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Glenda Reiser (Canada)—4 m 07.8 s

100 Metres Hurdles

GAMES WINNERS

80 Metres Hurdles:
1934—M. Clark (South Africa), 11.8 s
1938—B. Burke (South Africa), 11.7 s
1950—S. Strickland (Australia), 11.6 s
1954—E. M. Maskell (N. Rhodesia), 10.9 s
1958—N. Thrower (Australia), 10.7 s
1962—P. Kilborn (Australia), 10.9 s
1966—P. Kilborn (Australia), 10.9 s
100 Metres Hurdles:
1970—P. Kilborn (Australia), 13.2 s
1974—Judy Vernon (England), 13.5 s

HEATS (January 29)

First five in each heat and fastest sixth qualified for final.

HEAT 1		Wind +0.6
1 Modupe Oshikoya	(Nigeria)	13.5
2 Judy Vernon	(England)	13.8
3 Sally Moir	(Australia)	13.9
4 Michelle Miles	(New Zealand)	14.1
5 Ann Wilson	(England)	14.1
6 Elizabeth Bruce	(Ghana)	14.9

HEAT 2		Wind +1.0
1 Brenda Matthews	(New Zealand)	13.7
2 Jennifer Jones	(Australia)	13.8
3 Elizabeth Damman	(Canada)	14.0
4 Janet Honour	(England)	14.2
5 Miriama Tuisorisori	(Fiji)	14.8

HEAT 3		Wind +1.3
1 Gaye Dell	(Australia)	13.3
2 Jan Lothian	(New Zealand)	14.0
3 Mary Peters	(N. Ireland)	14.4
4 Ruth Kyalisima	(Uganda)	14.5
5 Wendy Taylor	(Canada)	14.6
6 Keta Iongi	(Tonga)	15.2

SEMI-FINALS (January 29)

First four in each semi-final qualified for final.

SEMI-FINAL 1		Wind +0.2
1 Judy Vernon	(England)	13.7
2 Jennifer Jones	(Australia)	13.9
3 Sally Moir	(Australia)	14.0
4 Elizabeth Damman	(Canada)	14.0
5 Jan Lothian	(New Zealand)	14.3
6 Janet Honour	(England)	14.4
7 Ruth Kyalisima	(Uganda)	14.5
8 Miriama Tuisorisori	(Fiji)	18.3

SEMI-FINAL 2		Wind −0.2
1 Gaye Dell	(Australia)	13.6
2 Modupe Oshikoya	(Nigeria)	13.6
3 Brenda Matthews	(New Zealand)	13.9
4 Michelle Miles	(New Zealand)	13.9
5 Ann Wilson	(England)	14.3
6 Wendy Taylor	(Canada)	14.6
7 Elizabeth Bruce	(Ghana)	14.7
8 Mary Peters	(N. Ireland)	14.8

FINAL (January 31)		Wind +1.0
1 Judy Vernon	**(England)**	**13.5**
2 Gaye Dell	**(Australia)**	**13.5**
3 Modupe Oshikoya	**(Nigeria)**	**13.7**
4 Jennifer Jones	(Australia)	13.8
5 Michelle Miles	(New Zealand)	13.9
6 Sally Moir	(Australia)	13.9
7 Brenda Matthews	(New Zealand)	14.0
8 Elizabeth Damman	(Canada)	14.0

4 x 100 Metres Relay

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards Relay:
1954—Australia, 46.8 s
1958—England, 45.3 s
1962—Australia, 46.6 s
1966—Australia, 45.3 s
400 Metres Relay:
1970—Australia, 44.1 s
1974—Australia, 43.5 s

HEATS (January 31)

First three from each heat and two fastest losers qualified for final.

HEAT 1	
1 Australia	44.6
Jennifer Lamy, Denise Robertson, Robin Boak, Raelene Boyle	
2 England	44.9
Sonia Lannaman, Barbara Martin, Judy Vernon, Andrea Lynch	



The Queen presented the medals at the last victory ceremony of the Games, the women's high jump: Louise Hanna (Canada), silver; Barbara Lawton (England), gold; Brigette Bittner (Canada), bronze.

3	Canada Lyn Kellond, Elizabeth Damman, Patti Loverock, Marjorie Bailey	44.9
4	Scotland Ruth Watt, Alison MacRitchie, Myra Nimmo, Helen Golden	46.5
5	Tanzania Rose Mfunya, Amira Mohamed, Philomena Chezi, Nzael Kyomo	47.1

HEAT 2

1	Ghana Rose Asiedua, Josephine Ocran, Hannah Afriyie, Alice Annum	45.2
2	New Zealand Kim Robertson, Brenda Matthews, Gail Wooten, Wendy Brown	45.5
3	Nigeria Etim Uti Ufon Uko, Beatrice Ewuzie, Ashanti Obi, Modupe Oshikoya	45.8
4	Fiji Torika Cavuka, Eleanor Phillips, Laisa Taga, Miriama Tuisorisori	49.2

FINAL (February 2)

1	**Australia**	**43.5**
2	**England**	**44.3**
3	**Ghana**	**44.4**
4	Canada	44.5
5	New Zealand	44.7
6	Nigeria	45.2
7	Scotland	46.2
8	Tanzania	46.4

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Australia—43.5 s

4 x 400 Metres Relay

NEW EVENT

FINAL (February 2)

1	**England** **Susan Pettett, Ruth Kennedy, Jannette Roscoe, Verona Bernard**	**3.29.2**
2	**Australia** **Margaret Ramsay, Judith Canty, Terri Wangman, Charlene Rendina**	**3.30.7**
3	**Canada** **Yvonne Saunders, Brenda Walsh, Margaret MacGowan, Maureen Crowley**	**3.33.9**
4	Scotland Margaret Coomber, Evelyn McMeekin, Rosemary Wright, Helen Golden	3.35.2
5	New Zealand Shirley Somervell, Sue Gukilau, Lorraine Tong, Penny Hunt	3.37.5
6	Nigeria Roseline Joshua, Ngozi Nwosu, Sola Adeduro, Florence Mbabwe	3.40.8
7	Ghana Helena Opoku, Mercy Adomah, Rose Asiedua, Alice Annum	3.43.8
8	Kenya Elizabeth Cheptum, Sabina Chebichi, Rose Tata, Elizabeth Chelimo	3.51.9

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
England — 3 m 29.2 s

High Jump

GAMES WINNERS

1934—M. Clark (S. Africa), 5ft. 3in.
1938—D. B. Odham (England), 5ft. 3in.
1950—D. Odham Tyler (England), 5ft. 3in.
1954—T. Hopkins (N. Ireland), 5ft. 6in.
1958—M. Mason (Australia), 5ft. 7in.
1962—R. Woodhouse (Australia), 5ft. 10in.
1966—M. Brown (Australia), 5ft. 8in.
1970—D. Brill (Canada), 1.78 m (5ft. 10in.)
1974—Barbara Lawton (England), 1.84 m

FINAL (February 2)

1	**Barbara Lawton**	**(England)**	**1.84 m**
2	**Louise Hanna**	**(Canada)**	**1.82 m**
3	**Brigette Bittner**	**(Canada)**	**1.80 m**
4	Ruth Watt	(Scotland)	1.78 m
5	Val Harrison	(England)	1.76 m
6	Deborah McCawley	(Australia)	1.73 m
7	Ann Wilson	(England)	1.73 m
8	Mary Peters	(N. Ireland)	1.70 m
9	Gladys Chai	(Malaysia)	1.70 m
10	Bernadine Lewis	(Grenada)	1.70 m
11	Jennifer Symon	(Australia)	1.65 m
12	Donna Mills	(New Zealand)	1.60 m
13	Susan Scott	(Australia)	1.60 m
14	Susan Burnside	(New Zealand)	1.55 m

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Barbara Lawton (England) — 1.84 m

HIGH JUMP — DETAILED RESULTS

	1.50	1.55	1.60	1.65	1.70	1.73	1.76
Barbara Lawton	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	O – –	O – –
Louise Hanna	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	O – –	O – –
Brigette Bittner	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	X X O	X O –
Ruth Watt	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	O – –	O – –	X O –
Val Harrison	– – –	– – –	– – –	O – –	X O –	X O –	X X O
Deborah McCawley	– – –	O – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	X X O	X X X
Ann Wilson	– – –	– – –	O – –	O – –	X X O	X X O	X X X
Mary Peters	– – –	O – –	O – –	X O –	O – –	X X X	
Gladys Chai	O – –	O – –	O – –	X O –	O – –	X X X	
Bernadine Lewis	– – –	– – –	X X O	O – –	O – –	X X X	
Jennifer Symon	– – –	– – –	O – –	X O –	X X X		
Donna Mills	– – –	– – –	O – –	X X X			
Susan Scott	– – –	O – –	O – –	X X X			
Susan Burnside	O – –	O – –	X X X				

	1.78	1.80	1.82	1.84	1.86	Best	Pos
Barbara Lawton	O – –	O – –	X O –	O – –	X X X	1.84 m	1
Louise Hanna	O – –	O – –	O – –	X X X		1.82 m	2
Brigette Bittner	O – –	O – –	X X X			1.80 m	3
Ruth Watt	X O –	X X X				1.78 m	4
Val Harrison	X X X					1.76 m	5
Deborah McCawley						1.73 m	6
Ann Wilson						1.73 m	7
Mary Peters						1.70 m	8
Gladys Chai						1.70 m	9
Bernadine Lewis						1.70 m	10
Jennifer Symon						1.65 m	11
Donna Mills						1.60 m	12
Susan Scott						1.60 m	13
Susan Burnside						1.55 m	14

Long Jump

GAMES WINNERS

1934—P. Bartholemew (England), 17ft. 11¼in.
1938—D. Norman (Australia), 19ft. 0¼in.
1950—Y. Williams (New Zealand), 19ft. 4⅝in.
1954—Y. Williams (New Zealand), 19ft. 11½in.
1958—S. Hoskin (England), 19ft. 9in.
1962—P. Kilborn (Australia), 20ft. 6¾in.
1966—M. Rand (England), 20ft. 10½in.
1970—S. Sherwood (England), 6.73 m (22ft. 0¾in.)
1974—Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria), 6.46 m

QUALIFYING ROUND (January 29) *(Qualifying distance 6.10 m or best 12)*

Wind speeds in brackets: (+) *Following* (−) *Against*

		1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	Best	
Kathy Otto	(New Zealand)	No Jump	5.65 m (+1.8)	4.67 m (+0.3)	5.65 m	
Myra Nimmo	(Scotland)	6.05 m (−0.2)	5.61 m (−0.8)	5.77 m (Nil)	6.05 m	Qual
Susan Burnside	(New Zealand)	6.02 m (+1.6)	5.81 m (+1.8)	5.48 m (+1.0)	6.02 m	Qual
Diane Jones	(Canada)	5.73 m (−0.5)	5.68 m (+0.4)	5.68 m (+0.7)	5.73 m	
Maureen Chitty	(England)	6.22 m (+1.8)	—	—	6.22 m	Qual
Erica Nixon	(Australia)	6.13 m (−0.7)	—	—	6.13 m	Qual
Laisa Taga	(Fiji)	4.51 m (+0.5)	4.60 m (−0.9)	No Jump	4.60 m	
Pam Hendren	(New Zealand)	6.37 (+0.6)	—	—	6.37 m	Qual

Torika Cavuka	(Fiji)	4.96 m (−0.1)	4.92 m (+0.6)	4.86 m (+0.3)	4.96 m	
Susan New	(Australia)	No Jump	5.78 m (−0.6)	5.72 m (−0.6)	5.78 m	Qual
Modupe Oshikoya	(Nigeria)	6.27 m (Nil)	—	—	6.27 m	Qual
Ruth Martin-Jones	(Wales)	6.35 m (+0.3)	—	—	6.35 m	Qual
Beatrice Emodi	(Nigeria)	5.54 m (+2.2)	5.44 m (−1.3)	4.74 m (Nil)	5.54 m	
Ann Wilson	(England)	5.21 m (+0.2)	5.86 m (+1.3)	5.66 m (−0.8)	5.86 m	Qual
Brenda Eisler	(Canada)	No Jump	6.00 m (+0.7)	6.29 m (−0.5)	6.29 m	Qual
Josephine Ocran	(Ghana)	5.56 m (Nil)	No Jump	5.18 m (−0.5)	5.56 m	
Sheila Sherwood	(England)	6.21 m (+1.2)	—	—	6.21 m	Qual
Lynette Tillett	(Australia)	No Jump	6.04 m (+0.2)	6.17 m (+0.7)	6.17 m	Qual

FINAL (January 31)			Wind
1 Modupe Oshikoya	**(Nigeria)**	**6.46 m**	**+0.2**
2 Brenda Eisler	**(Canada)**	**6.38 m**	**−0.2**
3 Ruth Martin-Jones	**(Wales)**	**6.38 m**	**−2.0**
4 Myra Nimmo	(Scotland)	6.34 m	−1.4
5 Lynette Tillett	(Australia)	6.30 m	−0.2
6 Erica Nixon	(Australia)	6.25 m	+0.8
7 Sheila Sherwood	(England)	6.21 m	Nil
8 Maureen Chitty	(England)	6.20 m	Nil
9 Pam Hendren	(New Zealand)	6.11 m	+0.7
10 Susan New	(Australia)	5.59 m	Nil
11 Susan Burnside	(New Zealand)	5.58 m	−1.4
12 Ann Wilson	(England)	5.51 m	−1.6

LONG JUMP—DETAILED RESULTS

Wind speeds in brackets: (+) *Following* (−) *Against*

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos
Modupe Oshikoya	6.08 m (+0.5)	6.14 m (−0.8)	6.41 m (−0.8)	6.46 m (+0.2)	5.98 m (−1.0)	6.12 m (Nil)	6.46 m	1
Brenda Eisler	6.34 m (−1.8)	No Jump	6.38 m (−0.2)	6.26 m (+0.8)	6.16 m (−3.2)	No Jump	6.38 m	2
Ruth Martin-Jones	6.28 m (−0.2)	6.31 m (−0.6)	No Jump	6.14 m (−0.8)	No Jump	6.38 m (−2.0)	6.38 m	3
Myra Nimmo	6.03 m (−1.2)	6.25 m (−1.6)	6.20 m (−2.4)	6.15 m (−0.4)	6.34 m (−1.4)	6.34 m (−1.2)	6.34 m	4
Lynette Tillett	6.05 m (−0.8)	6.23 m (+1.3)	6.08 m (−0.7)	6.09 m (−0.6)	6.17 m (Nil)	6.30 m (−0.2)	6.30 m	5
Erica Nixon	6.25 m (+0.8)	6.20 m (−1.0)	6.13 m (−1.5)	6.03 m (−0.4)	6.06 m (+0.3)	6.11 m (+0.1)	6.25 m	6
Sheila Sherwood	6.15 m (+1.6)	6.21 m (Nil)	6.18 m (−1.8)	6.03 m (−0.2)	6.05 m (−1.0)	6.12 m (−1.4)	6.21 m	7
Maureen Chitty	6.16 m (+0.4)	6.20 m (Nil)	6.02 m (−1.6)	6.03 m (+0.2)	No Jump	5.95 m (+0.6)	6.20 m	8
Pam Hendren	5.97 m (−1.6)	6.11 m (+0.7)	6.08 m (−1.2)	—	—	—	6.11 m	9
Susan New	No Jump	5.59 m (Nil)	5.53 m (+0.7)	—	—	—	5.59 m	10
Susan Burnside	No Jump	No Jump	5.58 m (−1.4)	—	—	—	5.58 m	11
Ann Wilson	5.40 m (−3.0)	5.51 m (−1.6)	5.42 m (−1.0)	—	—	—	5.51 m	12

Shot

GAMES WINNERS

1954—Y. Williams (New Zealand), 45ft. 9½in.
1958—V. Sloper (New Zealand), 51ft. 0in.
1962—V. Young (New Zealand), 49ft. 11½in.
1966—V. Young (New Zealand), 54ft. 1¾in.
1970—M. Peters (N. Ireland), 15.93m (52ft. 3in.)
1974—Jane Haist (Canada), 16.12 m

QUALIFYING ROUND (January 27) *(Qualifying distance 14.20 m or best 12)*

		1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	Best	
Margaret Ritchie	(Scotland)	11.67 m	11.96 m	11.97 m	11.97 m	
Gael Mulhall	(Australia)	No Put	13.14 m	13.06 m	13.14 m	Qual
Valerie Young	(New Zealand)	14.83 m	—	—	14.83 m	Qual
Betty Akello	(Uganda)	12.45 m	12.47 m	12.73 m	12.73 m	
Losaline Faka'ata	(Tonga)	11.81 m	11.69 m	No Put	11.81 m	
Evelyn Okeke	(Nigeria)	12.03 m	12.84 m	13.36 m	13.36 m	Qual
Jean Roberts	(Australia)	14.78 m	—	—	14.78 m	Qual
Rose Hart	(Ghana)	10.47 m	10.65 m	10.67 m	10.67 m	
Rosemary Payne	(Scotland)	12.84 m	13.29 m	13.51 m	13,51 m	Qual
Jane Haist	(Canada)	13.78 m	12.49 m	No Put	13.78 m	Qual
Mereoni Vibose	(Fiji)	10.30 m	10.91 m	10.96 m	10.96 m	
Diane Jones	(Canada)	13.90 m	13.67 m	14 20 m	14 20 m	Qual
Dorothy Swinyard	(England)	12.73 m	12.55 m	12.96 m	12.96 m	Qual
Brenda Bedford	(England)	12.43 m	14.72 m	—	14.72 m	Qual
Barbara Poulsen	(New Zealand)	14.90 m	—	—	14.90 m	Qual
Mary Peters	(Northern Ireland)	15.40 m	—	—	15.40 m	Qual
Herina Obuya	(Kenya)	No Put	11.59 m	11.75 m	11.75 m	
Carol Martin	(Canada)	No Put	13.45 m	13.64 m	13.64 m	Qual
Rose Chamangwana	(Malawi)	No Put	10.87 m	10.97 m	10.97 m	
Joyce Aciro	(Uganda)	11.59 m	11.87 m	12.20 m	12.20 m	

FINAL (January 27)

1 Jane Haist	**(Canada)**	**16.12 m**	6 Brenda Bedford	(England)	14.48 m
2 Valerie Young	**(New Zealand)**	**15.29 m**	7 Rosemary Payne	(Scotland)	14.19 m
3 Jean Roberts	**(Australia)**	**15.24 m**	8 Diane Jones	(Canada)	14.15 m
4 Mary Peters	(Northern Ireland)	14.88 m	9 Evelyn Okeke	(Nigeria)	13.81 m
5 Barbara Poulsen	(New Zealand)	14.60 m	10 Gael Mulhall	(Australia)	13.57 m
			11 Carol Martin	(Canada)	13.40 m

SHOT—DETAILED RESULTS

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos
Jane Haist	15.15 m	No Put	15.59 m	15.34 m	No Put	16.12 m	16.12 m	1
Valerie Young	15.26 m	15.10 m	15.29 m	14.66 m	14.99 m	14.90 m	15.29 m	2
Jean Roberts	14.85 m	15.24 m	15.00 m	14.79 m	14.69 m	14.72 m	15.24 m	3
Mary Peters	14.88 m	No Put	14.34 m	No Put	No Put	No Put	14.88 m	4
Barbara Poulsen	14.60 m	14.37 m	13.80 m	13.94 m	13.94 m	14.16 m	14.60 m	5
Brenda Bedford	No Put	14.48 m	14.06 m	14.43 m	14.02 m	No Put	14.48 m	6
Rosemary Payne	13.14 m	14.19 m	No Put	13.16 m	13.19 m	14.03 m	14.19 m	7
Diane Jones	13.84 m	14.09 m	12.73 m	14.15 m	13.63 m	13.45 m	14.15 m	8
Evelyn Okeke	13.81 m	No Put	12.36 m	—	—	—	13.81 m	9
Gael Mulhall	13.57 m	13.39 m	13.55 m	—	—	—	13.57 m	10
Carol Martin	13.40 m	No Put	No Put	—	—	—	13.40 m	11
Dorothy Swinyard	Withdrew							

Javelin

GAMES WINNERS

1934—G. Lunn (England), 105ft. 7¼in.
1938—R. Higgins (Canada), 125ft. 7¼in.
1950—C. McGibbon (Australia), 127ft. 5¼in.
1954—M. Swanepoel (South Africa), 143ft. 9½in.
1958—A. Pazera (Australia), 188ft. 4in.
1962—S. Platt (England), 164ft. 10½in.
1966—M. Parker (Australia), 168ft. 7in.
1970—P. Rivers (Australia), 52.0 m (170ft. 7in.)
1974—Petra Rivers (Australia), 55.48 m

FINAL (January 29)

1 Petra Rivers	**(Australia)**	**55.48 m**	7 Mereoni Vibose	(Fiji)	45.84 m
2 Jennifer Symon	**(Australia)**	**52.14 m**	8 Susan James	(Wales)	43.24 m
3 Sharon Corbett	**(England)**	**50.26 m**	9 Margaret Phillpott	(Australia)	42.70 m
4 Prudence French	(England)	50.00 m	10 Joan Amsi	(Tanzania)	42.12 m
5 Theresa Sanderson	(England)	48.54 m	11 Sally Mene	(New Zealand)	40.44 m
6 Sandra McGookin	(New Zealand)	47.84 m	12 Doristine Okuofu	(Nigeria)	36.80 m

JAVELIN — DETAILED RESULTS

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos
Petra Rivers	N. T.	51.60 m	47.26 m	N. T.	54.10 m	55.48 m	55.48 m	1
Jennifer Symon	47.42 m	N. T.	45.54 m	45.22 m	52.14 m	46.72 m	52.14 m	2
Sharon Corbett	45.72 m	46.50 m	44.50 m	N. T.	50.26 m	43.24 m	50.26 m	3
Prudence French	45.96 m	47.64 m	47.94 m	44.40 m	47.36 m	50.00 m	50.00 m	4
Theresa Sanderson	N. T.	N. T.	46.80 m	N. T.	N. T.	48.54 m	48.54 m	5
Sandra McGookin	43.58 m	N. T.	N. T.	47.84 m	45.14 m	44.22 m	47.84 m	6
Mereoni Vibose	41.02 m	44.36 m	N. T.	45.84 m	41.76 m	45.30 m	45.84 m	7
Susan James	41.42 m	43.24 m	43.18 m	N. T.	N. T.	N. T.	43.24 m	8
Margaret Phillpott	35.62 m	42.70 m	N. T.	—	—	—	42.70 m	9
Joan Amsi	42.12 m	39.56 m	N. T.	—	—	—	42.12 m	10
Sally Mene	40.44 m	N. T.	N. T.	—	—	—	40.44 m	11
Doristine Okuofu	36.80 m	N. T.	Passed	—	—	—	36.80 m	12

Discus

GAMES WINNERS

1954—Y. Williams (New Zealand), 147ft. 8in.
1958—S. Allday (England), 150ft. 7¼in.
1962—V. Young (New Zealand), 164ft. 8½in.
1966—V. Young (New Zealand), 163ft. 4in.
1970—C. R. Payne (Scotland), 54.46 m (178ft. 8in.)
1974—Jane Haist (Canada), 55.52 m

QUALIFYING ROUND (January 26) *(Qualifying distance 46.00 m or best 12)*

		1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	Best	
Herina Obuya	(Kenya)	33.36 m	34.20 m	29.86 m	34.20 m	
Gael Mulhall	(Australia)	No Throw	46.86 m	—	46.86 m	Qual
Susan Culley	(Australia)	42.86 m	43.72 m	43.42 m	43.72 m	Qual
Jean Roberts	(Australia)	No Throw	46.70 m	—	46.70 m	Qual
Jane Haist	(Canada)	No Throw	48.70 m	—	48.70 m	Qual
Carol Martin	(Canada)	48.80 m	—	—	48.80 m	Qual
Sally Mene	(New Zealand)	45.36 m	47.10 m	—	47.10 m	Qual
Rose Chamangwana	(Malawi)	32.14 m	30.34 m	32.40 m	32.40 m	
Margaret Ritchie	(Scotland)	43.42 m	No Throw	43.52 m	43.52 m	Qual
Rosemary Payne	(Scotland)	52.44 m	—	—	52.44 m	Qual
Losaline Faka'ata	(Tonga)	32.22 m	26.72 m	34.26 m	34.26 m	Qual
Mereoni Vibose	(Fiji)	40.00 m	No Throw	39.56 m	40.00 m	Qual
Dorothy Swinyard	(England)	47.08 m	—	—	47.08 m	Qual
Rose Hart	(Ghana)	42.44 m	41.68 m	39.96 m	42.44 m	Qual

FINAL (January 26)

1 Jane Haist	**(Canada)**	**55.52 m**	7 Sally Mene	(New Zealand)	48.80 m
2 Rosemary Payne	**(Scotland)**	**53.94 m**	8 Susan Culley	(Australia)	48.04 m
3 Carol Martin	**(Canada)**	**53.16 m**	9 Gael Mulhall	(Australia)	46.12 m
4 Jean Roberts	(Australia)	53.12 m	10 Rose Hart	(Ghana)	41.32 m
5 Dorothy Swinyard	(England)	51.30 m	11 Mereoni Vibose	(Fiji)	40.66 m
6 Margaret Ritchie	(Scotland)	51.02 m	12 Losaline Faka'ata	(Tonga)	34.24 m

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Jane Haist (Canada) — 55.52 m

DISCUS — DETAILED RESULTS

	1st trial	2nd trial	3rd trial	4th trial	5th trial	6th trial	Best	Pos
Jane Haist	51.08 m	55.52 m	54.28 m	54.24 m	48.48 m	52.94 m	55.52 m	1
Rosemary Payne	53.66 m	52.16 m	51.24 m	N.T.	53.18 m	53.94 m	53.94 m	2
Carol Martin	N.T.	46.08 m	51.40 m	52.90 m	53.16 m	52.28 m	53.16 m	3
Jean Roberts	49.42 m	51.20 m	49.98 m	49.34 m	53.12 m	N. T.	53.12 m	4
Dorothy Swinyard	51.24 m	51.30 m	47.82 m	50.44 m	49.08 m	51.14 m	51.30 m	5
Margaret Ritchie	45.40 m	47.20 m	48.46 m	45.14 m	N. T.	51.02 m	51.02 m	6
Sally Mene	48.16 m	48.80 m	46.52 m	46.52 m	44.76 m	N. T.	48.80 m	7
Susan Culley	44.62 m	46.82 m	48.04 m	N. T.	45.38 m	44.38 m	48.04 m	8
Gael Mulhall	39.26 m	46.12 m	N. T.	—	—	—	46.12 m	9
Rose Hart	36.68 m	N. T.	41.32 m	—	—	—	41.32 m	10
Mereoni Vibose	40.66 m	N. T.	N. T.	—	—	—	40.66 m	11
Losaline Faka'ata	33.74 m	N. T.	34.24 m	—	—	—	34.24 m	12

Pentathlon

GAMES WINNERS

1970—M. E. Peters (Northern Ireland), 5148 pts
(equals 4524 pts on 1971 tables)
1974—Mary Peters (Northern Ireland), 4455 pts

1 Mary Peters	**(Northern Ireland)**	**4455**
2 Modupe Oshikoya	**(Nigeria)**	**4423**
3 Ann Wilson	**(England)**	**4236**
4 Erica Nixon	(Australia)	4206
5 Barbara Poulsen	(New Zealand)	4158
6 Diane Jones	(Canada)	4079
7 Susan Mapstone	(England)	4060
8 Susan Scott	(Australia)	4058
9 Janet Honour	(England)	4043
10 Susan New	(Australia)	3881
11 Susan Burnside	(New Zealand)	3726
12 Miriama Tuisorisori	(Fiji)	3572
— Myra Nimmo	(Scotland)	847
(withdrew after second event)		



The pentathlon medallists with Sir Alexander Ross: Ann Wilson (England), bronze; Mary Peters (Northern Ireland), gold; Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria), silver.

PENTATHLON—DETAILED RESULTS

(January 25)

100 METRES HURDLES

		Pts
GROUP 1		Wind +1.2
Mary Peters	13.94	873
Myra Nimmo	14.15	847
Susan Mapstone	14.44	812
GROUP 2		Wind +0.2
Susan Scott	14.15	847
Janet Honour	14.34	824
Barbara Poulsen	14.41	816
Susan New	14.48	807
GROUP 3		Wind Nil
Modupe Oshikoya	13.72	902
Diane Jones	14.79	772
Susan Burnside	15.05	743
GROUP 4		Wind +1.0
Ann Wilson	13.98	868
Miriama Tuisorisori	14.65	788
Erica Nixon	14.72	780

SHOT

	m	
Mary Peters	15.05	898
Barbara Poulsen	14.82	885
Diane Jones	14.39	861
Janet Honour	11.35	678
Ann Wilson	11.25	672
Modupe Oshikoya	10.44	610
Erica Nixon	10.22	604
Susan Mapstone	10.10	596
Susan Scott	9.77	574
Miriama Tuisorisori	9.42	549
Susan New	9.23	536
Susan Burnside	8.19	460
Myra Nimmo	No Put	Nil

HIGH JUMP

	m	
Mary Peters	1.74	974
Modupe Oshikoya	1.74	974
Ann Wilson	1.74	974
Erica Nixon	1.70	935
Susan Mapstone	1.68	915
Susan Scott	1.66	895
Diane Jones	1.65	885
Janet Honour	1.60	834
Barbara Poulsen	1.58	813
Janet New	1.55	781
Susan Burnside	1.55	781
Miriama Tuisorisori	1.50	726

LONG JUMP

	m	
Modupe Oshikoya	6.50	1014
Erica Nixon	6.45	1003
Susan Burnside	6.02	910
Susan New	6.01	908
Ann Wilson	6.01	908
Susan Scott	5.94	893
Susan Mapstone	5.93	891
Mary Peters	5.81	864
Janet Honour	5.81	864
Diane Jones	5.80	862
Barbara Poulsen	5.75	851
Miriama Tuisorisori	5.26	738

200 METRES

GROUP 1		Wind +0.2
Susan New	24.97	849
Janet Honour	25.04	843
Susan Burnside	25.16	832
Miriama Tuisorisori	25.89	771
GROUP 2		Wind +1.2
Erica Nixon	24.58	884
Susan Scott	24.97	849
Susan Mapstone	25.00	846
Barbara Poulsen	25.62	793
GROUP 3		Wind +1.3
Modupe Oshikoya	24.15	923
Mary Peters	25.00	846
Ann Wilson	25.37	814
Diane Jones	26.84	699

PENTATHLON — SUMMARY

		110 m HURDLES	SHOT	HIGH JUMP	LONG JUMP	200 m
1 Mary Peters (Northern Ireland)	Performance	13.94 s	15.05 m	1.74 m	5.81 m	25.00 s
	Points	873	898	974	864	846
	Progress Pts	873	1771	2745	3609	4455
2 Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria)	Performance	13.72 s	10.44 m	1.74 m	6.50 m	24.15 s
	Points	902	610	974	1014	923
	Progress Pts	902	1512	2486	3500	4423
3 Ann Wilson (England)	Performance	13.98 s	11.25 m	1.74 m	6.01 m	25.37 s
	Points	868	672	974	908	814
	Progress Pts	868	1540	2514	3422	4236
4 Erica Nixon (Australia)	Performance	14.72 s	10.22 m	1.70 m	6.45 m	24.58 s
	Points	780	604	935	1003	884
	Progress Pts	780	1384	2319	3322	4206
5 Barbara Poulsen (New Zealand)	Performance	14.41 s	14.82 m	1.58 m	5.75 m	25.62 s
	Points	816	885	813	851	793
	Progress Pts	816	1701	2514	3365	4158
6 Diane Jones (Canada)	Performance	14.79 s	14.39 m	1.65	5.80 m	26.84 s
	Points	772	861	885	862	699
	Progress Pts	772	1633	2518	3380	4079
7 Susan Mapstone (England)	Performance	14.44 s	10.10 m	1.68 m	5.93 m	25.00 s
	Points	812	596	915	891	846
	Progress	812	1408	2323	3214	4060
8 Susan Scott (Australia)	Performance	14.15 s	9.77 m	1.66 m	5.94 m	24.97 s
	Points	847	574	895	893	849
	Progress Pts	847	1421	2316	3209	4058
9 Janet Honour (England)	Performance	14.34 s	11.35 m	1.60 m	5.81 m	25.04 s
	Points	824	678	834	864	843
	Progress Pts	824	1502	2336	3200	4043
10 Susan New (Australia)	Performance	14.48 s	9.23 m	1.55 m	6.01 m	24.97 s
	Points	807	536	781	908	849
	Progress Pts	807	1343	2124	3032	3881
11 Susan Burnside (New Zealand)	Performance	15.05 s	8.19 m	1.55 m	6.02 m	25.16 s
	Points	743	460	781	910	832
	Progress Pts	743	1203	1984	2894	3726
12 Miriama Tuisorisori (Fiji)	Performance	14.65 s	9.42 m	1.50 m	5.26 m	25.89 s
	Points	788	549	726	738	771
	Progress Pts	788	1337	2063	2801	3572
— Myra Nimmo (Scotland)	Performance	14.15 s	Nil			
	Points	847	Nil			
	Progress pts	847	Withdrew			





LEFT: Barbara Poulsen (New Zealand), fifth in the pentathlon, scored well in the shot. RIGHT: Ann Wilson (England), the pentathlon bronze medallist, leads Miriama Tuisorisori (Fiji) and Erica Nixon (Australia) in the hurdles.

Athletics — Women. Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
100 Metres	Raelene Boyle (Australia)	Andrea Lynch (England)	Denise Robertson (Australia)
200 Metres	Raelene Boyle (Australia)	Denise Robertson (Australia)	Alice Annum (Ghana)
400 Metres	Yvonne Saunders (Canada)	Verona Bernard (England)	Charlene Rendina (Australia)
800 Metres	Charlene Rendina (Australia)	Sue Haden (New Zealand)	Sabina Chebichi (Kenya)
1500 Metres	Glenda Reiser (Canada)	Joan Allison (England)	Thelma Wright (Canada)
100 Metres Hurdles	Judy Vernon (England)	Gaye Dell (Australia)	Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria)
4 x 100 Metres Relay	Australia Jennifer Lamy Robin Boak Denise Robertson Raelene Boyle	England Sonia Lannaman Judy Vernon Barbara Martin Andrea Lynch	Ghana Rose Asiedua Hannah Afriyie Josephine Ocran Alice Annum
4 x 400 Metres Relay	England Susan Pettett Jannette Roscoe Ruth Kennedy Verona Bernard	Australia Margaret Ramsay Terri Wangman Judith Canty Charlene Rendina	Canada Yvonne Saunders Margaret MacGowan Brenda Walsh Maureen Crowley
High Jump	Barbara Lawton (England)	Louise Hanna (Canada)	Brigette Bittner (Canada)
Long Jump	Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria)	Brenda Eisler (Canada)	Ruth Martin-Jones (Wales)
Shot	Jane Haist (Canada)	Valerie Young (New Zealand)	Jean Roberts (Australia)
Discus	Jane Haist (Canada)	Rosemary Payne (Scotland)	Carol Martin (Canada)
Javelin	Petra Rivers (Australia)	Jennifer Symon (Australia)	Sharon Corbett (England)
Pentathlon	Mary Peters (Northern Ireland)	Modupe Oshikoya (Nigeria)	Ann Wilson (England)

BADMINTON

England dominates all but men's singles

Forty-two men and 29 women from 13 countries—three countries fewer than at Edinburgh—assembled in Christchurch for the Games badminton. Malawi and Tanzania sent representatives for the first time, and the presence of four African teams was welcome evidence of growing interest in the sport in their continent.

England dominated all events but the men's singles; its team was strong and well balanced, its players obviously the best prepared, showing the benefit of consistent top-level competition in Europe and elsewhere. The Malaysians, in the process of team-building after their triumphs of the 1960s, were still relatively strong and seem sure to grow stronger. Only Jamie Paulson, of Canada, singles champion at Edinburgh, could break the medal-winning run of these two countries.

England provided 12 of the 20 semi-finalists and eight of the 10 finalists, and won 10 of the 15 medals. Malaysia won four medals and Canada one.

A 30-year-old Malaysian sales representative, Punch Gunalan, and an English blonde, Mrs Gillian Gilks, caused the main upsets—and provided much of the excitement—in an otherwise largely predictable tournament. The standard of play throughout was very high, and large crowds enjoyed the first truly international competition held in New Zealand.

Men's Singles

Unassuming, friendly, and a great favourite with the crowds, Gunalan added to his reputation at Christchurch. A former holder (with Boon Bee Ng) of both the world and the Commonwealth Games doubles titles, he showed that he is equally master of the singles game. The most devastating smash of the tournament and a wide range of the fine touch shots in which so many of the Asian players excel made him an exciting player to watch. He went from strength to strength as the tournament progressed and in the final gave a superb display of accuracy, controlled power, and mobility to beat the defending champion, Jamie Paulson.

The New Zealand champion and eighth seed, Richard Purser, came close to causing the first major upset of the tournament. Against Paulson in the quarter-final he took the first game and led 6-0 and 9-4 in the second. But the 31-year-old New Zealander lost his earlier accuracy under the pressure of Paulson's determination and fitness, and the title-holder came through in one of the most gruelling games of the tournament.

Tan Aik Mong, the sixth seed, had a family reputation to uphold. His brother, Tan Aik Huang, won the singles title at the Jamaica Games; the Malaysians regard Tan Aik Mong as potentially as good or better. He did not disappoint; and in the quarter-final against Paul Whetnall (England) only the latter's experience pulled him through a close and exciting third game.

Whetnall strained a muscle in his leg during this long match and failed to do himself justice in the semi-final against Paulson.

Gunalan's hardest match was in the semi-final against Derek Talbot (England), the number two seed and one of the most complete and polished players in the tournament. After winning a tight first game Gunalan could win only two points in the second against an opponent who was showing masterly form. The third game was hard-fought all the way but Gunalan was able at the crucial stages to produce the little extra that counts.

Padkone Prakash (India) and Ross Livingston (now representing New Zealand but a member of the Australian team at Edinburgh in 1970) were the other quarter-finalists. They were beaten by Talbot and Gunalan respectively. Livingston had played his best badminton to beat Elliot Stuart (England); but generally the Indians, Australians, and Scots, who contributed much to the general strength of the tournament, lacked the finesse to challenge the top players.

Women's Singles

Miss Margaret Beck, winner at Edinburgh in 1970 and the 1973 All England singles champion, showed such impressive form in

the early rounds as to suggest that she would retain her title, if not with ease, without too much difficulty. But Mrs Gilks gave an almost flawless exhibition in a final that saw a startling change of fortunes.

In full control from the start, Miss Beck raced to an 8-0 lead in the first game. But as Mrs Gilks's resistance increased, Miss Beck began to hurry her shots and to make errors, some quite elementary. Soon it was 8-all and Mrs Gilks won the last vital rallies. Going into the second game full of confidence, Mrs Gilks kept up the pressure and was not again in danger of defeat.

She had her anxious moments in the semi-final, where she was fully tested by Miss Sylvia Ng (Malaysia), a dainty, poker-faced little player who was a great favourite of the spectators. Miss Ng won the first game and made a great fight for the second, but could not match the power and resource of Mrs Gilks in the third.

Mrs Susan Whetnall (England), another experienced and polished player, lost to Miss Beck in the semi-final, and in the play-off for the bronze medal went down to Miss Ng in two well-fought games.

The outstanding impression left by the women's singles event was of the efficient stroke play and courtcraft of the English players and, to a lesser degree, of the Malaysians. Although the standard of the Australian, Canadian, Scottish, and New Zealand players showed a general improvement there was little sign of their being able in the near future to break the dominance of England and Malaysia.

Men's Doubles

As was to be expected, the men's doubles produced many spectacular matches.

Fraser Gow and Robert McCoig (Scotland), a well-tried partnership, played exciting badminton in beating Tan Aik Mong and Moo Foot Lian (Malaysia), but found their old rivals, Derek Talbot and Elliot Stuart (England), too strong in a hard-hitting semi-final.

Ross Livingston and Warren Johns (New Zealand) showed the benefit of sustained top-level competition in reaching the quarter-final, where they were beaten by the capable English pair, Raymond Stevens and Michael Tredgett, in a game that was much closer than the score would suggest. This was an absorbing exhibition of the game and, after Richard Purser's performance in the singles, would rank as the home team's best effort in the tournament.

One of the unfortunates of the Games was Raymond Stevens, who had to withdraw from the singles, in which he was seventh seed, because of chickenpox. Far from fit after nine days in hospital, he showed great fighting spirit in helping his partner, Michael Tredgett, to reach the final of the men's doubles. After a good win in the semi-final over the Malaysians, Punch Gunalan and Dominic Soong, they went down in a closely-fought final to the number one seeds, Talbot and Stuart. It was a rousing and often brilliant display of power badminton.

Women's Doubles

There was no pair in the women's doubles to threaten seriously the serene progress of Mrs Gilks and Miss Beck. The efficiency with which they disposed of such very capable pairs as Mrs Jane Youngberg and Mrs Barbara Welch (Canada), Miss Sylvia Ng and Miss Rosalind Ang (Malaysia), and, in the final, the title-holders, Mrs Susan Whetnall and Miss Margaret Boxall (England), provided an object-lesson in stroke play and tactics.

Mixed Doubles

Mrs Gilks won her third gold medal and Talbot his second when they paired, effectively and often brilliantly, to retain the mixed doubles title without the loss of a game. Not unexpectedly, England won all three medals in this event. Its rivals could take a little comfort from the fact that Richard Purser and Mrs Alison Branfield (New Zealand) prevented England from repeating its Edinburgh monopoly of the semi-finals.

BADMINTON RESULTS

Men's Singles

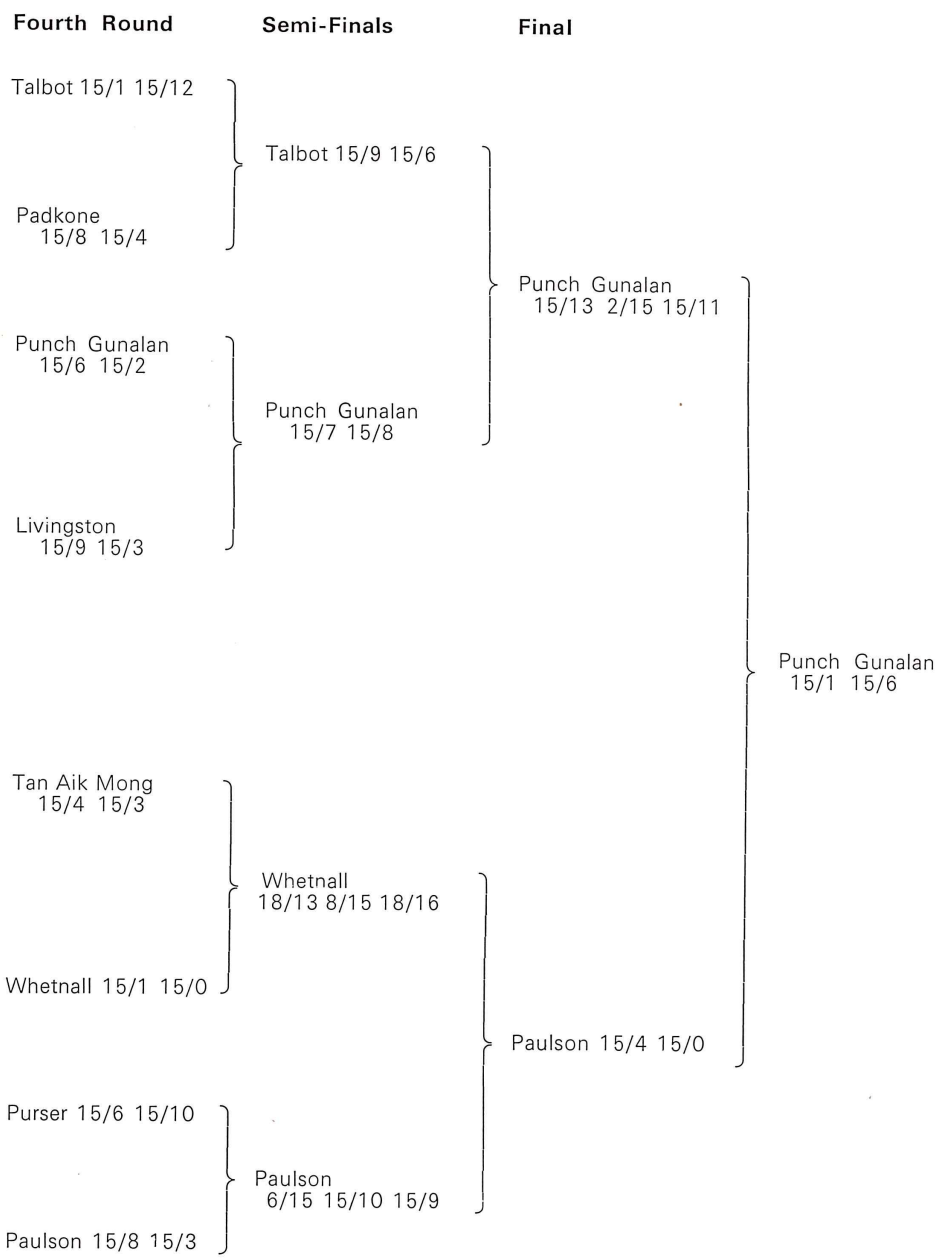
GAMES WINNERS

1966—Tan Aik Huang (Malaysia)
1970—J. Paulson (Canada)
1974—Punch Gunalan (Malaysia)

First Round	Second Round	Third Round
	*Derek Talbot (England) / Fraser Gow (Scotland)	Talbot 15/4 15/3
	Peter Cooper (Australia) / Warren Johns (New Zealand)	Johns 5/15 15/7 15/7
	*Prakash Padkone (India) / Shamsu Gulam (Kenya)	Padkone 15/1 15/4
	Geoff Harris (Canada) / Dominic Soong Chok Soong (Malaysia)	Soong 15/5 9/15 15/4
	*Punch Gunalan (Malaysia) / Haroon Dulloo (Mauritius)	Punch Gunalan 15/2 15/3
	Nicol McCloy (Scotland) / Shiraz Hassanali (Kenya)	McCloy 15/5 15/5
Elliot Stuart (England) / Jamie McKee (Canada)	Stuart 17/14 9/15 15/12	Stuart 15/5 18/17
Colin Bell (Northern Ireland) / Santokh Singh (Malawi)	Bell 15/2 15/2	
Devinder Ahuja (India) / Ross Livingston (New Zealand)	Livingston 15/10 14/17 18/15	Livingston 15/3 15/3
Arun Jobanputra (Tanzania) / John Clancy (Australia)	Jobanputra W/O	
Gabriel Louzado (Malawi) / Raju Chiplukar (Tanzania)	Chiplukar 15/8 15/8	Bryan Purser 15/0 15/3
Bryan Purser (New Zealand) / Jim Ansari (Scotland)	Bryan Purser 15/4 15/6	
David Doherty (Northern Ireland) / Asif Parpia (India)	Asif Parpia 15/8 15/2	Tan Aik Mong 15/6 7/4 Retired
Wayne Macdonnell (Canada) / *Tan Aik Mong (Malaysia)	Tan Aik Mong 15/10 15/3	
	Howard Jennings (Wales) / Christopher Hardwick (Australia)	Jennings 18/14 15/9
	Vijai Maini (Kenya) / *Paul Whetnall (England)	Whetnall 15/1 15/4
	Joseph Mbelwa (Tanzania) / Moo Foot Lian (Malaysia)	Moo Foot Lian 15/0 15/2
	Michael Tredgett (England) / *Richard Purser (New Zealand)	Richard Purser 15/12 12/15 15/5
	Pranlal Modi (Kenya) / Paul Tyrrell (Australia)	Tyrrell 15/4 15/7
	Robert McCoig (Scotland) / *Jamie Paulson (Canada)	Paulson 15/2 15/7

*Denotes seeded player

Men's Singles (continued)

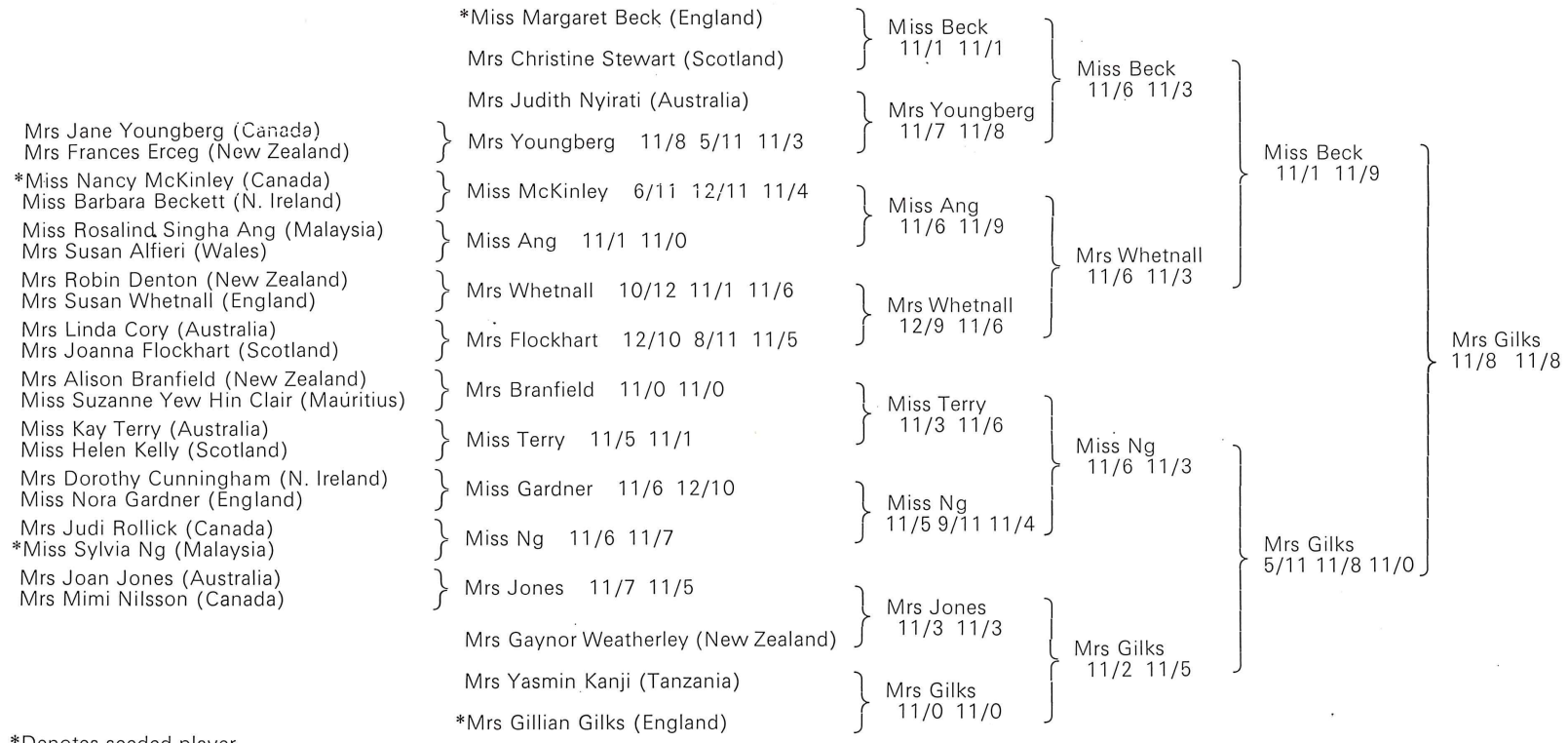


PLAY-OFF FOR BRONZE MEDAL:
Derek Talbot (England) beat Paul Whetnall (England) by default.

FINAL PLACINGS
1 Punch Gunalan (Malaysia)
2 Jamie Paulson (Canada)
3 Derek Talbot (England)

Women's Singles

GAMES WINNERS
1966—Miss A. Bairstow (England)
1970—Miss M. Beck (England)
1974—Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)



*Denotes seeded player

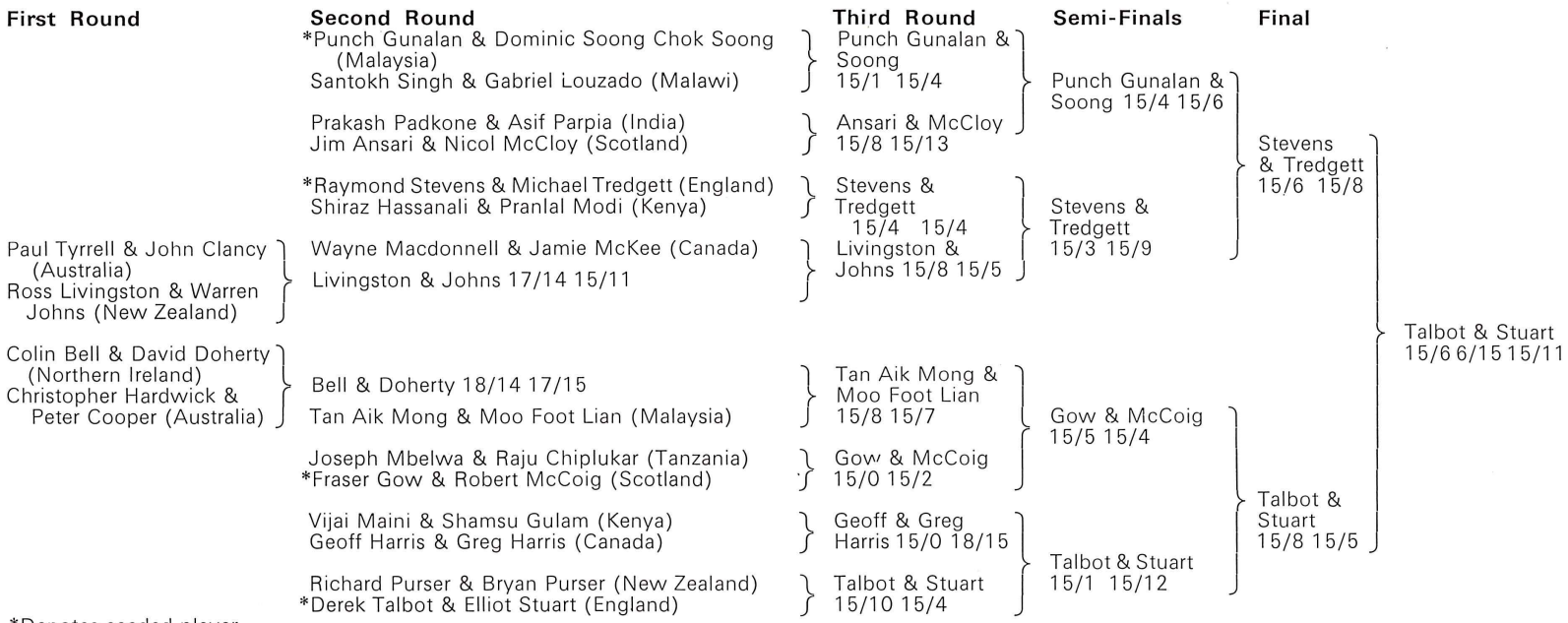
PLAY-OFF FOR BRONZE MEDAL:
Miss Sylvia Ng (Malaysia) beat Mrs. Susan Whetnall (England) 11/2 11/8.

FINAL PLACINGS
1 Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)
2 Miss Margaret Beck (England)
3 Miss Sylvia Ng (Malaysia)

Men's Doubles

GAMES WINNERS

1966—Tan Aik Huang and Yew Chang Hoe (Malaysia)
1970—Boon Bee Ng and G. Panchacharam (Malaysia)
1974—Derek Talbot and Elliot Stuart (England)



*Denotes seeded player

PLAY-OFF FOR BRONZE MEDAL:
Punch Gunalan and Dominic Soong Chok Soong (Malaysia) beat Fraser Gow and Robert McCoig (Scotland), 17/18, 15/5, 15/7.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Derek Talbot and Elliot Stuart (England)
2 Raymond Stevens and Michael Tredgett (England)
3 Punch Gunalan and Dominic Soong Chok Soong (Malaysia)

Mixed Doubles

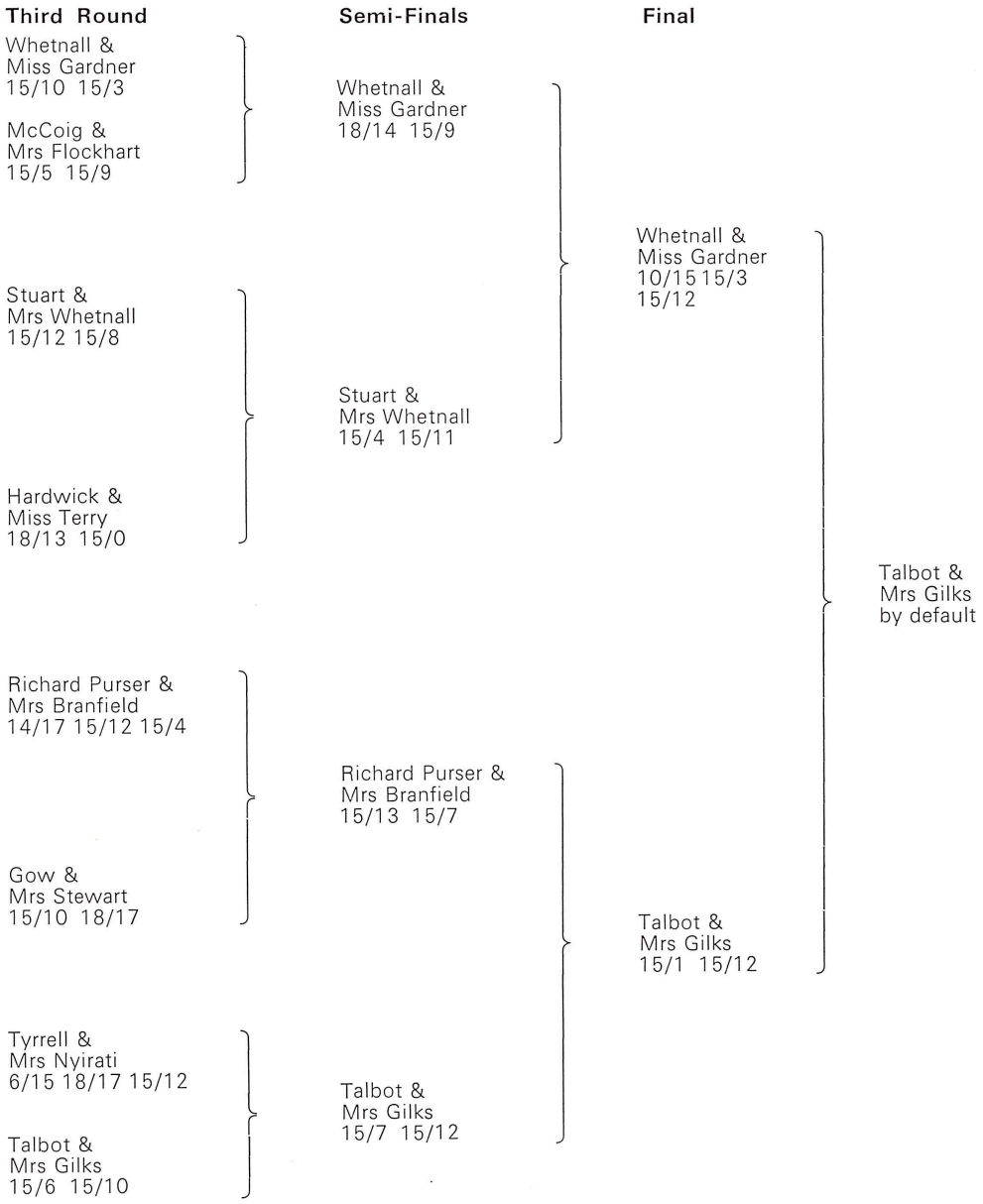
GAMES WINNERS

1966—R. Mills and Miss H. Bairstow (England)
1970—D. Talbot and Miss M. Boxall (England)
1974—Derek Talbot and Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)



*Denotes seeded players

Mixed Doubles (Continued)



PLAY-OFF FOR BRONZE MEDAL:
Elliot Stuart and Mrs Susan Whetnall (England) beat
Richard Purser and Mrs Alison Branfield (New Zealand) 15/10 15/4.

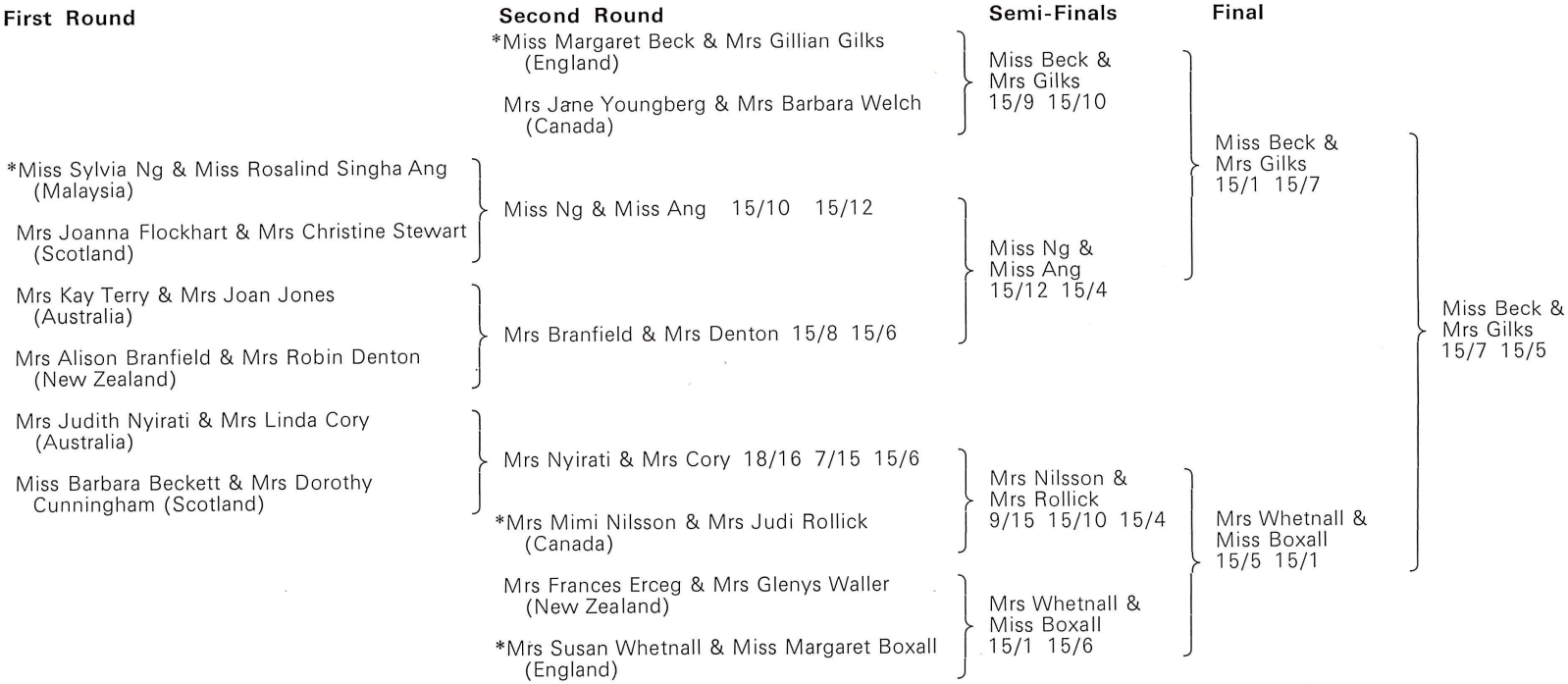
FINAL PLACINGS

1 Derek Talbot and Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)
2 Paul Whetnall and Miss Nora Gardner (England)
3 Elliot Stuart and Mrs Susan Whetnall (England)

Women's Doubles

GAMES WINNERS

1966—Mrs H. Horton and Miss U. Smith (England)
1970—Miss M. Boxall and Mrs M. Whetnall (England)
1974—Mrs Gillian Gilks and Miss Margaret Beck (England)

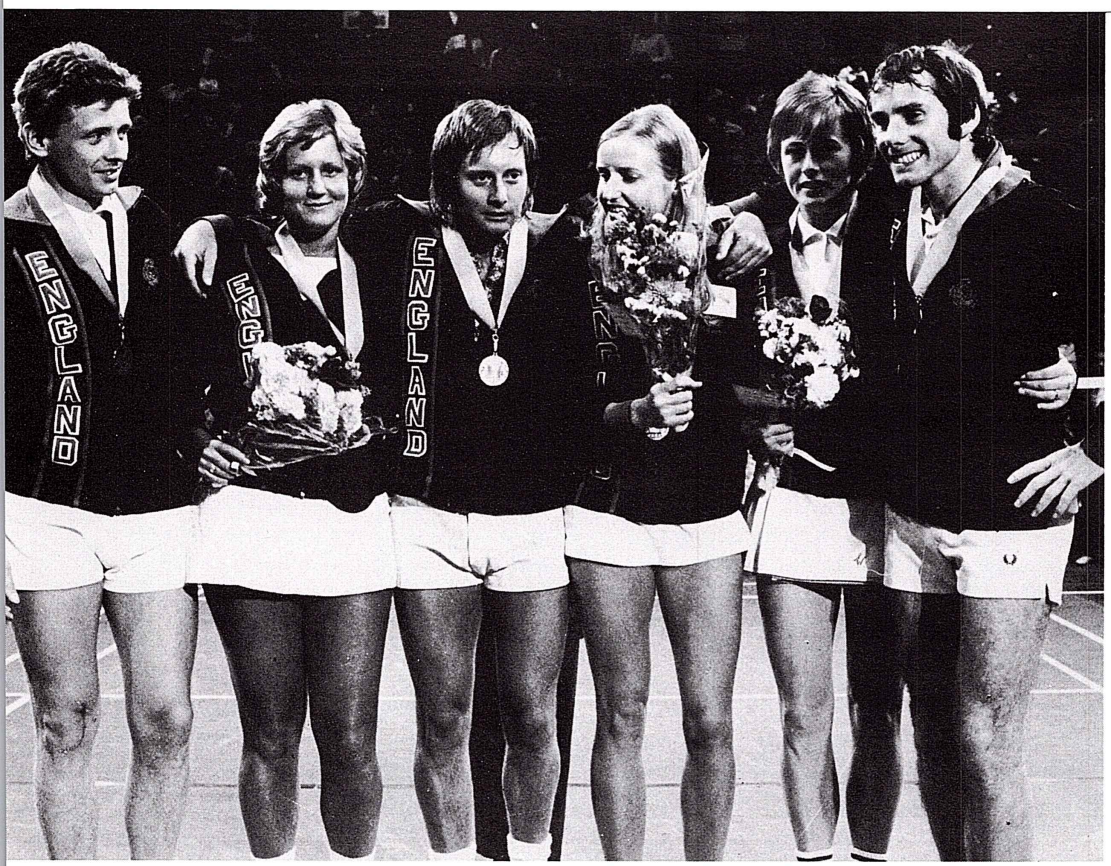


*Denotes seeded player

PLAY-OFF FOR BRONZE MEDAL:
Miss Sylvia Ng and Miss Rosalind Ang (Malaysia) beat
Mrs Mimi Nilsson and Mrs Judi Rollick (Canada) 15/2 15/8.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Miss Margaret Beck and Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)
2 Mrs Susan Whetnall and Miss Margaret Boxall (England)
3 Miss Sylvia Ng and Miss Rosalind Ang (Malaysia)



All the medals to England in the badminton mixed doubles: Paul Whetnall and Miss Nora Gardner (silver), Derek Talbot and Mrs Gillian Gilks (gold), and Elliot Stuart and Mrs Susan Whetnall (bronze).

Badminton — Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
Men's Singles	Punch Gunalan (Malaysia)	Jamie Paulson (Canada)	Derek Talbot (England)
Women's Singles	Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)	Miss Margaret Beck (England)	Miss Sylvia Ng (Malaysia)
Men's Doubles	Derek Talbot and Elliot Stuart (England)	Raymond Stevens and Michael Tredgett (England)	Punch Gunalan and Dominic Soong Chok Soong (Malaysia)
Women's Doubles	Miss Margaret Beck and Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)	Mrs Susan Whetnall and Miss Margaret Boxall (England)	Miss Sylvia Ng and Miss Rosalind Ang (Malaysia)
Mixed Doubles	Derek Talbot and Mrs Gillian Gilks (England)	Paul Whetnall and Miss Nora Gardner (England)	Elliot Stuart and Mrs Susan Whetnall (England)

BOWLS

Close competition in two events

A record 15 countries contested the bowls, and not unexpectedly the medals were shared by England, Scotland, Australia, and New Zealand. Wales, although not winning a medal, also performed creditably.

Before the Games there was much conjecture on how the overseas teams would handle the unfamiliar cotula weed greens, which at an average of 19 seconds were twice as fast as some of the visiting players were accustomed to.

However, more than a week's practice on a series of cotula greens enabled the visitors to familiarise themselves with the faster speeds, and most found that by altering their deliveries slightly they were able to cope. Even so, there can be no denying that New Zealand went into the tournament with a sizeable advantage, possibly more psychological than actual, because of its greater experience of the local conditions.

More testing, notably in the early stages, was the wind, sometimes a cold easterly and occasionally a gusting north-westerly. This made consistent bowling difficult, but over all the standard was high, with some games in the middle and later stages of exceptional quality.

Bryant again

By making him its flag-bearer for the opening ceremony of the Games England paid a high tribute to its singles representative, David Bryant; and the unassuming Bryant added further lustre to his remarkable record by winning the singles for the third successive time — an extraordinary feat by a man who at 40 is still only a bowling youngster.

This brought Bryant's total of Commonwealth Games gold medals to four — the other being in the fours at Perth in 1962 — and although he was twice beaten and had an occasional lapse of form he was indisputably the player of the tournament. His four gold medals are twice as many as have been won by any other bowler.

The choice of the bowls venue was a happy one. Players and spectators alike were fully catered for at the Woolston Workingmen's Club complex; the three greens there, and a fourth at the nearby Woolston Club, stood up well to the constant use. The players were united in their praise of the greens.

Great interest was shown by the public, the average attendance each day being more than 2000.

And the crowds had something more than the quality of the play to engage their attention. In New Zealand bowls are generally played with quiet decorum; those players who give vocal expression to their pleasure or disappointment rarely let their voices rise above a whisper. At the Games spectators found evidence that things are far different in some other bowling countries, even — or perhaps specially — in those isles that are noted for the reserve and sang froid of their inhabitants. Indeed, the antics and commentaries of Gareth Humphreys, skip of the Welsh four, were a dramatic entertainment in their own right.

In all, 94 bowlers contested the three events, Guernsey and Malawi entering only the singles and the pairs, and Zambia being represented only in the fours. The other 12 countries had full seven-man teams. One of these, Western Samoa, was competing for the first time.

While there was never much doubt that Bryant would justify his favouritism for the singles, both the pairs and the fours were keenly contested and the final placings were in doubt until the last round.

John Christie and Alex McIntosh (Scotland) bowled very consistently to win the pairs, and the New Zealand team of Kerry Clark, Dave Baldwin, John Somerville, and Gordon Jolly realised the high expectations of a local success by winning the fours.

Australia took the silver medal in both the singles and the fours, and the English skip, Peter Line, added the pairs silver to the gold he won in this event at Edinburgh.

The rubicund Scot, William Wood, who convincingly beat Bryant in one of the most skilful exhibitions of the tournament, finished equal third with two others in the singles and was awarded the bronze medal on a count-back of points for and against.

The New Zealand pair of Phil Skoglund and Bob McDonald, who were expected to be the host country's ace card, had to settle for the bronze — a result which left McDonald with a pairs gold, silver, and bronze to his name. Scotland, the silver medallist at Edinburgh, just edged out its neighbours, Wales and Scotland, for the fours bronze.

Singles

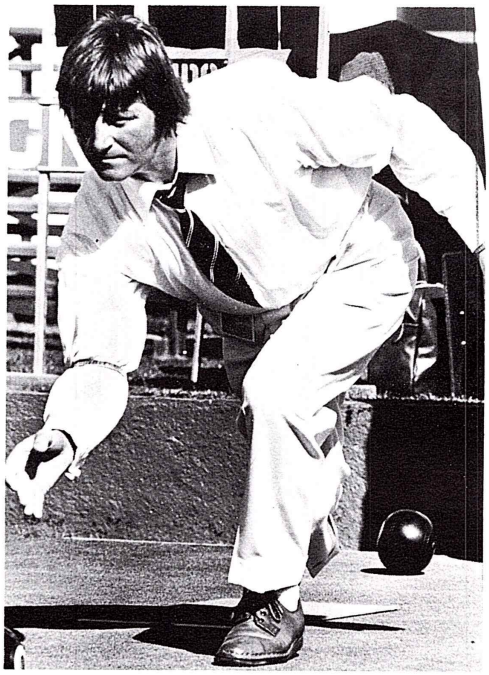
Bryant at once served notice that he would not easily be relieved of his singles crown. In the opening round he comfortably beat Maldwyn Evans (Wales), the man who in 1973 replaced him as the world singles champion.

Bryant scored a maximum four on the first end and was 8-0 up after four ends. Evans, who never really came to grips with the wide-drawing greens, fought back to trail 7-10, but then Bryant took complete charge to win 21-7.

This was the first of a string of easy wins for Bryant, a run which came to an abrupt end in the sixth round when Wood gave an impeccable display of draw bowling to beat him 22-11. After only six ends Wood led 11-0, and although Bryant played many shots in keeping with his reputation he repeatedly had to bow to Wood's superior drawing. Bryant's task was just about hopeless from the thirteenth end, where he trailed 17-3.

Unfortunately for Wood he did not again rise to such heights, and he dropped out of the running for the gold medal with losses to less-favoured rivals in two of the next three rounds.

Bryant, on the other hand, immediately regained winning form and the gold medal was within his grasp when he met the equable Australian, Clive White, in the antepenultimate round. It was an absorbing match, with Bryant appearing set for victory, and the title, when he led 17-12. However, White finished strongly to win 21-19, and Bryant showed that he is no more than human when under pressure.



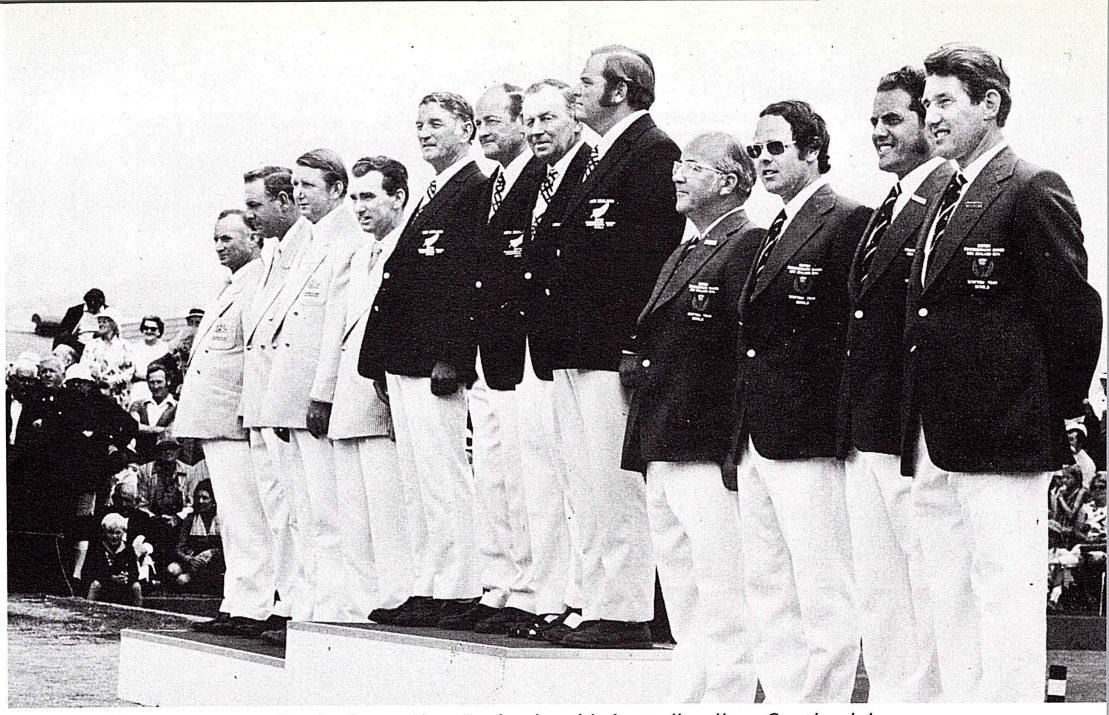
William Wood (Scotland), bronze medal winner in the singles.

But later the same day Bryant was again in masterly form when he easily beat another formidable rival, the singles bronze medallist at Edinburgh, Roy Fulton (Northern Ireland). And he clinched the gold medal with a runaway 21-8 win over New Zealand's Percy Jones in the final round.

White, unexpectedly beaten, 23-18, by Harry Lakin (Malawi) in the final round, was still unchallenged for second. Wood, Jones, and Evans were level in third place, but Wood had a clear advantage on shots for and against. White's success and Jones's failure to finish as a medallist had been profoundly affected by their match in round 8. In a dramatic finish, White drove off Jones's shot bowl with his last delivery to score a two and win 21-20.

Pairs

This competition was in many ways the best of the three. England, Scotland, Australia, and New Zealand all showed up as strong combinations in the early rounds although New Zealand's hopes slumped when it was decisively beaten by Fiji at a fairly early stage. This was on a day when the New Zealand skip, McDonald, was affected by



Victory ceremony for the fours: New Zealand, gold; Australia, silver; Scotland, bronze.

illness. Later he was to make up for the lapse with some brilliant displays.

England's skip, Peter Line, winner of the pairs at Edinburgh in 1970, this time had 26-year-old John Evans as his lead. They scored some big wins and it was the game against John Christie and Alex McIntosh (Scotland) in the sixth round which was to prove vital. Line had come from behind in some of his tighter games — against Malawi's Alexander Ross he scored seven points on the last two ends to win by one — and another strong finish, seven points on three ends, very nearly brought him level with McIntosh.

However, McIntosh held on for a 21-19 win, and this result had a major bearing on the top two placings. Both England and Scotland then had a succession of victories, although Scotland marred its perfect record when it drew 17-17 with New Zealand in a memorable contest.

There was superb bowling by both teams in this game. Playing the final end Scotland led 17-14. McDonald held two shots when he came to play his last bowl, and he went for the win with an up-shot to take out an opposition bowl. He was on target, but had the misfortune to remove one of his counters in the process. Still, a draw was a good result: either team would have been accounted unlucky to lose.

This draw virtually ended New Zealand's chances of the gold medal. In the previous round it had suffered its second defeat, at the hands of Northern Ireland, whose skip, William Tate, was in tremendous form. His shot at a crucial stage, on a full-length head and on a rink which was far from easy to read, to trail the kitty and go from three down to three up was one of the great moments of the tournament.

The final round drew a capacity crowd, and when, at an early stage, lowly Hong Kong opened up a big lead on Scotland the game two rinks away between New Zealand and England took on great importance. Should Scotland be beaten, as did happen, England needed to beat New Zealand to retain the title.

It was a tense struggle, with two splendidly drawn shots by McDonald on the twentieth end swinging the result New Zealand's way.

So Scotland had the gold, England the silver, and New Zealand, which was assured of third place regardless of how it fared against England, the bronze. They were, indeed, three teams worthy of their rewards.

Fours

This proved to be a strange contest, the form of leading teams varying markedly from one round to another. If any team had in good measure the virtue of consistency it was New Zealand, and this earned it the gold medal.

Australia, which took second place,

could well be considered unlucky. In the early stages it looked to be the best-equipped combination. The skip, Keith Poole, proved a particularly competent bowler, and Australia emerged as a warm favourite when it conclusively outbowled New Zealand 33-11 in the fourth round. Towards the end of the Games, reports of the flood disaster in Queensland — in which the team's third, Errol Stewart, suffered heavy financial loss— no doubt had an unsettling effect on the players.

In the final rounds Australia lost to two teams well below it on the ladder and had to be satisfied with the silver medal.

New Zealand's only other loss was to Wales. In this game, the skip, Jolly, played below his best, and his opposite, Humphreys, had much success with firm shots to take the kitty back. New Zealand's strength lay in its middle players, Baldwin and Somerville. There was no steadier bowler at the tournament than Baldwin, and Somerville's powerful driving was a valuable weapon.

There were many exciting finishes in the fours. One of the best was in the first round, between Scotland and Wales. Fortunes fluctuated throughout, and on the final end Wales scored the two — the second shot on a paper-thin measure — it needed for a tie.

Going into the final round, there was a possibility that points for and against could become important, but New Zealand had a big win over the title-holder, Hong Kong, which was not a threat this time, and Australia showed its diminished strength by going down to Papua New Guinea.

Scotland made sure of the bronze by easily beating Zambia and thus emphasised its over-all strength by taking a medal in each of the three sections. In a contest which decided fourth and fifth placings Wales narrowly beat England.

BOWLS RESULTS

Singles

GAMES WINNERS

1930—R. G. Colquhoun (England).
1934—R. Sprot (Scotland).
1938—H. Harvey (S. Africa).
1950—J. Pirret (New Zealand).
1954—R. F. Hodges (Southern Rhodesia).
1958—D. Danilowitz (S. Africa).
1962—D. J. Bryant (England).
1970—D. J. Bryant (England).
1974—David J. Bryant (England).

Competitors

AUSTRALIA: Clive White.
CANADA: Neil Salkeld.
ENGLAND: David J. Bryant.
FIJI: Sydney B. Snowsill
GUERNSEY: Roy Du Feu.
HONG KONG: Omar Dallah.
KENYA: Denis Gosden.
MALAWI: Harry E. Lakin.
NEW ZEALAND: Percy Jones.
NORTHERN IRELAND: Roy Fulton.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Oswald G. G. Dent.
SCOTLAND: William Wood.
WESTERN SAMOA: James Williams.
WALES: Maldwyn Evans.

JANUARY 25 (a.m.)

Australia	beat	Western Samoa	22— 6
England	,,	Wales	21— 7
New Zealand	,,	Canada	21—18
Northern Ireland	,,	Guernsey	22—13
Scotland	,,	Fiji	22—18
Hong Kong	,,	Kenya	21—14
Malawi	,,	Papua N. Guinea	23—13

JANUARY 25 (p.m.)

New Zealand	beat	Fiji	23—18
Hong Kong	,,	Canada	22—18
Northern Ireland	,,	Malawi	21— 8
Scotland	,,	Papua N. Guinea	24— 6
Wales	,,	Western Samoa	21—16
England	,,	Guernsey	21—10
Kenya	,,	Australia	23—19

JANUARY 26 (a.m.)

Australia	beat	Scotland	21—16
Northern Ireland	,,	Kenya	22— 6
Canada	,,	Papua N. Guinea	22—14
England	,,	Western Samoa	23— 6
Fiji	,,	Hong Kong	22—19
Wales	,,	Malawi	22—15
New Zealand	,,	Guernsey	21—13

JANUARY 26 (p.m.)

Papua N. Guinea	beat	Fiji	21—11
Hong Kong	,,	New Zealand	21—18
England	,,	Malawi	22— 2
Australia	,,	Canada	21—13
Kenya	,,	Wales	21—13
Western Samoa	,,	Guernsey	21—15
Scotland	,,	Northern Ireland	21—13

JANUARY 27 (a.m.)

England	beat	Kenya	21—11
Wales	,,	Scotland	21— 9
New Zealand	,,	Western Samoa	21—13

Malawi	,,	Guernsey	21— 9
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Hong Kong	23—19
Northern Ireland	,,	Canada	21—11
Fiji	,,	Australia	21—20

JANUARY 27 (p.m.)

New Zealand	beat	Papua N. Guinea	21—13
Kenya	,,	Guernsey	21— 4
Scotland	,,	England	22—11
Fiji	,,	Northern Ireland	22—19
Wales	,,	Canada	21—10
Australia	,,	Hong Kong	21—14
Malawi	,,	Western Samoa	23—20

JANUARY 28 (a.m.)

Guernsey	beat	Scotland	22—19
Australia	,,	Papua N. Guinea	21—12
Northern Ireland	,,	Hong Kong	21—13
Western Samoa	,	Kenya	21—11
New Zealand	,	Malawi	21—15
Wales	,,	Fiji	21— 7
England	,,	Canada	22—16

JANUARY 28 (p.m.)

Papua N. Guinea	beat	Northern Ireland	21—15
England	,,	Fiji	21—14
Guernsey	,,	Canada	21—14
Australia	,,	New Zealand	21—20
Scotland	,,	Western Samoa	21—16
Kenya	,,	Malawi	22— 9
Wales	,,	Hong Kong	21—15

JANUARY 29 (a.m.)

England	beat	Hong Kong	22—15
Malawi	,,	Scotland	21—18
Australia	,,	Northern Ireland	21— 8
Wales	,,	Papua N. Guinea	21—11
Guernsey	,,	Fiji	21— 3
Canada	,,	Western Samoa	22—17
New Zealand	,,	Kenya	21—16

JANUARY 29 (p.m.)

Australia	beat	Wales	21—10
Fiji	,,	Western Samoa	22—19
England	,,	Papua N. Guinea	22— 8
Malawi	,,	Canada	21—10
Scotland	,,	Kenya	21— 2
New Zealand	,,	Northern Ireland	24—15
Hong Kong	,,	Guernsey	21—18

JANUARY 30 (a.m.)

Fiji	beat	Malawi	21—18
Kenya	,,	Canada	21—17
Scotland	,,	New Zealand	21—19
Guernsey	,,	Papua N. Guinea	21—12
Australia	,,	England	21—19
Hong Kong	,,	Western Samoa	22—17
Wales	,,	Northern Ireland	22—15

JANUARY 30 (p.m.)

Scotland	beat	Canada	22—13
Australia	,,	Guernsey	22—13
Hong Kong	,,	Malawi	22—15
Kenya	,,	Fiji	22—12
New Zealand	,,	Wales	22—10
England	,,	Northern Ireland	21— 7
Western Samoa	,,	Papua N. Guinea	22—15

JANUARY 31 (a.m.)

Kenya	beat	Papua N. Guinea	22—11
England	,,	New Zealand	21— 8
Northern Ireland	,,	Western Samoa	21— 7
Scotland	,,	Hong Kong	23— 8
Malawi	,,	Australia	23—18
Wales	,,	Guernsey	22—20
Canada	,	Fiji	21—18

FINAL PLACINGS — SINGLES

Place		Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Shots For	Shots Against	Shots Plus	Shots Minus	Points
1	**England**	**13**	**11**	—	**2**	**267**	**147**	**120**	—	**22**
2	**Australia**	**13**	**10**	—	**3**	**269**	**198**	**71**	—	**20**
3	**Scotland**	**13**	**9**	—	**4**	**259**	**191**	**68**	—	**18** **1.3560**
4	New Zealand	13	9	—	4	260	215	45	—	18 1.2093
5	Wales	13	9	—	4	232	203	29	—	18 1.1428
6	Kenya	13	7	—	6	212	212	—	—	14
7	Northern Ireland	13	6	—	7	220	210	10	—	12 1.0476
8	Hong Kong	13	6	—	7	232	253	—	21	12 .9169
9	Malawi	13	6	—	7	214	239	—	25	12 .8953
10	Fiji	13	5	—	8	209	267	—	58	10
11	Guernsey	13	4	—	9	200	240	—	40	8
12	Canada	13	3	—	10	205	262	—	57	6 .7824
13	Western Samoa	13	3	—	10	201	259	—	58	6 .7760
14	Papua New Guinea	13	3	—	10	180	264	—	84	6 .6818

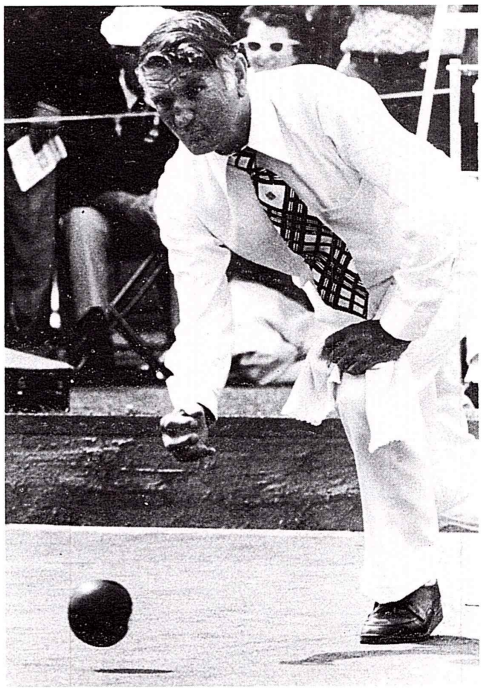
Pairs

GAMES WINNERS

1930—England.
1934—England.
1938—New Zealand.
1950—New Zealand.
1954—Northern Ireland.
1958—New Zealand.
1962—New Zealand.
1970—England.
1974—Scotland.

Competitors

AUSTRALIA: Peter Rheuben, John M. Dobbie.
CANADA: James Macaulay, Edward A. Franklin.
ENGLAND: John C. Evans, Peter A. Line.
FIJI: Sean P. Patton, Peter J. Underhill.
GUERNSEY: Donald L. Ingrouille, Cyril E. Smith.
HONG KONG: Clementi C. Delgado, Eric J. Liddell.
KENYA: Harry Smith, Reuben Rose.
MALAWI: Peter Crossan, Alexander Ross.
NEW ZEALAND: Phil Skoglund, Bob McDonald.
NORTHERN IRELAND: William Pimley, William S. Tate.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Garry J. Forbes, Alan Ramsbotham.
SCOTLAND: John Christie, Alex McIntosh.
WESTERN SAMOA: Ioapo Iosia, John Suhren.
WALES: John Thomson, Ellis Stanbury.



Gordon Jolly, skip of the successful New Zealand four.

JANUARY 25 (am)

Australia	beat	Western Samoa	48— 4
England	,,	Wales	26—18
New Zealand	,,	Canada	27— 3
Northern Ireland	,,	Guernsey	36—12
Scotland	,,	Fiji	24—20
Hong Kong	,,	Kenya	19—18
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Malawi	50— 8

JANUARY 25 (pm)

Fiji	beat	New Zealand	28—15
Hong Kong	,,	Canada	21—17
Northern Ireland	,,	Malawi	21—14
Scotland	,,	Papua N. Guinea	26—13
Wales	,,	Western Samoa	29—12
England	,,	Guernsey	35—11
Australia	,,	Kenya	18—17

JANUARY 26 (am)

Scotland	beat	Australia	19—17
Kenya	,,	Northern Ireland	19—17
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Canada	31—13
England	,,	Western Samoa	35—11
Fiji	,,	Hong Kong	28— 9
Wales	,,	Malawi	17—16
New Zealand	,,	Guernsey	29— 7

JANUARY 26 (pm)

Fiji	beat	Papua N. Guinea	23—11
New Zealand	,,	Hong Kong	24—15
England	,,	Malawi	20—19
Australia	,,	Canada	34— 8
Wales	,,	Kenya	26—23
Western Samoa	,,	Guernsey	22—20
Scotland	,,	Northern Ireland	27—11

JANUARY 27 (am)

England	beat	Kenya	27—14
Scotland	,,	Wales	20—19
New Zealand	,,	Western Samoa	32—16
Guernsey	,,	Malawi	21—17
Hong Kong	,,	Papua N. Guinea	29—16
Canada	,,	Northern Ireland	20—19
Australia	,,	Fiji	25—19

JANUARY 27 (pm)

New Zealand	beat	Papua N. Guinea	24—15
Guernsey	,,	Kenya	26—14
Scotland	,,	England	21—19
Fiji	,,	Northern Ireland	25— 9
Wales	,,	Canada	29—11
Australia	,,	Hong Kong	34— 8
Malawi	,,	Western Samoa	30— 7

JANUARY 28 (am)

Scotland	beat	Guernsey	20—13
Australia	,,	Papua N. Guinea	21—20
Hong Kong	,,	Northern Ireland	17—16
Kenya	,,	Western Samoa	28— 4
New Zealand	,,	Malawi	22—11
Fiji	drew with	Wales	22—22
England	beat	Canada	47— 5

JANUARY 28 (pm)

Northern Ireland	beat	Papua N. Guinea	24—22
England	,,	Fiji	36— 8
Canada	,,	Guernsey	28—11
New Zealand	,,	Australia	22—18
Scotland	,,	Western Samoa	21—11
Malawi	,,	Kenya	25—15
Wales	,,	Hong Kong	20—18



John McRae, skip of Scotland's four, applauds a good bowl during the match against England. John Marshall (left) and David Crocker, England's skip, express interest in differing ways.

JANUARY 29 (am)

England	beat	Hong Kong	27— 9
Scotland	,,	Malawi	29—15
Northern Ireland	,,	Australia	21—18
Wales	,,	Papua N. Guinea	24—19
Fiji	,,	Guernsey	21—13
Western Samoa	,,	Canada	18—15
New Zealand	,,	Kenya	25—13

JANUARY 29 (pm)

Wales	beat	Australia	26—15
Fiji	,,	Western Samoa	30—18
England	,,	Papua N. Guinea	24—14
Malawi	,,	Canada	33—16
Scotland	,,	Kenya	26—11
Northern Ireland	,,	New Zealand	22—18
Guernsey	,,	Hong Kong	28—16

JANUARY 30 (am)

Fiji	beat	Malawi	20—17
Kenya	beat	Canada	27—18
Scotland	drew with	New Zealand	17—17
Papua N. Guinea	beat	Guernsey	30—11
England	,,	Australia	27—15
Western Samoa	,,	Hong Kong	24—23
Wales	,,	Northern Ireland	28—13

JANUARY 30 (pm)

Scotland	beat	Canada	29—10
Australia	,,	Guernsey	30—11
Hong Kong	,,	Malawi	21—18
Fiji	,,	Kenya	28—15
New Zealand	,,	Wales	19—15
England	,,	Northern Ireland	22—17
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Western Samoa	30—12

JANUARY 31 (am)

Papua N. Guinea	beat	Kenya	26—13
New Zealand	,,	England	23—21
Western Samoa	,,	Northern Ireland	22—17
Hong Kong	,,	Scotland	26—15
Australia	,,	Malawi	30—12
Wales	,,	Guernsey	23—14
Fiji	,,	Canada	27—24

FINAL PLACINGS — PAIRS

Place		Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Shots For	Shots Against	Shots Plus	Shots Minus	
1	**Scotland**	**13**	**11**	**1**	**1**	**294**	**202**	**92**	—	**23**
2	**England**	**13**	**11**	—	**2**	**366**	**185**	**181**	—	**22**
3	**New Zealand**	**13**	**10**	**1**	**2**	**297**	**201**	**96**	—	**21**
4	Wales	13	9	1	3	296	228	68	—	19 1.298
5	Fiji	13	9	1	3	299	238	61	—	19 1.256
6	Australia	13	8	—	5	323	214	109	—	16
7	Hong Kong	13	6	—	7	231	285	—	54	12
8	Papua New Guinea	13	5	—	8	297	252	45	—	10 1.178
9	Northern Ireland	13	5	—	8	243	264	—	21	10 .920
10	Western Samoa	13	4	—	9	181	358	—	177	8
11	Malawi	13	3	—	10	235	289	—	54	6 .813
12	Kenya	13	3	—	10	227	285	—	58	6 .796
13	Guernsey	13	3	—	10	198	321	—	123	6 .616
14	Canada	13	2	—	11	188	353	—	165	4

Fours

GAMES WINNERS

1930—England
1934—England
1938—New Zealand
1950—South Africa
1954—South Africa
1958—England
1962—England
1970—Hong Kong
1974—New Zealand

Competitors

AUSTRALIA: Robert King, Errol Bungey, Errol G. Stewart, Keith F. Poole.

CANADA: George Robbins, Graham W. Jarvis, John B. Miller, Ronald Jones.

ENGLAND: Robert Robertson, Harry Taylor, Edward H. Hayward, David Crocker.

FIJI: Peter Fong, George Thaggard, Ram Harakh, Peter G. Oates.

HONG KONG: Osman Adem, Abdul R. Kitchell, Roberto E. da Silva, George A. Souza.

KENYA: Clifford W. B. de Rungay, John S. Eatly, Charles E. R. Gibbons, Ronald C. Hedges.

NEW ZEALAND: Kerry Clark, Dave Baldwin, John Somerville, Gordon Jolly.

NORTHERN IRELAND: Gerard Sloan, James Craig, James Donnelly, James Dennison.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Barrie Baxter, Robert Henderson, Charles E. Carter, Harley J. Triggs.

SCOTLAND: Morgan Moffat, John Y. Marshall, William G. Scott, John McRae.

WESTERN SAMOA: Faevi Petana, Sioane Lino, Si'imoa Tolova'a, Leta'a Devoe.

WALES: John R. Evans, Gareth Humphreys, David Richards, Ian Sutherland.

ZAMBIA: Julie Fridenthal, John Cadogan, John Stalker, Ray Pears.

JANUARY 25 (am)

Wales	drew with	Scotland	16—16
Papua N. Guinea	drew with	Kenya	18—18
England	beat	Hong Kong	22—16
Zambia	,,	Fiji	23—16
New Zealand	,,	Canada	21—11
Australia	,,	Western Samoa	29—14
Northern Ireland	bye		

JANUARY 25 (pm)

Canada	beat	England	21—19
Hong Kong	,,	Fiji	27—15
New Zealand	,,	Scotland	18—11
Wales	,,	Australia	21—17
Western Samoa	,,	Northern Ireland	22—16
Zambia	,,	Kenya	28—13
Papua New Guinea	bye		

JANUARY 26 (am)

New Zealand	beat	Papua N. Guinea	23—15
Zambia	,,	Wales	26—15
Fiji	,,	Kenya	30—15
Western Samoa	,,	Hong Kong	24—17
Australia	,,	Canada	25—18
Scotland	,,	Northern Ireland	16—15
England	bye		

JANUARY 26 (pm)

Hong Kong	beat	Kenya	25—16
Scotland	,,	Canada	22—19
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Western Samoa	26—15
Australia	,,	New Zealand	33—11
Wales	,,	Northern Ireland	21—15
England	,,	Fiji	23—12
Zambia	bye		

JANUARY 27 (am)

Western Samoa	beat	Zambia	16—15
New Zealand	,,	Northern Ireland	47— 2
England	,,	Kenya	34—11
Fiji	,,	Canada	29—22
Australia	,,	Scotland	23—21
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Wales	19—18
Hong Kong	,,	bye	

JANUARY 27 (pm)

Kenya	beat	Northern Ireland	22—21
Fiji	,,	Papua N. Guinea	21—16
Scotland	,,	Western Samoa	27— 6
Wales	,,	New Zealand	22—17
England	,,	Zambia	23—14
Hong Kong	,,	Canada	18—17
Australia	bye		

JANUARY 28 (am)

Scotland	beat	England	21—18
Wales	,,	Kenya	25—19
Northern Ireland	,,	Zambia	29—20
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Canada	21—18
Australia	,,	Hong Kong	26—10
New Zealand	,,	Fiji	28—15
Western Samoa	,,	bye	

JANUARY 28 (pm)

Northern Ireland	beat	Hong Kong	21—15
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Zambia	31— 8
Fiji	,,	Scotland	20—15
Australia	,,	England	23—15
New Zealand	,,	Kenya	23—16
Canada	,,	Western Samoa	27—13
Wales	bye		

JANUARY 29 (am)

Australia	beat	Zambia	19—13
Western Samoa	,,	Kenya	18—16
New Zealand	,,	England	30—13
Papua N. Guinea	,,	Northern Ireland	25—11
Scotland	,,	Hong Kong	30—17
Fiji	,,	Wales	20—18
Canada	bye		

JANUARY 29 (pm)

New Zealand	beat	Western Samoa	34—11
Hong Kong	,,	Zambia	25—19

Canada	,,	Wales	20—19
Kenya	,,	Australia	24—22
Northern Ireland	,,	Fiji	21—14
England	,,	Papua N. Guinea	26—16
Scotland		bye	

JANUARY 30 (am)

Australia	beat	Fiji	42—10
England	,,	Northern Ireland	21—14
Hong Kong	,,	Papua N. Guinea	20—17
Zambia	,,	Canada	22—13
Wales	,,	Western Samoa	33—15
Scotland	,,	Kenya	26—17
New Zealand	,,	bye	

JANUARY 30 (pm)

Wales	beat	Hong Kong	29— 6
Scotland	,,	Papua N. Guinea	31—11
Kenya	,,	Canada	20—16
England	,,	Western Samoa	32—13
Australia	,,	Northern Ireland	23—20
New Zealand	,,	Zambia	23—13
Fiji		bye	

JANUARY 31 (am)

Papua N. Guinea	beat	Australia	19—17
Wales	,,	England	20—15
Fiji	,,	Western Samoa	22—18
Scotland	,,	Zambia	35— 8
New Zealand	,,	Hong Kong	33— 9
Northern Ireland	,,	Canada	21—18
Kenya		bye	

FINAL PLACINGS — FOURS

Place		Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Shots For	Shots Against	Shots Plus	Shots Minus	Points
1	**New Zealand**	**12**	**10**	**—**	**2**	**308**	**171**	**137**	**—**	**20**
2	**Australia**	**12**	**9**	**—**	**3**	**299**	**196**	**103**	**—**	**18**
3	**Scotland**	**12**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**271**	**188**	**83**	**—**	**17**
4	Wales	12	7	1	4	257	205	52	—	15
5	England	12	7	—	5	261	211	50	—	14
6	Papua New Guinea	12	6	1	5	234	226	8	—	13
7	Fiji	12	6	—	6	224	268	—	44	12
8	Hong Kong	12	5	—	7	205	269	—	64	10
9	Zambia	12	4	—	8	209	258	—	49	8 .8100
10	Northern Ireland	12	4	—	8	206	264	—	58	8 .7803
11	Western Samoa	12	4	—	8	185	294	—	109	8 .6292
12	Kenya	12	3	1	8	207	286	—	79	7
13	Canada	12	3	—	9	220	250	—	30	6

Bowls — Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
Singles	David J. Bryant (England)	Clive White (Australia)	William Wood (Scotland)
Pairs	John Christie Alex McIntosh (Scotland)	John C. Evans Peter A. Line (England)	Phil Skoglund Bob McDonald (New Zealand)
Fours	Kerry Clark Dave Baldwin John Somervilie Gordon Jolly (New Zealand)	Robert King Errol Bungey Errol G. Stewart Keith F. Poole (Australia)	Morgan Moffat John Y. Marshall William G. Scott John McRae (Scotland)

BOXING
African supremacy challenged

Of the nine sports at the Games few, if any, seized more firmly than boxing the opportunity to present a clear picture of their value as a recreational activity. Only athletics commanded a wider national entry than boxing—24 countries—and public interest was such that tickets for the boxing finals were unobtainable several months before they were fought.

Interest centred upon the ability of the more classically-styled representatives of the United Kingdom countries to challenge the supremacy of the African boxers so evident at Edinburgh. On that occasion, with Uganda (three gold medals and two silvers) leading the field, the African nations won eight gold medals to the Britons' three, and that left the cupboard bare for the others.

At Christchurch, Uganda had five finalists and a final count of two gold medals and three silver, but British boxers closed the gap so much that the African nations won by only six to five, if one accepts Frankie Lucas of St Vincent as a Briton; he is the champion of the Home nations and has lived most of his life in England. It is relevant, perhaps, to record that three of the British winners, including Lucas, were of West Indian origin, although products of British boxing teaching and environment.

Excluding two walk-overs caused by injury, there were 137 contests in Canterbury Court stadium. Of these, 98 went to a panel of five judges for points decisions, and on 66 occasions the judges were unanimous. The 32 split decisions hinted at the closeness of much of the competition rather than indecision among the judges, who were drawn from England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Ghana, and Sri Lanka.

The other 39 results consisted of knock-outs, of which there were surprisingly few, disqualifications (again, a handful), retirements, or contests stopped by the referees. Of the 24 competing nations, 15 won medals, which indicated a considerable spread of talent; and the standard of boxing at Christchurch was unquestionably high.

Individual entries totalled 151, a record Games number. The lowest entry was in the heavyweight class (9); the highest was in the middleweight (16).

The facilities provided at Canterbury Court proved very satisfactory for competitors, officials, and spectators, and the smooth efficiency with which the whole tournament was run gave no hint of the rather desperate measures that had to be made to complete the preparation of the stadium in time. The formalities preceding each bout, official weighing-in and medical examinations, were carried out with an expedition that earned praise from team officials and the appreciation of spectators, who had little or no waiting time between contests.

Light Flyweight

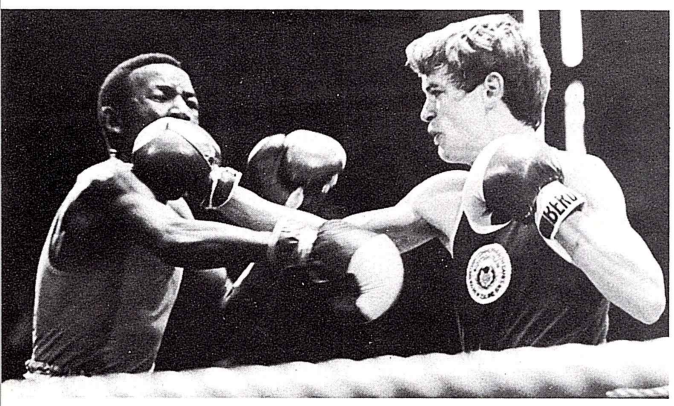
Kenya won the first gold medal in the boxing events with a unanimous points decision to Stephen Muchoki over James Odwori of Uganda, who had won the weight at Edinburgh. It was not a final of high quality, but Muchoki was a clear winner. He had been more impressive earlier, when he won a majority decision over John Bambrick (Scotland). In the quarter-finals Bambrick had beaten England's Mickey Abrams, the bronze medal winner at Edinburgh.

In the final, Muchoki had to give away height and reach, but in the second and third rounds established a clear superiority.

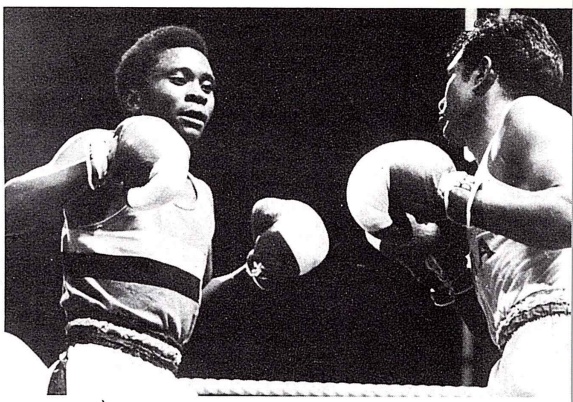
Flyweight

There was excellent boxing in the flyweight division, especially in the final, in which David Larmour (Northern Ireland) beat Chandra Narayanan (India); all five judges gave the bout to Larmour by a single point.

Larmour, the bronze medallist at the 1970 Games, had not been under particular pressure in winning his first three bouts. But he was in trouble in the first round of the final. The Indian was extremely aggressive, and Larmour, back-moving, gave his



The light flyweight semi-final, in which Stephen Muchoki (Kenya), left, won a majority points decision over John Bambrick (Scotland).



A flyweight semi-final. Chandra Narayanan (India), right, won a majority points decision over John Byaruhanga (Uganda).

opponent too much room, letting Chandra Narayanan land left-hand and right-hand swings. In the last two rounds Larmour stood his ground, and went ahead with strong, straight punching. It was a tremendously exciting last round, and Larmour's change of tactics was the key to his success.

Bantamweight

There was no more impressive performer, in terms of correct boxing and a style for the purists, than Patrick Cowdell of England, who came to Christchurch with an imposing record: a few months earlier he had won a trophy awarded to the most scientific boxer in a multi-racial tournament in Poland, and then won a "best boxer" award in West Germany. Cowdell demonstrated why the straight left is the most valuable weapon in boxing. Through his earlier bouts, Cowdell was a model of consistency. He made his oppnents come to him, then beat them to the punch regularly.

In the final he met Ali Rojo (Uganda), a strong, aggressive fighter, but Cowdell outboxed him. A veteran of 150 bouts, Cowdell established an early lead, rode out a brief storm of punches from Rojo in the second round. and won decisively.

Featherweight

The final, between Eddie Ndukwu (Nigeria) and Shadrack Odhiambo (Uganda), was a little disappointing. Clean punching was rare; Odhiambo was probably the more correct boxer, but he was bustled by the Nigerian, who had won the bantamweight gold medal at the Jamaica Games in 1966. The bout went to Ndukwu on a three-two decision.

Both finalists had performed better in their earlier bouts. In the final Ndwuku was highly industrious, working hard with both hands, but both boxers tired badly in the final round.

Lightweight

Kayin Amah (Nigeria) was expected to win his final against Ayub Kalule (Uganda) but lost one of the least spectacular bouts at the Games. Amah went through to the final with two knock-out victories and a semi-final points win over a tough Indian, Muniswami Venu. But in the last bout Kalule's southpaw stance puzzled him. He seemed to lose confidence and resourcefulness. Kalule, with a long reach and much determination, regularly beat Amah to the punch, and Amah's powerful right hand was not brought into effective use.

Light Welterweight

Again the final was a disappointment. Obisia Nwakpa (Nigeria), a southpaw and at his best a brilliant counter-puncher, won from Anthony Martey (Ghana), whose progress to the final had been particularly impressive. These two had emerged as clearly the best of a strong field, and perhaps each had too much respect for the other's ability, to box as aggressively as in the earlier bouts. Martey moved in regularly but threw few scoring punches, and Nwakpa, catching Martey occasionally with his left hand, won on points. But it was by no means the exciting contest expected from the meeting of two such capable boxers.

Welterweight

This class was one of the best at the Games, and the victory of Muhamad Muruli (Uganda) was most meritorious. He won his first three fights by unanimous decisions,

but it was felt that the tall West Indian boxing for Wales, Errol McKenzie, who had also been an impressive early winner, would have too much reach for Muruli in the final.

It was not so. Muruli dictated terms with the power of his punching, the regularity of it, and its placement. Well covered, Muruli picked off McKenzie's long left — sometimes snatched back for fear of the counter — and threw his counters with precision. It was a 4-1 decision for Muruli.

McKenzie had given a fine display of boxing in the semi-final, in which he beat John Rodgers of Northern Ireland, one of the best short punchers at the tournament. Muruli won his way into the final by beating Steve Cooney (Scotland), who had had an exhausting bout earlier with the New Zealander, Ronnie Jackson.

Light Middleweight

There was no more impressive winner at Christchurch than Lotti Mwale (Zambia), a tall young man with strong, clean punching power, a defensive ability to match his qualities of aggression, and an admirably courageous spirit. He had a hard fight in his semi-final with the colourful Robbie Davies (England), who knocked him down in the first round. Mwale, cool under pressure, won the second round and took the third clearly.

In the final Mwale met Alexander (Cy) Harrison of Scotland, a stocky strong fighter who in his first three fights mastered taller opponents. But in the last bout Mwale had a clear advantage, scoring regularly with a beautifully straight left and then with a good right hand.

Middleweight

The boxing fans at Christchurch quickly decided that their favourite was to be Frankie Lucas of St. Vincent, champion of England but discarded by his selectors. So he appeared, as a one-man team, for his native West Indies island.

Lucas did not start the tournament particularly well, but he had a good quarter-final win when he disposed of Kingsley Idani (Nigeria) in the first round. Lucas, a strongly-built southpaw, was drawn in the semi-finals against Carl Speare



Patrick Cowdell (England) used a straight left effectively in the final of the bantamweight division against Ali Rojo (Uganda).

(England), who had won the place in England's team at Lucas's expense. Speare started with two unanimous points victories, and against Lucas showed himself a cool, competent boxer. Lucas, a vigorous puncher, won through because of the number of his telling punches.

Lucas's last opponent was Julius Luipa of Zambia, who had scored two impressive wins in quick time. He began the final well enough, using his long left, but Lucas soon was able to move in close and punch with both hands. Luipa was knocked down in the second round, and lost on a knock-out in the same round.

Light Heavyweight

Billy Knight (England) won his gold medal by default, but in his first two fights was extremely competent. Yet the striking feature of this division was the victory of the New Zealander, Bill Byrne, who in the semi-finals beat Isaac Ikhuoria (Nigeria), bronze medallist at the 1972 Olympic

Games. It was a startling result, for Knight and Ikhuoria had seemed to be the logical finalists.

Knight won his first two fights well and Ikhuoria took two unanimous decisions. But against Ikhuoria Byrne scored steadily with a telling left hand, and showed coolness and skill in disengaging, with good footwork and sharp reflexes. Byrne built up an impressive lead in the first round against a stronger opponent and took the bout on a 3-2 majority. In the process he sustained a cut eye and he was not permitted to meet Knight in the final.

Heavyweight

Although he was beaten in the quarter-finals, Fisi Brown, of New Zealand, the son of a Samoan minister, was the principal contributor to the colourful entertainment offered by the heavyweights. In the first round he met and beat Silvester Onyango, a well-performed Kenyan, with a display of non-stop aggression; in the second he lost a split vote against the defending champion, Benson Masanda (Uganda), after another roof-raising bout. And it is very probable that the pounding Masanda and Brown gave each other had its effect in the semi-finals, when Masanda was beaten in the first round by Fatai Ayinla, a southpaw from Nigeria.

The title went to Neville Meade (England), who is a Jamaican by birth. Meade had come through a gruelling semi-final with a strong, courageous Samoan, Vai Samu, and he took the title when Ayinla, who looked a likely winner, sustained an eye cut in the first round.

BOXING RESULTS

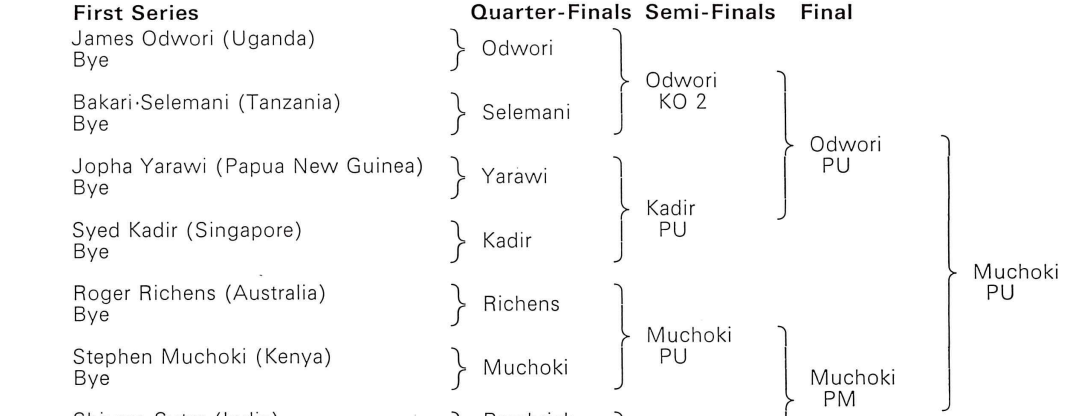
DECISIONS — ABBREVIATIONS

PU — Points Unanimous
PM — Points Majority
RSC — Referee Stops Contest
KO — Knock-out
DIS — Disqualified
RTD — Retired
1,2,3, — No. of Round

Light Flyweight (not exceeding 48 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1970—J. Odwori (Uganda)
1974—Stephen Muchoki (Kenya)



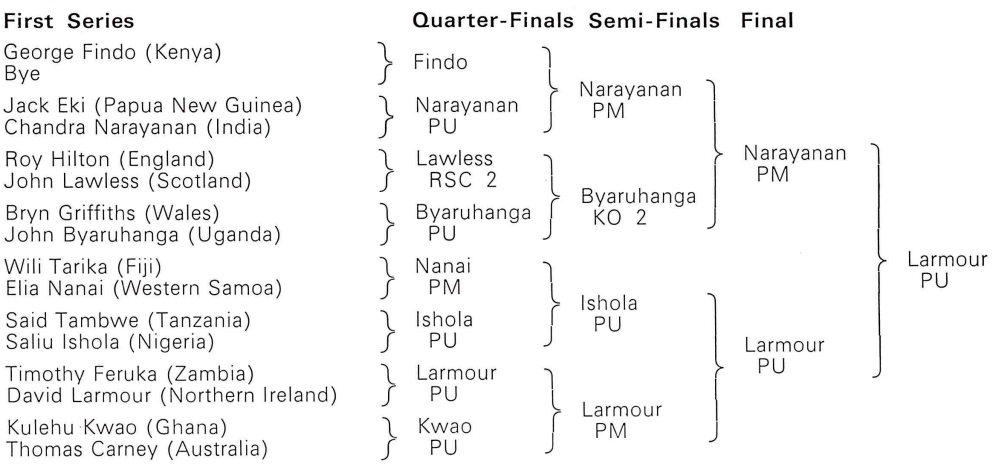
FINAL PLACINGS

1 Stephen Muchoki (Kenya)
2 James Odwori (Uganda)
3 Syed Kadir (Singapore)
John Bambrick (Scotland)

Flyweight (over 48 kg but not exceeding 51 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—J. N Smith (South Africa)
1934—P. Palmer (England)
1938—J. Joubert (South Africa)
1950—H. Riley (Scotland)
1954—D. Currie (Scotland)
1958—J. Brown (Scotland)
1962—R. Mallon (Scotland)
1966—S. Shittu (Ghana)
1970—D. Needham (England)
1974—David Larmour (England)



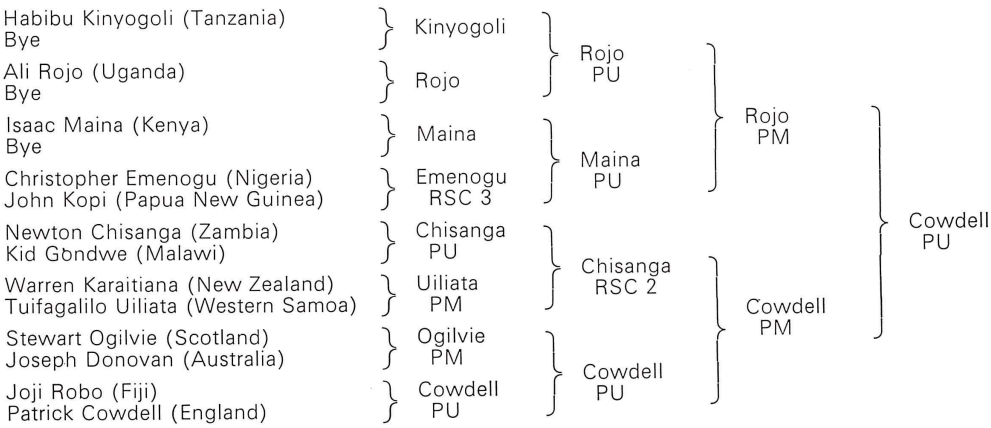
FINAL PLACINGS

1 David Larmour (Northern Ireland)
2 Chandra Narayanan (India)
3 John Byaruhanga (Uganda)
Saliu Ishola (Nigeria)

Bantamweight (over 51 kg but not exceeding 54 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—H. Mizler (England)
1934—F. Ryan (England)
1938—W. H. Butler (England)
1950—J. C. Van Rensburg (Australia)
1954—J. W. Smillie (Scotland)
1958—H. Winstone (Wales)
1962—J. Dynevor (Australia)
1968—E. Ndukwu (Nigeria)
1970—S. Shittu (Ghana)
1974—Patrick Cowdell (England)



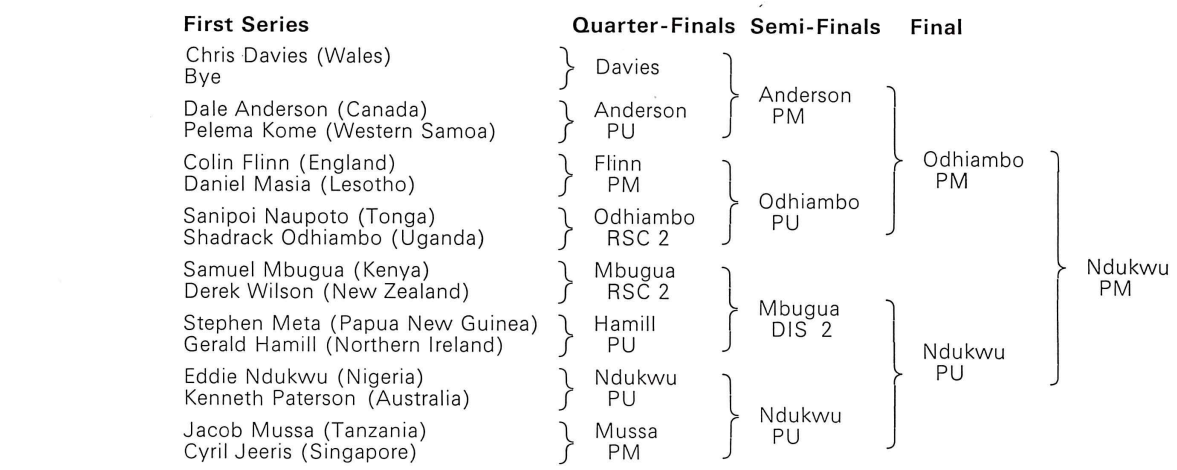
FINAL PLACINGS

1 Patrick Cowdell (England)
2 Ali Rojo (Uganda)
3 Isaac Maina (Kenya)
Newton Chisanga (Zambia)

Featherweight (over 54 kg but not exceeding 57 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—F. R. Meacham (England)
1934—C. Catherall (South Africa)
1938—G. W. Henricus (Ceylon)
1950—H. Gilliland (Scotland)
1954—L. Leisching (South Africa)
1958—W. R. Taylor (Australia)
1962—J. McDermott (Scotland)
1966—P. Waruinge (Kenya)
1970—P. Waruinge (Kenya)
1974—Eddie Ndukwu (Nigeria)



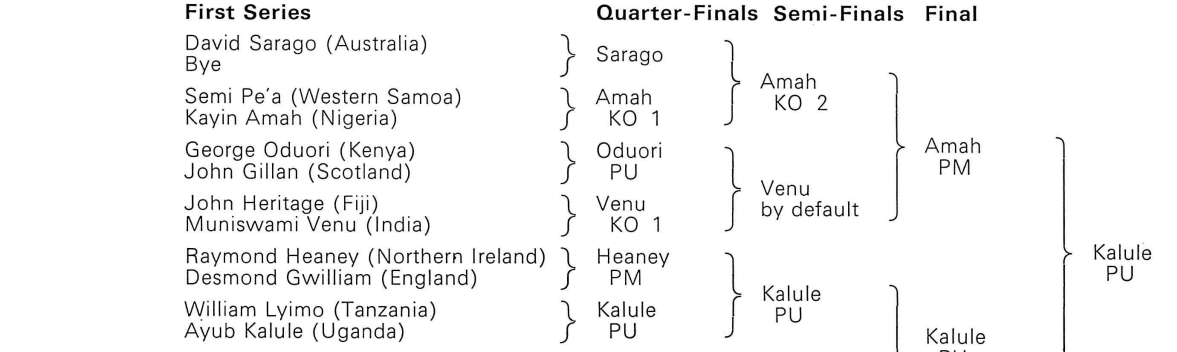
FINAL PLACINGS

1 Eddie Ndukwu (Nigeria)
2 Shadrack Odhiambo (Uganda)
3 Dale Anderson (Canada)
Samuel Mbugua (Kenya)

Lightweight (over 57 kg but not exceeding 60 kg)

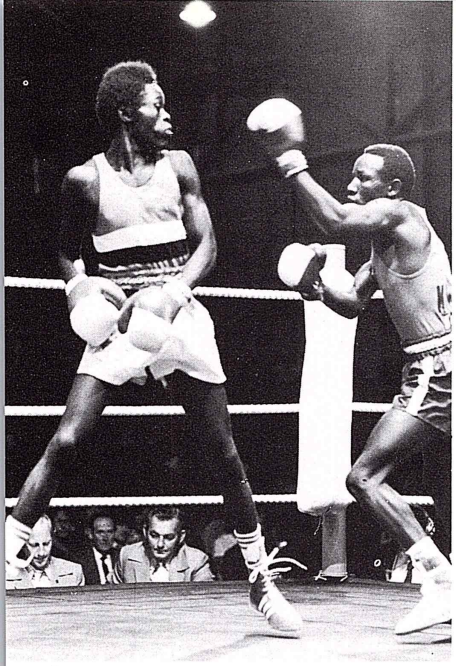
GAMES WINNERS

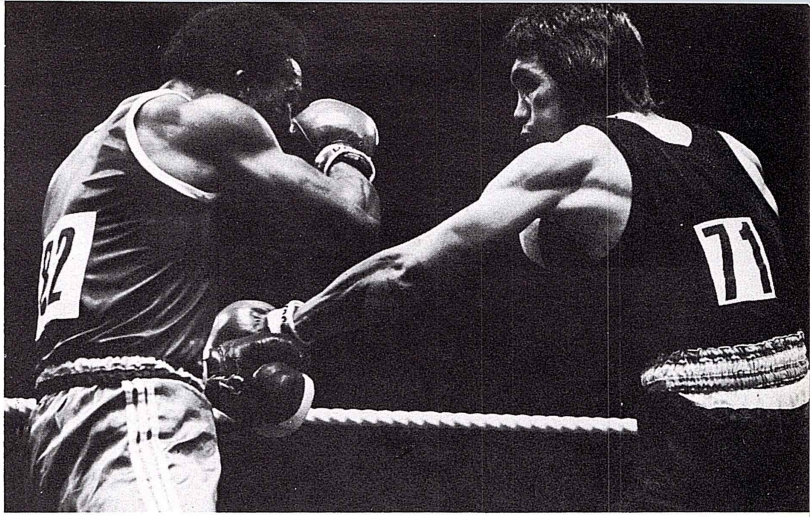
1930—J. Rolland (Scotland)
1934—R. Cook (Australia)
1938—H. Groves (England)
1950—R. Latham (England)
1954—P Van Staden (Southern Rhodesia)
1958—R. McTaggart (Scotland)
1962—E. Blay (Ghana)
1966—A. Andeh (Nigeria)
1970—A. Adeyemi (Nigeria)
1974—Ayub Kalule (Uganda)



FINAL PLACINGS

1 Ayub Kalule (Uganda)
2 Kayin Amah (Nigeria)
3 Muniswami Venu (India)
Robert Colley (New Zealand)





LEFT: The featherweight final, in which Eddie Ndukwu (Nigeria), right, won a majority points decision over Shadrack Odhiambo (Uganda). ABOVE: Bill Byrne ,(New Zealand), right, beat Isaac Ikhuoria (Nigeria) in the semi-final of the light heavyweight class but had to default the final because of a cut over an eye suffered in this fight.

Light Welterweight
(over 60 kg but not exceeding 63.5 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1954—M. Bergin (Canada)
1958—J. Laubscher (South Africa)
1962—C. Quartaye (Ghana)
1966—J. McCourt (Northern Ireland)
1970—M. Muruli (Uganda)
1974—Obisia Nwakpa (Nigeria)

First Series

Lindsay Toole (Australia) / Joseph Nsubuga (Uganda) — Nsubuga PM

James Yesaya (Malawi) / Sakiusa Vakacautadra (Fiji) — Vakacautadra PU

Wayne Bennett (Wales) / James Douglas (Scotland) — Douglas PU

Second Series

Quarter-Finals	Semi-Finals	Final	
Philip Mathenge (Kenya) / Michel Briere (Canada) — Mathenge PU			
	Mathenge PM		
David Campbell (Northern Ireland) / Thomas Dunn (England) — Dunn PM			
		Martey PU	
Mochochonono Mokhutlole (Lesotho) / Anthony Martey (Ghana) — Martey KO 1			
	Martey PM		
David Jackson (New Zealand) / Matekihelia Lui (Tonga) — Jackson PU			
			Nwakpa PU
Uelese Pa'upa'u (Western Samoa) / Emile Emile (Cook Islands) — Pa'upa'u RSC 1			
	Nwakpa PM		
Obisia Nwakpa (Nigeria) / Robert Mwakosya (Tanzania) — Nwakpa RSC 3			
		Nwakpa PU	
Philip Sapak (Papua New Guinea) / Joseph Nsubuga (Uganda) — Nsubuga RSC 1			
	Douglas PM		
Sakiusa Vakacautadra (Fiji) / James Douglas (Scotland) — Douglas PU			

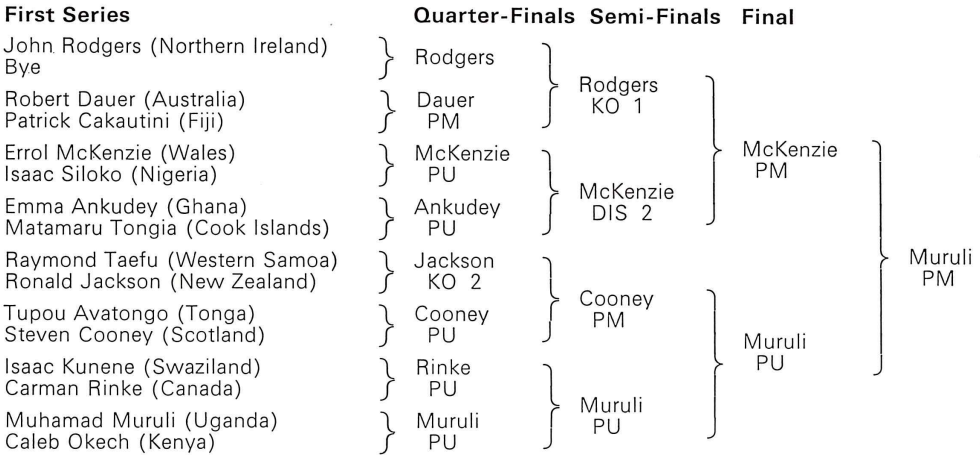
Final Placings

1 Obisia Nwakpa (Nigeria)
2 Anthony Martey (Ghana)
3 Philip Mathenge (Kenya)
James Douglas (Scotland)

Welterweight (over 63.5 kg but not exceeding 67 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—L. A. Hall (South Africa)
1934—D. McLeave (England)
1938—W. Smith (Australia)
1950—T. S. Ratcliffe (England)
1954—N. Gargano (England)
1958—J. A. Greyling (South Africa)
1962—W. C. Coe (New Zealand)
1966—E. Blay (Ghana)
1970—E. F. Ankudey (Ghana)
1974—Muhamad Muruli (Uganda)



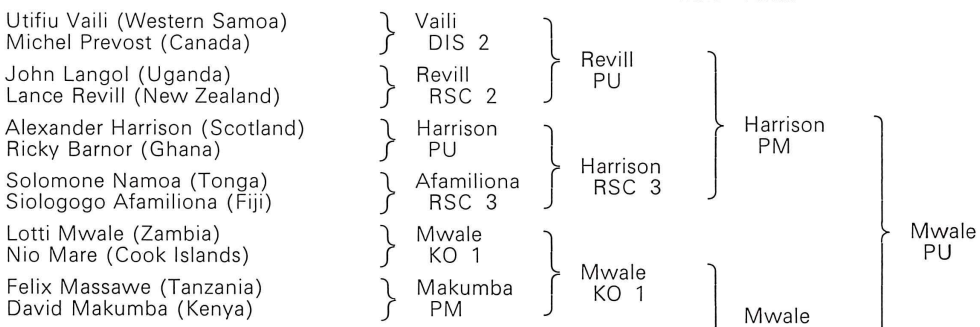
FINAL PLACINGS

1 Muhamad Muruli (Uganda)
2 Errol McKenzie (Wales)
3 John Rodgers (Northern Ireland)
Steven Cooney (Scotland)

Light Middleweight
(over 67 kg but not exceeding 71 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1954—W. Greaves (Canada)
1958—A. G. Webster (South Africa)
1962—H. Mann (Canada)
1966—M. Rowe (England)
1970—T. Imrie (Scotland)
1974—Lotti Mwale (Zambia)



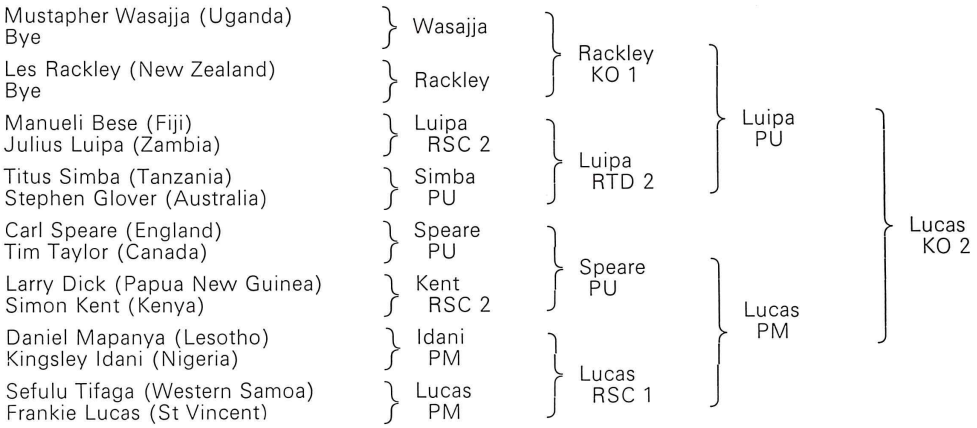
FINAL PLACINGS

1 Lotti Mwale (Zambia)
2 Alexander Harrison (Scotland)
3 Lance Revill (New Zealand)
Robert Davies (England)

Middleweight (over 71 kg but not exceeding 75 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—F. Mallin (England)
1934—S. Shawyer (England)
1938—D. P. Reardon (Wales)
1950—T. Van Schalkwyk (South Africa)
1954—T. Van Der Filff (South Africa)
1958—T. Milligan (Northern Ireland)
1962—C. Colquhoun (Jamaica)
1966—J. Darkey (Ghana)
1970—J. Conteh (England)
1974—Frankie Lucas (St Vincent)



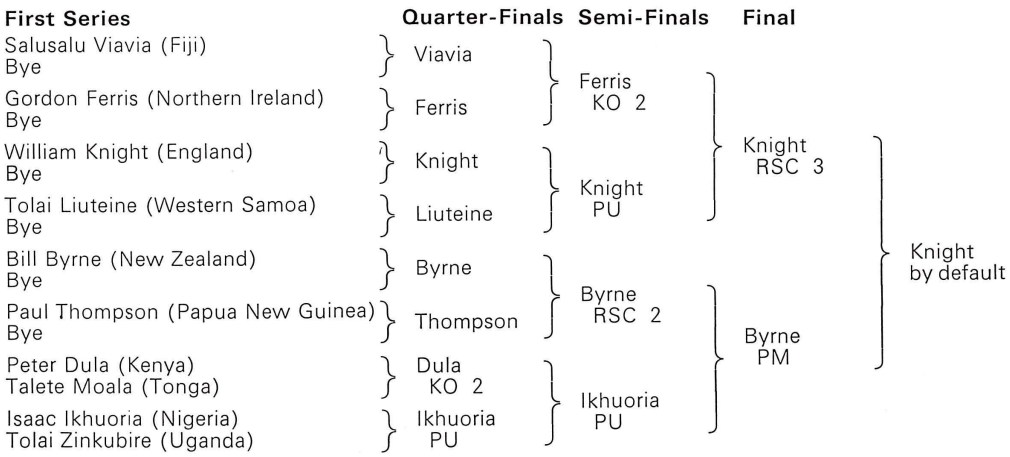
FINAL PLACINGS

1 Frankie Lucas (St Vincent)
2 Julius Luipa (Zambia)
3 Les Rackley (New Zealand)
Carl Speare (England)

Light Heavyweight
(over 75 kg but not exceeding 81 kg)

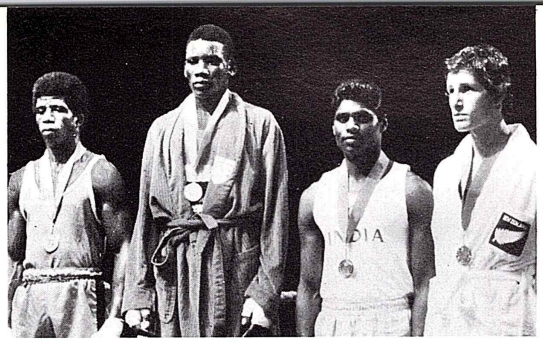
GAMES WINNERS

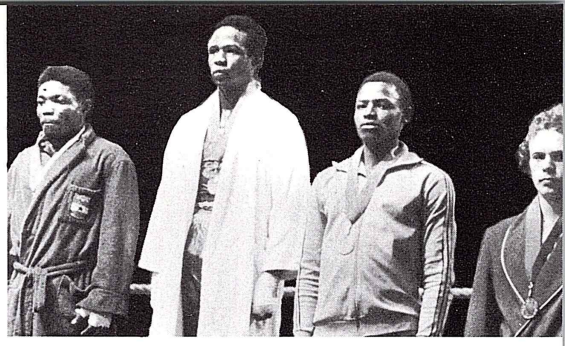
1930—J. W. Goyder (England)
1934—G. J. Brennan (England)
1938—M. Wolmarans (South Africa)
1950—D. E. Scott (England)
1954—P. Van Vuuren (South Africa)
1958—A. M. Madigan (Australia)
1962—A. M. Madigan (Australia)
1966—R. Tighe (England)
1970—F. Ayinia (Nigeria)
1974—William Knight (England)



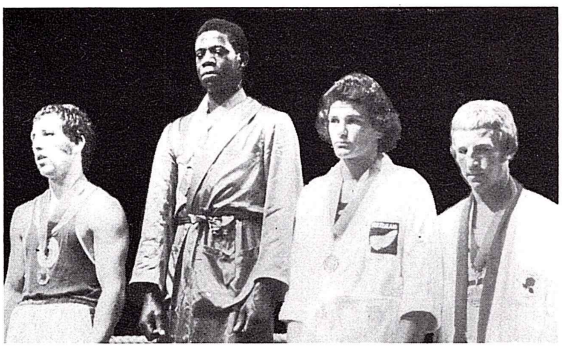
FINAL PLACINGS

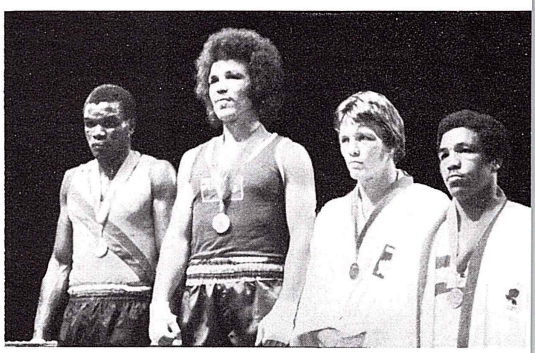
1 William Knight (England)
2 Bill Byrne (New Zealand)
3 Gordon Ferris (Northern Ireland)
Isaac Ikhuoria (Nigeria)





Medallists in four classes. UPPER LEFT: Lightweight—Kayin Amah (Nigeria), silver; Ayub Kalule (Uganda), gold; Muniswami Venu (India) and Robert Colley (New Zealand), bronze. RIGHT: Light welterweight—Anthony Martey (Ghana), silver; Obisia Nwakpa (Nigeria), gold; Philip Mathenge and James Douglas (Scotland), bronze. BELOW LEFT: Light middleweight—Alexander Harrison (Scotland), silver; Lotti Mwale (Zambia), gold; Lance Revill (New Zealand) and Robert Davies (England), bronze. RIGHT: Middleweight—Julius Luipa (Zambia), silver; Frankie Lucas (St. Vincent), gold; Les Rackley (New Zealand) and Carl Speare (England), bronze.

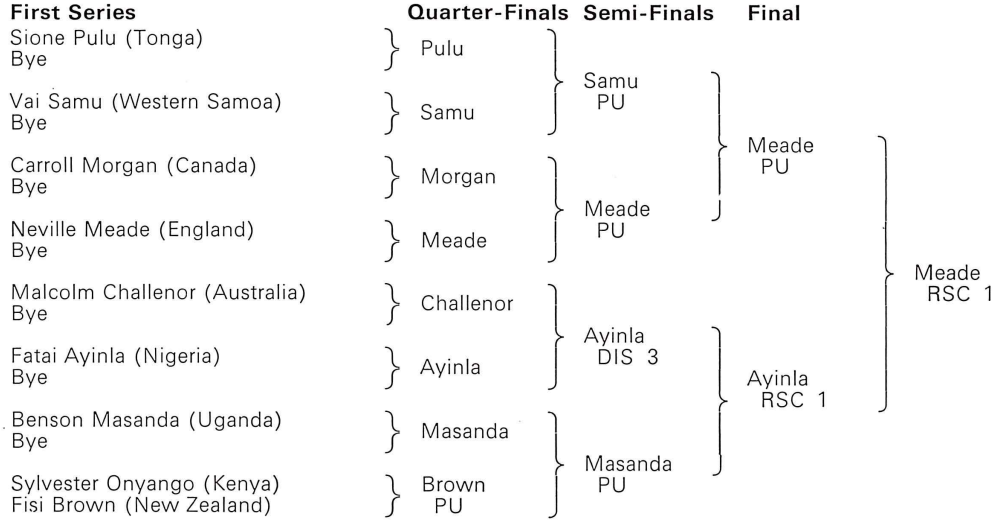




Heavyweight (over 81 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—V. A. Stuart (England)
1934—B. P. Floyd (England)
1938—T. Osborne (Canada)
1950—F. Creagh (New Zealand)
1954—B. Harper (England)
1958—D. W. Bekker (South Africa)
1962—G. Oywello (Uganda)
1966—W. Kini (New Zealand)
1970—B. Masanda (Uganda)
1974—Neville Meade (England)



Final Placings

1 Neville Meade (England)
2 Fatai Ayinla (Nigeria)
3 Vai Samu (Western Samoa)
Benson Masanda (Uganda)

Boxing — Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
Light Flyweight	Stephen Muchoki (Kenya)	James Odwori (Uganda)	Syed Kadir (Singapore) John Bambrick (Scotland)
Flyweight	David Larmour (Northern Ireland)	Chandra Narayanan (India)	John Byaruhanga (Uganda) Saliu Ishola (Nigeria)
Bantamweight	Patrick Cowdell (England)	Ali Rojo (Uganda)	Isaac Maina (Kenya) Newton Chisanga (Zambia)
Featherweight	Eddie Ndukwu (Nigeria)	Shadrack Odhiambo (Uganda)	Dale Anderson (Canada) Samuel Mbugua (Kenya)
Lightweight	Ayub Kalule (Uganda)	Kayin Amah (Nigeria)	Muniswami Venu (India) Robert Colley (New Zealand)
Light Welterweight	Obisia Nwakpa (Nigeria)	Anthony Martey (Ghana)	Philip Mathenge (Kenya) James Douglas (Scotland)
Welterweight	Muhamad Muruli (Uganda)	Errol McKenzie (Wales)	John Rodgers (Northern Ireland) Steven Cooney (Scotland)
Light Middleweight	Lotti Mwale (Zambia)	Alexander Harrison (Scotland)	Lance Revill (New Zealand) Robert Davies (England)
Middleweight	Frankie Lucas (St Vincent)	Julius Luipa (Zambia)	Les Rackley (New Zealand) Carl Speare (England)
Light Heavyweight	William Knight (England)	Bill Byrne (New Zealand)	Gorden Ferris (Northern Ireland) Isaac Ikhuoria (Nigeria)
Heavyweight	Neville Meade (England)	Fatai Ayinla (Nigeria)	Vai Samu (Western Samoa) Benson Masanda (Uganda)

CYCLING

England and Australia share top honours

A bleak Thursday night at Denton Park, where 6000 huddled in their overcoats to watch one of the most fascinating 10-mile races in New Zealand cycling history; an oppressively warm Saturday morning, and a crowd of perhaps 70,000 or 80,000 thronging the hills of Cashmere and the banks of the Heathcote River, rubbing the sleep from their eyes and waiting expectantly for the start of the longest single event of the Games: the road cycle race.

These were the highlights of the Games cycling; and they came at the end of a programme which attracted more spectators than at any previous Commonwealth Games, and more than at the Tokyo and Munich Olympics. It is perhaps stating the obvious that had England (four golds, two silvers, two bronzes) and Australia (three golds, four silvers, two bronzes) been less successful, and New Zealand (two bronzes) done as well as was expected, there would have been fewer complaints that the spectators did not get value for their admission money.

The price—in terms of dollars for minutes of competition—was certainly high on the nights of the individual pursuit and sprint finals, even to see such wonderful champions as **the** cyclist of the Games, Ian Hallam (England), and Australia's John Nicholson.

For the cycling technician, however, there was a great deal to admire in the quality of the champions: to Nicholson and Hallam should certainly be added a classical England pursuit team; that superb road race champion from Australia, Clyde Sefton; and the impressive English tandem riders, Ernie Crutchlow and Geoff Cooke.

And it would be remiss to ignore those who came and saw Christchurch without threatening to conquer the long-standing leaders of Commonwealth cycling. A number of African countries made their first and welcome essays into Commonwealth Games cycling, and such was their unfamiliarity with the sport that the representatives of one country—Uganda—came without bikes: they were under the impression that the organising committee would provide them.

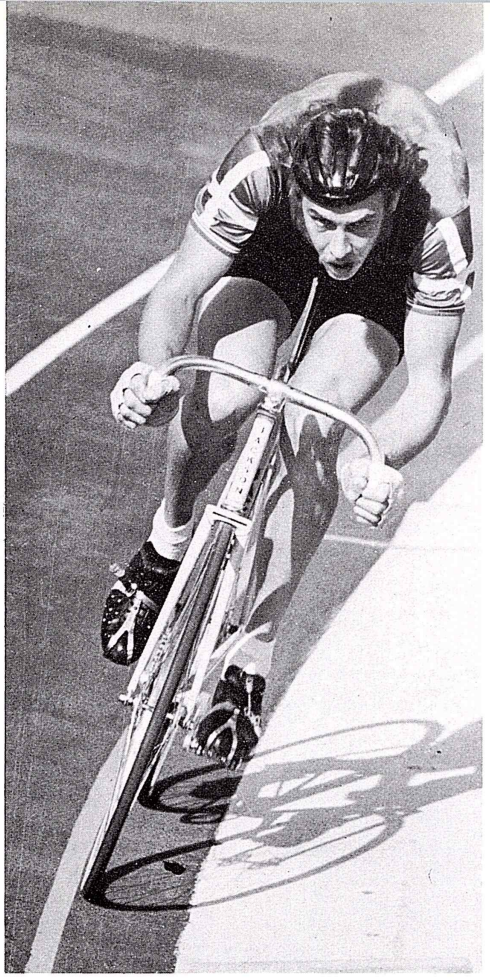
The less experienced riders, notably the Africans, were at the greatest disadvantage on the road course: a course of extremes with 17 severe climbs and descents. The course was not designed to be ridden equally capably by all the entrants: it was designed to find a champion, and Australia's Sefton was certainly that.

Both the unevenness of the cycling talents at the Games and the friendly spirit of the Games were reflected in the first race of the sprint series. Nicholson, far and away the favourite and an obvious choice to retain his gold medal, rode against Mohamed Mukasa, of Uganda. Nicholson is a cold-blooded competitor, as a match-race sprinter must be, yet he allowed Mukasa to make the pace and drifted past him only in the straight: Mukasa could go home and tell his countrymen that he went out in the first round, but only by a length to the champion.

Kilometre Time Trial

The serious matters started the day before, on a cold Saturday night, with the kilometre time trial, in which there should be no element of luck. But Dick Paris, the shock winner from Australia, a 31-year-old who had other things on his mind (he was awaiting news of the birth of his first child) might well have felt favoured by the omission from the New Zealand team of the Games champion and record-holder, Harry Kent.

Paris, steady as a rock, won in 1min 11.85 sec, more than three seconds slower than Kent's Edinburgh time. There were 30 entries representing 13 countries—of the 18 who took part in the various cycling events at these Games—and, most surprisingly, Nicholson was the second best. The kilometre was certainly a secondary event for him, yet his 1min 11.92 sec was quite comfortably clear of Hallam, another using the event as a warm-up. Hallam snatched the bronze medal from New Zealand's second string, Rene Heyde, by sixteen-thousandths of a second. Jacob Schriek (New Zealand), a young man of Dutch extraction and great promise, led for 800 metres but could finish only sixth.





LEFT: Two gold, two bronze. Ian Hallam (England) won the individual pursuit, was a member of the winning pursuit team, and took third places in the time trial and the 10 miles track race. ABOVE: Start of the first matching for the gold medal in the sprint. John Nicholson (Australia), the winner, is on the left. Xavier Mirander (Jamaica) has in attendance Ted Gray, a Welshman who is now professional coach for Jamaica.

Paris, in the Australian trials for selection, had seemed to have his best chance for a medal on the road. His only previous gold medal of consequence was the Australian kilometre championship of 1963.

The Sprint

Nicholson's silver medal, which meant a great start for Australia in its medal battle with England, was clearly only a loosener for the sprints, and how magnificently he dominated these match-races!

The New Zealand champion, Bryce Preston, the only man to beat Nicholson at Edinburgh, did not survive the quarter-finals. He was eliminated by the Jamaican, Xavier Mirander.

Australia's second string, Greg Barnes, and Crutchlow, seeded second and third, were beaten by men at the other end of the rankings, Ian Atherley (Trinidad and Tobago) and the 18-year-old Australian, Greg Williams, respectively. Nicholson easily accounted for Atherley, and Mirander for Williams.

Nicholson had far too much experience for the Jamaican in the final. He beat him in straight races, for a change leading out in the second matching and taking Mirander by surprise.

There was every reason for the Caribbean countries to be pleased with their night's work, as Mirander's medal was the first for Jamaica in cycling, and Atherley, in winning the bronze, followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessors, Roger Gibbon and Leslie King, who each won two medals at Kingston and Edinburgh respectively.

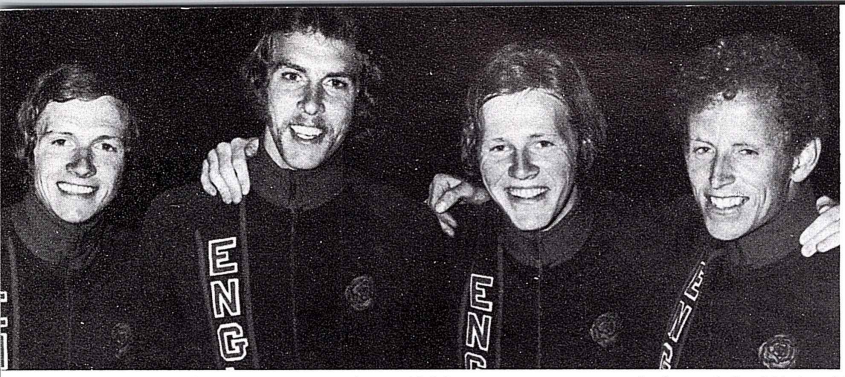
4000 Metres Pursuit

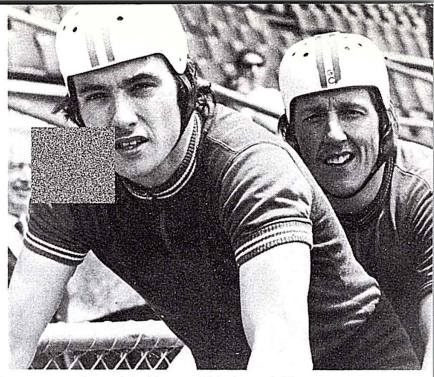
The other major individual event, the test of strength and speed, is the 4000 metres pursuit. Ever since the great Australian, Jan Bylsma, turned professional and then retired, there had been little question that Hallam would retain his Edinburgh title. In spite of the presence of his countryman and perennial rival, Willi Moore, the only man who seemed to have any chance was the New Zealand champion, Blair Stockwell.

After qualifying rounds, when he was the fastest, Stockwell's chances seemed moderately bright. He met Moore in the semi-finals, with the psychological advantages of a better qualifying time and a victory in the quarter-finals at Edinburgh.

Stockwell stormed into an early lead against Moore. By half way, he led by 5sec, but steadily lost the advantage and, in the final 200 metres, the race.

Hallam did as he pleased with the 18-year-old Australian, Gary Sutton, in the other semi-final, and similarly had no trouble with Moore in the final.





LEFT: Winners of the 4000 metres team pursuit, from left, Michael Bennett, Ian Hallam, Richard Evans, and William Moore. RIGHT: Ernest Crutchlow (left) and Geoffrey Cooke, winners of the tandem sprint.

In the ride for the bronze medal Sutton won the choice of starting and finishing sides of the track—a not inconsiderable advantage in the strong wind—and finished too strongly for Stockwell.

The most significant feature of the Games pursuits was that Hallam rode 4min 58.94sec in the quarter-finals—the first sub-5min ride in New Zealand and only the third in the southern hemisphere.

The team events

The last two days of the track programme were devoted mainly to the team events. England's impressive pursuit team, the runner-up at the previous world championships, dominated the other four entrants. Hallam, Moore, Rick Evans, and Mick Bennett certainly rode like world champions.

New Zealand was the second-fastest qualifying team. Twice it rode faster than Australia by about 3 sec; but in the race that mattered, the semi-final, everything went wrong for New Zealand, and Australia won the place in the final. New Zealand made a false start, which was not recalled, as its members expected, and Australia went smoothly away into a winning lead.

The tandem sprint attracted even fewer entries (four) than at Edinburgh, and fewer than the team pursuit. Crutchlow and Cooke were a comfortable degree or two better than the rest, and the only very close matchings—as in the team pursuit—were the semi-finals between Australia and New Zealand. Australia won, two out of three, but went down in straight heats to England in the final. New Zealand won the bronze medals from Wales with equal ease.

10 Miles

The track programme finished with the 10 miles, a race that should have taught many lessons to young cyclists—and to seniors, for that matter.

Denton Park was a colourful spectacle as the 34 starters began their 37½ circuits of the track. With only three of the 10 miles covered, Stephen Heffernan broke away and was quickly joined by John Dean, the New Zealand champion, while the England riders, Hallam and Bennett, seemed intent on slowing and breaking the tempo of the main bunch. Heffernan and Dean progressively went further away, the gap opening to 200 metres.

Heffernan rode away from Dean in the final half-mile, and had sufficient reserves to hold off a fast-finishing bunch of six who swept past Dean in the final lap. Murray Hall (Australia) beat off Hallam for the silver medal.

Road Race

There remained only the road race, and again there were three countries with strong

"No stopping at all times." The parking prohibition notice held more than a touch of irony for some competitors in the road race.



vested interests. England, through Phil Edwards, could add even further to its four gold medals; Australia was looking to Clyde Sefton and the Italian-born Remo Sansonetti to make up lost ground; and New Zealand relied heavily on the race favourite, Vern Hanaray, to snatch some belated glory.

In the event, it was a two-man race. Sefton, dominant on this severe course in trying conditions, was one of them; an underrated Englishman, Phil Griffiths, was the other. Sansonetti and Hanaray were 10 minutes behind Sefton; then Gary Bell, the other New Zealand finisher; and Edwards was a distant sixth.

Though this was a five-hour race, and entailed 114 miles of climbing, descending, and flat road chasing, it was won—by Sefton and Griffiths—and lost—by the rest—in the first 20 minutes. It was then that Sefton and Griffiths led away a nine-man break; and Hanaray chose not to close the gap. Sefton had much experience in Europe; Griffiths had been in close contact with it. They knew that an early break, more often than not, is a successful break. Hanaray's only experience outside Australia was at the Munich Olympics, in which he punctured.

When Edwards crashed, after about 60 miles, the stuffing was knocked out of the pursuers. The next 50 miles was a steady grind, in which Sefton and Edwards successively rid themselves of the others in the break. On the last of the 17 climbs Sefton unloaded Griffiths as well.

The success of the Games cycling, in spite of the entries not coming fully up to expectations, may best be assessed by the official international observers. Mr Michael Jekiel (Switzerland), F.I.A.C. technical delegate, in his report to the International Cyclists Union, described the smooth running of the competitions as "a good technical lesson for the whole world." Mr Charles Manins (Australia), the international commissaire, in his official report praised the design of the Denton Park Velodrome, the high standard of the electronic and other facilities, and the calm and unobtrusive competence of the officials. "The road race," he wrote, "was a triumph and it is hard to visualise how it could have been better organised."

CYCLING RESULTS

The Sprint

GAMES WINNERS

1934—E. W. Higgins (England).
1938—E. L. Gray (Australia).
1950—R. Mockridge (Australia)
1954—C. F. Peacock (England).
1958—R. Ploog (Australia).
1962—T. Harrison (Australia).
1966—R. Gibbon (Trinidad).
1970—J. Nicholson (Australia).
1974—John Nicholson (Australia).

ROUND 1 (January 27)

Winners of heats qualified for round 2; losers rode repechages.

Time for last 200 metres

HEAT 1		
John Nicholson	(Australia)	13.84 s
Mohamed Mukasa	(Uganda)	
HEAT 2		
Ernest Crutchlow	(England)	12.24 s
Ramli Hashim	(Malaysia)	
HEAT 3		
Bryce Preston	(New Zealand)	12.33 s
John Hatfield	(Wales)	
HEAT 4		
Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	12.45 s
Noel Luces	(Trinidad & Tobago)	
HEAT 5		
Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	12.76 s
John Dean	(New Zealand)	
HEAT 6		
John Tudor	(Wales)	12.60 s
Maurice Burton	(England)	
HEAT 7		
Greg Barnes	(Australia)	11.77 s
Bernard Shimell	(Isle of Man)	
HEAT 8		
Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	12.16 s
Daud Ibrahim	(Malaysia)	
HEAT 9		
Greg Williams	(Australia)	12.19 s
Geoffrey Cooke	(England)	
Ahamed Mubiru	(Uganda)	

1st ROUND REPECHAGE (January 27)

Winners qualified for round 2; losers eliminated.

HEAT 1		
John Hatfield	(Wales)	W.O.
HEAT 2		
Noel Luces	(Trinidad & Tobago)	12.09 s
Ramli Hashim	(Malaysia)	
HEAT 3		
John Dean	(New Zealand)	12.35 s
Maurice Burton	(England)	

HEAT 4

Geoffrey Cooke	(England)	13.36 s
Bernard Shimell	(Isle of Man)	

HEAT 5

Daud Ibrahim	(Malaysia)	W.O.

ROUND 2 (January 27)

Winners qualified for round 3; losers rode repechages.

HEAT 1

John Nicholson	(Australia)	12.27 s
John Hatfield	(Wales)	

HEAT 2

Ernest Crutchlow	(England)	13.00 s
Daud Ibrahim	(Malaysia)	

HEAT 3

Bryce Preston	(New Zealand)	12.48 s
Geoffrey Cooke	(England)	

HEAT 4

Greg Barnes	(Australia)	11.87 s
John Dean	(New Zealand)	

HEAT 5

Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	12.18 s
Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	

HEAT 6

Greg Williams	(Australia)	12.38 s
Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	

HEAT 7

Noel Luces	(Trinidad & Tobago)	12.10 s
John Tudor	(Wales)	

2nd ROUND REPECHAGES (January 27)

Winners qualified for round 3; losers eliminated.

HEAT 1

Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	12.13 s
Daud Ibrahim	(Malaysia)	

HEAT 2

Geoffrey Cooke	(England)	12.04 s
John Tudor	(Wales)	

HEAT 3

Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	12.09 s
John Dean	(New Zealand)	
John Hatfield	(Wales)	

ROUND 3 (January 27)

Winners qualified for quarter-finals; losers rode repechages.

HEAT 1

Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	12.05 s
Greg Williams	(Australia)	

HEAT 2

Bryce Preston	(New Zealand)	12.36 s
Noel Luces	(Trinidad & Tobago)	

HEAT 3

Ernest Crutchlow	(England)	12.13 s
Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	

HEAT 4

Greg Barnes	(Australia)	11.64 s
Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	

HEAT 5

John Nicholson	(Australia)	11.26 s
Geoffrey Cooke	(England)	

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: John Nicholson (Australia), 11.26 s.

3rd ROUND REPECHAGES (January 27)

Winners qualified for quarter-finals; losers eliminated.

HEAT 1

Greg Williams	(Australia)	12.50 s
Noel Luces	(Trinidad & Tobago)	

HEAT 2

Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	11.85 s
Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	
Geoffrey Cooke	(England)	

HEAT 3

Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	11.82 s
Noel Luces	(Trinidad & Tobago)	
Geoffrey Cooke	(England)	

QUARTER-FINALS (January 28)

Winners qualified for semi-finals; losers rode for 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th places. Best of three matches decided the winners.

HEAT 1—Match A

John Nicholson	(Australia)	12.32 s
Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	

Match B

John Nicholson	(Australia)	11.70 s
Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	

HEAT 2—Match A

Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	11.93 s
Greg Barnes	(Australia)	

Match B

Greg Barnes	(Australia)	12.79 s
Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	

Match C

Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	11.83 s
Greg Barnes	(Australia)	

HEAT 3—Match A

Greg Williams	(Australia)	13.21 s
Ernest Crutchlow	(England)	

Match B

Greg Williams	(Australia)	13.57 s
Ernest Crutchlow	(England)	

HEAT 4—Match A

Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	12.91 s
Bryce Preston	(New Zealand)	

Match B

Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	12.80 s
Bryce Preston	(New Zealand)	

MATCH FOR 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th PLACES (January 29)

5	Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)	11.87 s
6	Greg Barnes	(Australia)	
7	Bryce Preston	(New Zealand)	
8	Ernest Crutchlow	(England)	did not start

SEMI-FINALS (January 28)

Winners qualified for final; losers rode for 3rd and 4th places. Best of three matches decided the winners.

HEAT 1—Match A

John Nicholson	(Australia)	12.41 s
Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	

Match B

John Nicholson	(Australia)	12.30 s
Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	

HEAT 2—Match A

Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	13.24 s
Greg Williams	(Australia)	

Match B

Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	13.46 s
Greg Williams	(Australia)	

MATCH FOR 3rd and 4th PLACES (January 29)

Match A

Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	13.93 s
Greg Williams	(Australia)	

Match B

Ian Atherly	(Trinidad & Tobago)	12.82 s
Greg Williams	(Australia)	

FINAL (January 29)

Match A

John Nicholson	(Australia)	12.71 s
Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	

Match B

John Nicholson	(Australia)	12.74 s
Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	

FINAL PLACINGS

1	**John Nicholson**	**(Australia)**
2	**Xavier Mirander**	**(Jamaica)**
3	**Ian Atherly**	**(Trinidad & Tobago)**
4	Greg Williams	(Australia)
5	Paul Medhurst	(New Zealand)
6	Greg Barnes	(Australia)
7	Bryce Preston	(New Zealand)
8	Ernest Crutchlow	(England)

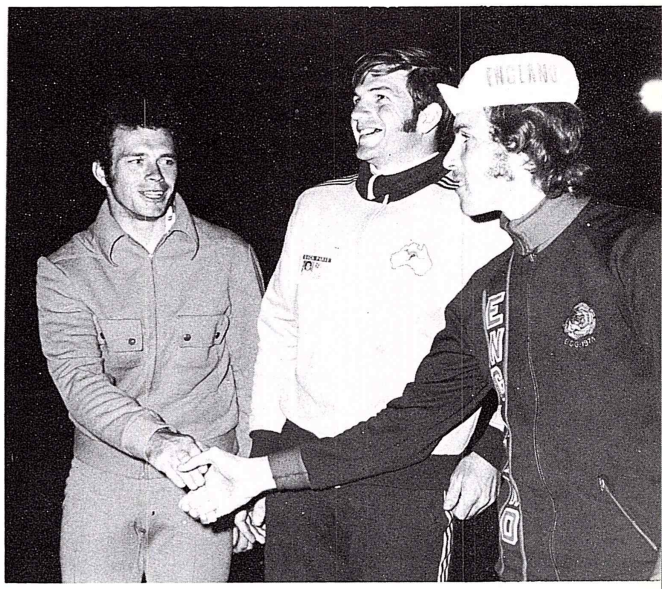
1000 Metres Time Trial

GAMES WINNERS

1934—E L. Gray (Australia), 1 m 16.4 s
1938—R. Porter (Australia), 1 m 15.2 s
1950—R. Mockridge (Australia), 1 m 13.4 s
1954—J. Swift (S. Africa), 1 m 12.5 s
R. Ploog (Australia), 1 m 12.5 s
1958—N. Tong (England), 1 m 12.1 s
1962—P. Bartels (Australia), 1 m 12.9 s
1966—R. Gibbon (Trinidad), 1 m 09.6 s
1970—H. Kent (New Zealand), 1 m 08.69 s
1974—Dick Paris (Australia), 1 m 11.85 s

FINAL (January 26)

1	**Dick Paris**	**(Australia)**	**1 m 11.85 s**
2	**John Nicholson**	**(Australia)**	**1 m 11.92 s**
3	**Ian Hallam**	**(England)**	**1 m 12.15 s**
4	Rene Heyde	(New Zealand)	1 m 12.16 s
5	Gary Reardon	(Australia)	1 m 12.72 s
6	Jacob Schriek	(New Zealand)	1 m 12.81 s
7	Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	1 m 13.39 s
8	Richard Evans	(England)	1 m 13.68 s
9	Stephen Heffernan	(England)	1 m 13.74 s
10	John Dean	(New Zealand)	1 m 14.22 s
11	Ian Atherly	(Trin & Tobago)	1 m 14.53 s
12	Noel Luces	(Trin & Tobago)	1 m 15.66 s
13	William Nickson	(Scotland)	1 m 15.67 s
14	John Tudor	(Wales)	1 m 15.85 s
15	Brian Keast	(Canada)	1 m 16.55 s
16	John Pritchard	(Wales)	1 m 16.86 s



Medallists in the 1000 metres time trial. From left: John Nicholson (Australia), silver; Dick Paris (Australia), gold; Ian Hallam (England), bronze.

17	Alexander Gilchrist	(Scotland)	1 m 17.14 s
18	John Clark	(Scotland)	1 m 17.38 s
19	Daud Ibrahim	(Malaysia)	1 m 17.58 s
20	Phillip Taylor	(Wales)	1 m 17.90 s
21	Michael Kelly	(Isle of Man)	1 m 18.08 s
22	Joseph Smyth	(N. Ireland)	1 m 20.20 s
23	Brian Lidster	(Jersey)	1 m 20.32 s
24	Bernard Shimell	(Isle of Man)	1 m 20.53 s
25	Allan Miller	(Jersey)	1 m 20.59 s
26	Ramli Hashim	(Malaysia)	1 m 21.30 s
27	David Kane	(N. Ireland)	1 m 21.90 s
28	William Hudson	(N. Ireland)	1 m 22.56 s
29	Ahamed Mubiru	(Uganda)	1 m 24.86 s
30	Mohamed Mukasa	(Uganda)	1 m 28.49 s

4000 Metres Individual Pursuit

GAMES WINNERS

1954—N. H. Shiel (England), 5 m 03.5 s
1958—N. H. Shiel (England), 5 m 10.2 s
1962—M. Langshaw (Australia), 5 m 08.2 s
1966—H. Porter (England), 4 m 56.6 s
1970—I. Hallam (England), 5 m 01.41 s
1974—Ian Hallam (England), 5 m 05.46 s

ROUND 1 (January 27)

All heats were "two-up" time trials. Each rider's time was recorded, and the eight fastest qualified for the quarter-finals.

HEAT 1

Joseph Smyth	(N. Ireland)	Started in heat 6

HEAT 2

Daud Ibrahim	(Malaysia)	Did not start
Mohamed Mukasa	(Uganda)	Did not start

HEAT 3

Gordon Gale	(Isle of Man)	5 m 34.22 s
Ahamed Mubiru	(Uganda)	Caught— no time recorded

HEAT 4

David Kane	(N. Ireland)	5 m 30.77 s
Allan Miller	(Jersey)	5 m 47.69 s

HEAT 5

Michael Kelly	(Isle of Man)	5 m 31.88 s
Brian Lidster	(Jersey)	5 m 34.72 s

HEAT 6

Barrie Smith	(Wales)	5 m 32.80 s
Joseph Smyth	(N. Ireland)	5 m 40.43 s
Xavier Mirander	(Jamaica)	Did not start

HEAT 7

Russell Nant	(New Zealand)	5 m 25.24 s
William Hudson	(N. Ireland)	5 m 40.84 s

HEAT 8

John Clark	(Scotland)	5 m 22.14 s
Stanley Nthupisang	(Botswana)	Caught— no time recorded

HEAT 9

William Nickson	(Scotland)	5 m 19.75 s
Thomas Morris	(Canada)	5 m 25.27 s

HEAT 10

Dick Paris	(Australia)	5 m 21.19 s
John Pritchard	(Wales)	5 m 24.30 s

HEAT 11

Blair Stockwell	(New Zealand)	5 m 08.96 s
Phillip Taylor	(Wales)	Caught— no time recorded

HEAT 12

Gary Sutton	(Australia)	5 m 10.12 s
Brian Keast	(Canada)	5 m 25.32 s

HEAT 13

John Sanders	(Australia)	5 m 12.56 s
Michael Bennett	(England)	5 m 16.90 s

HEAT 14

William Moore	(England)	5 m 10.90 s
Ian Hallam	(England)	5 m 11.43 s

QUARTER-FINALS (January 27)

Winners qualified for semi-finals.

HEAT 1

Ian Hallam	(England)	5 m 04.12 s
John Sanders	(Australia)	5 m 17.45 s

HEAT 2

William Moore	(England)	5 m 10.29 s
William Nickson	(Scotland)	5 m 21.84 s

HEAT 3

Gary Sutton	(Australia)	5 m 10.11 s
Michael Bennett	(England)	5 m 19.97 s

HEAT 4

Blair Stockwell	(New Zealand)	5 m 09.63 s
Dick Paris	(Australia)	5 m 30.77 s

SEMI-FINALS (January 28)

Winners qualified for final; losers rode for 3rd and 4th places.

HEAT 1

William Moore	(England)	5 m 04.78 s
Blair Stockwell	(New Zealand)	5 m 05.91 s

HEAT 2

Ian Hallam	(England)	4 m 58.94 s
Gary Sutton	(Australia)	5 m 07.97 s

RIDE FOR 3rd and 4th PLACES (January 29)

Gary Sutton	(Australia)	5 m 09.17 s
Blair Stockwell	(New Zealand)	5 m 09.47 s

FINAL (January 29)

Ian Hallam	(England)	5 m 05.46 s
William Moore	(England)	5 m 11.81 s

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Ian Hallam (England)
2 William Moore (England)
3 Gary Sutton (Australia)
4 Blair Stockwell (New Zealand)

4000 Metres Team Pursuit

INAUGURAL EVENT

1974—England.

QUALIFYING ROUND — TIME TRIAL (January 30)

Fastest four teams qualified for semi-final.

ENGLAND	4 m 44.90 s
Michael Bennett, Richard Evans, Ian Hallam, William Moore.	
NEW ZEALAND	4 m 50.40 s
Paul Brydon, Rene Heyde, Russell Nant, Blair Stockwell.	
AUSTRALIA	4 m 53.84 s
Kevin Nichols, Gary Sutton, Gary Reardon, Murray Hall.	
SCOTLAND	5 m 00.93 s
John Clark, Alexander Gilchrist, Alexander Gordon, William Nickson.	
WALES	5 m 02.94 s
John Pritchard, Phillip Taylor, Barrie Smith, Edwin Demery.	

SEMI-FINALS (January 30)

Winners qualified for final; losers rode for 3rd and 4th places.

HEAT 1	Australia	4 m 53.24 s
	New Zealand	4 m 58.05 s
HEAT 2	England	
	Scotland	Caught at 3690 m

RIDE FOR 3rd and 4th PLACES (January 31)

New Zealand	4 m 45.90 s
Scotland	4 m 57.99 s

FINAL (January 31)

England	4 m 40.50 s
Australia	4 m 49.22 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: England, 4 m 40.50 s

FINAL PLACINGS

1 England
2 Australia
3 New Zealand
4 Scotland

Tandem Sprint

GAMES WINNERS

1970—Australia: G. Johnson, R. Jonker.
1974—England: Geoffrey Cooke, Ernest Crutchlow.

QUALIFYING ROUND—TIME TRIAL
(January 30)

Times for last 200 metres recorded to decide seedings for semi-finals.

ENGLAND Geoffrey Cooke, Ernest Crutchlow	10.74 s
AUSTRALIA John Rush, Danny O'Neil	10.93 s
NEW ZEALAND Paul Medhurst, Phil Harland	11.10 s
WALES John Hatfield, John Tudor	11.24 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
England, 10.74 s

SEMI-FINALS (January 30)

Winners qualified for final; losers rode for 3rd and 4th places. Best of three matches decided the winners.

HEAT 1—Match A		England Wales	10.96 s
	Match B	England Wales	11.09 s
HEAT 2—Match A		Australia New Zealand	11.21 s
	Match B	New Zealand Australia	11.95 s
	Match C	Australia New Zealand	11.77 s

RIDE FOR 3rd AND 4th PLACES (January 31)

Best of three matches decided 3rd place.

Match A	New Zealand Wales	11.12 s
Match B	New Zealand Wales	11.58 s

FINAL (January 31)

Best of three matches decided winners.

Match A	England Australia	10.71 s
Match B	England Australia	10.99 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
England, 10.71 s

FINAL PLACINGS

1 England
2 Australia
3 New Zealand
4 Wales

10 Miles

GAMES WINNERS

1934—R. McLeod (Canada), 24 m 26.2 s
1938—W. W. Maxfield (England), 24 m 44 s
1950—W. Heseltine (Australia), 23 m 23.4 s
1954—L. Cocks (Australia), 21 m 59.5 s
1958—I. Browne (Australia), 21 m 40.2 s
1962—D. Adams (Australia), 22 m 40.8 s
1966—I. Alsop (Australia), 21 m 46.0 s
1970—J. B. Lovell (Canada), 20 m 46.7 s
1974—Stephen Heffernan (England), 20 m 51.25 s

FINAL (January 31)

1 Stephen Heffernan	**(England)**	**20 m 51.25**
2 Murray Hall	**(Australia)**	**20 m 51.61**
3 Ian Hallam	**(England)**	**20 m 51.66**
4 Kevin Nichols	(Australia)	20 m 51.72
5 Michael Bennett	(England)	20 m 51.73
6 Paul Brydon	(N.Z.)	20 m 51.78
7 Brian Keast	(Canada)	20 m 51.79
8 Michael Kelly	(Isle of Man)	20 m 52.46
9 Allan Miller	(Jersey)	—
10 Bernard Shimell	(Isle of Man)	—

The following riders also competed:
John Clark (Scotland), John Dean (New Zealand), John Hatfield (Wales), Brian Lidster (Jersey), Xavier Mirander (Jamaica), Thomas Morris (Canada), William Nickson (Scotland), Jack Ntshweu (Botswana), Joseph Smyth (Northern Ireland), Gary Sutton (Australia), Phillip Taylor (Wales), John Tudor (Wales), Paul Medhurst (New Zealand), William Hudson (Northern Ireland), David Kane (Northern Ireland), Ian Atherly (Trinidad & Tobago), Noel Luces (Trinidad & Tobago), Alexander Gordon (Scotland), Ramli Hashim (Malaysia), Daud Ibrahim (Malaysia), Max Grace (Canada), Stanley Nthupisang (Botswana).

114 Miles Road Race

GAMES WINNERS

Distance of these events 100 k — 62 miles 40 yards:
1938—H. Binneman (S.A.), 2 h 53 m 29.6 s
1950—H. Sutherland (Aus.), 3 h 13 m 06.4 s
1954—E. G. Thompson (Eng.), 2 h 44 m 9.1 s
120 Miles:
1958—R. Booty (Eng.), 5 h 16 m 33.7 s
1962—W. Mason (Eng.), 5 h 20 m 26.2 s
1966—P. Buckley (I. of M.), 5 h 07 m 52.5 s
102 Miles:
1970—B. W. Biddle (N.Z.), 4 h 38 m 6 s
114 Miles:
1974—Clyde Sefton (Aust.), 5 h 07 m 16.86 s

(February 2)

1 Clyde Sefton	**(Aus.)**	**5 h 07 m 16.87 s**
2 Philip Griffiths	**(Eng.)**	**5 h 07 m 45.95 s**
3 Remo Sansonetti	**(Aus.)**	**5 h 17 m 26.80 s**
4 Vern Hanaray	(N.Z.)	5 h 17 m 27.83 s
5 Gary Bell	(N.Z.)	5 h 18 m 25.83 s
6 Philip Edwards	(Eng.)	5 h 19 m 18.35 s

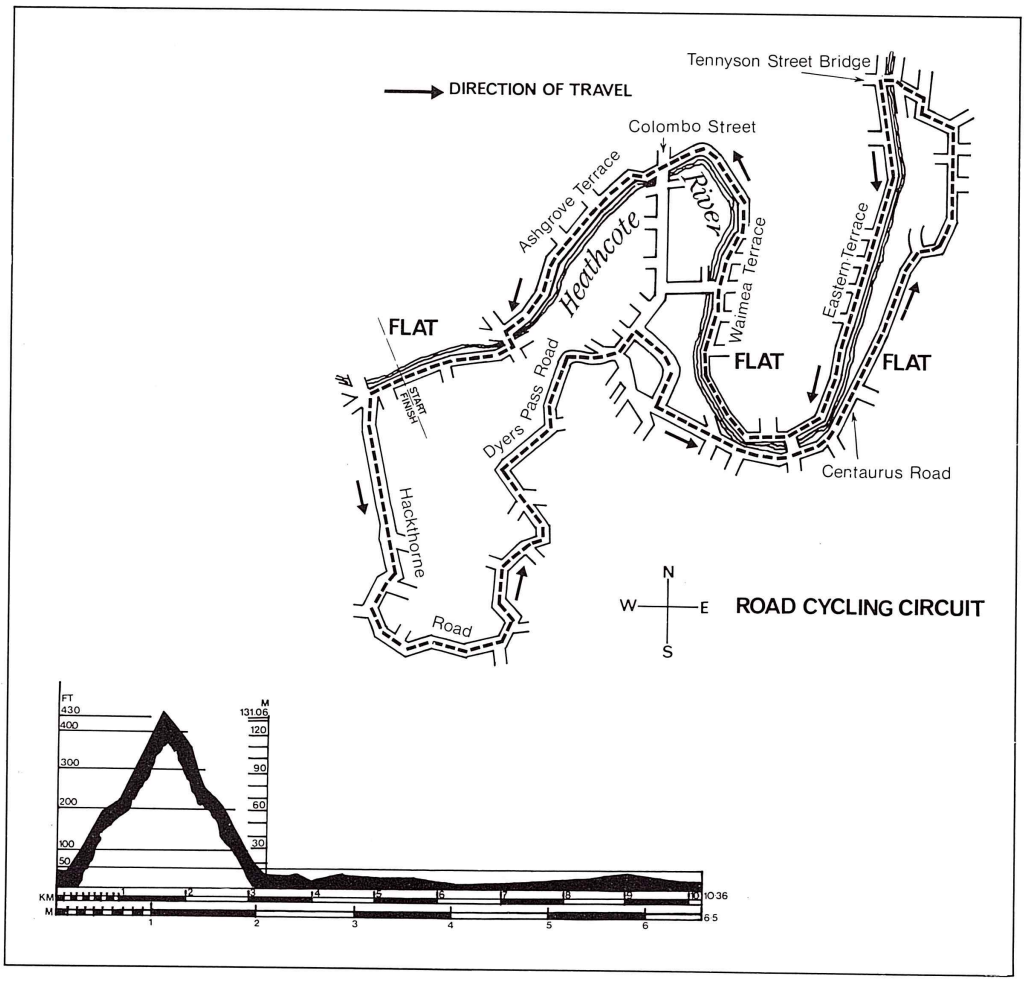
7	William Nickson	(Scot.)	5 h 19 m 18.48 s
8	Peter Watson	(Eng.)	5 h 19 m 18.89 s
9	Alexander Gilchrist	(Scot.)	5 h 19 m 23 37 s
10	Max Grace	(Can.)	5 h 20 m 17.16 s
11	David Kane	(N. Ire.)	5 h 25 m 31.97 s
12	Gordon Gale	(I. of M.)	5 h 25 m 37.40 s

The following competitors also finished the race, at least one lap behind the winner:
Tony Aspell (Isle of Man), Robin Croker (Australia), Edwin Demery (Wales), Mussa Hassan (Tanzania), John James (Wales), Bedford Kapasha (Zambia), Raphael Kazembe (Malawi), Michael Kelly (Isle of Man), Brian Lidster (Jersey), Watson Matwanje (Malawi), Thomas Morris (Canada), George Mulamula (Tanzania), Mohamed Mukasa (Uganda), Mike O'Connor (Zambia), Bernard Shimell (Isle of Man), John Silva (Gibraltar), Barrie Smith (Wales), Ron Thomson (Zambia), Colin Thornton (Wales).

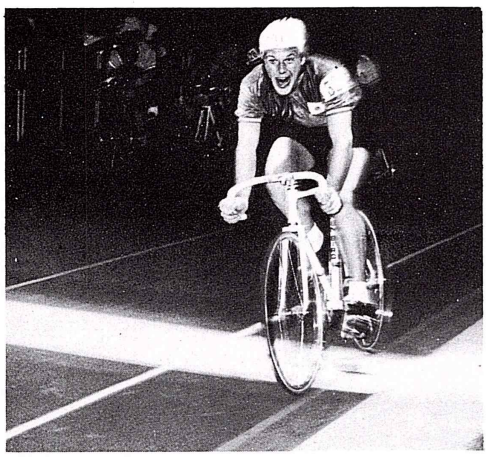
(44 riders started; 31 riders finished)

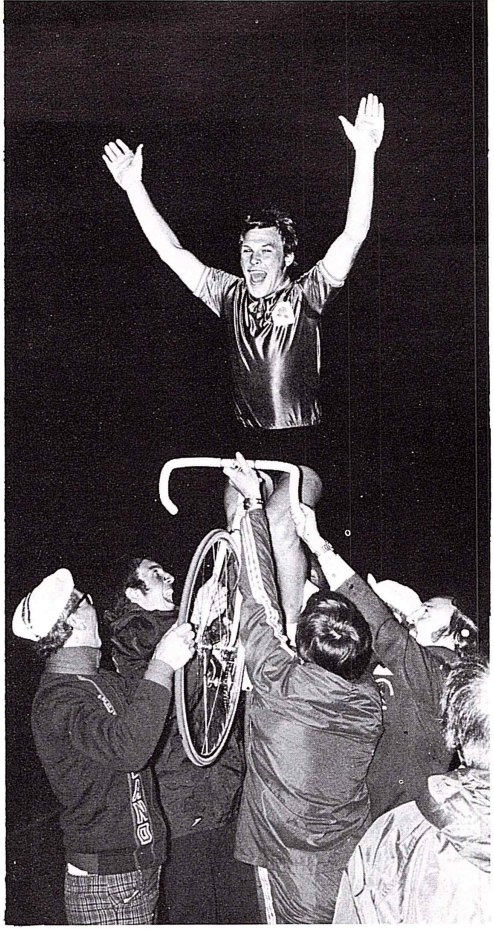


After the medals presentation ceremony for the road race. Philip Griffiths (England), silver, Clyde Sefton (Australia), gold, and Remo Sansonetti (Australia), bronze, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Sir Alexander Ross.









ABOVE LEFT: Prince Charles presents the sprint medals to Xavier Mirander (Jamaica), silver, John Nicholson (Australia), gold; and Ian Atherley (Trinidad and Tobago), bronze.
ABOVE: Stephen Heffernan (England) wins the 10 miles from Murray Hall (Australia) and Ian Hallam (England) and is "chaired" by happy team-mates.

Cycling—Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
Sprint	John Nicholson (Australia)	Xavier Mirander (Jamaica)	Ian Atherly (Trinidad and Tobago)
1000 Metres Time Trial	Dick Paris (Australia)	John Nicholson (Australia)	Ian Hallam (England)
4000 Metres Individual Pursuit	Ian Hallam (England)	William Moore (England)	Gary Sutton (Australia)
4000 Metres Team Pursuit	England Michael Bennett Richard Evans Ian Hallam William Moore	Australia Kevin Nichols Gary Sutton Gary Reardon Murray Hall	New Zealand Paul Brydon Rene Heyde Russell Nant Blair Stockwell
Tandem Sprint	England Geoffrey Cooke Ernest Crutchlow	Australia John Rush Danny O'Neil	New Zealand Paul Medhurst Phil Harland
10 Miles	Stephen Heffernan (England)	Murray Hall (Australia)	Ian Hallam (England)
114 Mile Road Race	Clyde Sefton (Australia)	Philip Griffiths (England)	Remo Sansonetti (Australia)

SHOOTING

Lone woman entrant shares in top honours

At Christchurch, shooting made its second appearance at a Commonwealth Games—the first had been at Jamaica in 1966—and Canada re-emphasised its strength in the sport by taking four of the six gold medals at stake. The shooting events attracted much public interest, partly, it may be guessed, because of the success of the sole woman competitor, Mrs Yvonne Gowland (Australia), who won the gold medal in the small-bore.

Women, of course, compete on equal terms—and successfully—with men on the shooting ranges of many countries; but success at this rarefied level was something unusual, and it captured the imagination of the sports-minded public.

At Jamaica, Canada had shared the top of the gold medal list with England, each taking two from the five events, but Canada had scored better in the minor placings.

Two new events made their appearance at the Christchurch Games, clay pigeon (automatic ball trap) and skeet. This gave a total of six shooting events, compared with five at Jamaica, the centre-fire pistol competition having been dropped.

All events except the 7.62 mm rifle were shot under International Shooting Union rules. The full-bore event saw the introduction of the modern military cartridge, the 7.62 mm replacing the old .303 used at Jamaica, with proportionately smaller scoring rings on the targets.

Apparently this was the first time an international competition had been held under the new I.S.U. rules for automatic trap, and there was some confusion about whether plated shot was permitted. The matter was settled only after reference to the British Commonwealth Games Federation's Committee of Appeal, which ruled that plated shot should be allowed.

Before the Games events proper, competitors and officials had the chance of a trial run in masters' badge competition, gold badges going to the top 5 per cent among the scores, silver down to 10 per cent, and bronze to 30 per cent.

Skeet

The skeet range at Yaldhurst saw the first shots of the Games fired, on the morning of Friday, January 25, when 14 shooters lined up for the 100-target first stage of the event.

At day's end, the Australian, Robin Bailey, held a one-point lead over Alec Bonnett (England), Roger Rees (Wales), and Harry Willsie (Canada), all of whom scored 96 of the possible 100. Two points further back, on 94, was the Englishman, Joe Neville, an early favourite to win the gold medal. He had been fourth in the Munich Olympics two years earlier.

Early in the second stage on the following day, Willsie, a 45-year-old real estate dealer from Montreal, made it clear he would be hard to beat when he caught Bailey on the first round of 25 targets, and passed him on the second.

With three of the day's four rounds completed, and only 25 targets left to shoot, Willsie, on 169, was set to win, two points ahead of Neville and four ahead of Bailey and Bonnett.

In the final round Willsie broke all 25 targets to take the first of Canada's harvest of gold medals with a score of 194. Neville, who scored 24 in the final round, was second on 191, and Bailey and Bonnett were tied on 189. In a shoot-off for the bronze medal Bailey beat Bonnett by one target; Bonnett missed his sixteenth and both missed their twenty-fourth.

Small-Bore

While the final stage of the skeet event was being decided at Yaldhurst, a 30-year-old housewife from Adelaide, Australia, was making history on the small-bore rifle range at McLeans Island.

Mrs Gowland, the only woman entrant in the Games shooting events and the first

to represent her country in the sport at Commonwealth or Olympic Games level, dropped only six points out of 600 and beat 24 male entrants.

One of the favourites for the gold medal, New Zealand's Ian Ballinger, lost his chance early when, with his first counting shot, he scored an 8, high and to the left of the bull.

Mrs Gowland, shooting steadily and apparently little affected by a tricky wind blowing across the range, was neck-and-neck with another early favourite, Scotland's Alister ("Jock") Allan, until the end, when he was caught by wind changes which pushed his shots outside the bull.

He and Bill Watkins (Wales)—whose first and last strings of ten counting shots were his worst, but who shot brilliantly in between—ended with 591, three points behind Mrs Gowland. In a count-back, Watkins was awarded the silver medal. Fourth, three points further back, was Ballinger.

Rapid Fire Pistol

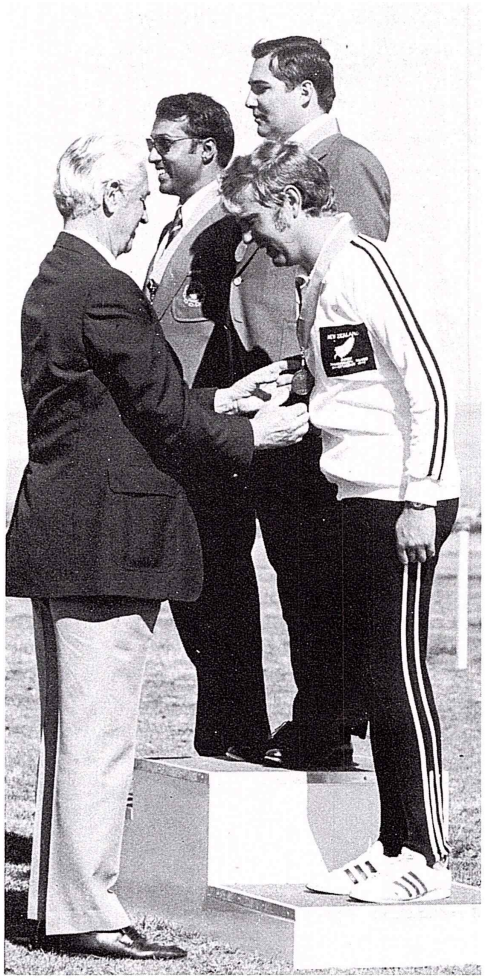
There were 17 entries in the rapid fire pistol event on the morning of Tuesday, January 29.

From the start, the Rev. Bill Hare, a Canadian United Church minister from Renfrew, Ontario, made the pace, scoring possible 50s with his first two strings. He followed them with another possible on the fifth, and ended the first stage with 296 points of the possible 300.

His countryman, Dr Jules Sobrian, winner of silver and bronze medals at Jamaica, scored possibles on his second and third strings, and ended the first stage on 291, equal with England's Tony Clark, another favoured to take a medal. Bruce McMillan (New Zealand) was one point back in third position.

Hare kept the pressure on in the second stage, but then surprisingly dropped six points on his final string, giving himself a total of 586 points out of 600, and leaving an opening for Sobrian and Clark—who were shooting after him—to snatch the gold.

But neither was capable of making up the leeway. Sobrian ended the second stage with 296, giving him a total of 583, and



Bruce McMillan (New Zealand) receives the bronze medal for the rapid fire pistol event from Sir Alexander Ross. The gold medallist is William Hare and the silver medallist Jules Sobrian, both of Canada.

Clark slipped badly and lost all chance of a medal.

John Cooke (England) and McMillan scored well at the end to pass Clark, McMillan taking the bronze with 581 and Cooke finishing a point back in fourth place.

Free Pistol

Sobrian, now the winner of two Commonwealth Games silver medals and one bronze, had his last chance to strike gold in the free pistol match. He won the gold, but not before he had had to call on his final reserves to fight off the challenge of Norman Harrison (Australia).

Sobrian, a 39-year-old doctor from Ontario, and Harrison stayed close together throughout the competition. Harrison shot quickly, leaving Sobrian with the knowledge that to take the gold he had to keep his scoring high until the final shot.

With 20 shots to fire, Sobrian needed 183 points to win; with five shots left, he could afford to drop only four points; and he needed a bull with his final shot to equal Harrison.

Sobrian, who had been shooting slowly, with frequent halts to maintain concentration, scored the bull he needed, and won the gold medal on the count-back over the last ten shots.

Laslo Antal (England), six points behind, on 543, took the bronze medal. Five points further back were Donald Hadford (Canada) and Bertram Manhin (Trinidad and Tobago).

Full-Bore Rifle

Apart from McMillan's bronze in the rapid fire pistol event, New Zealand's shooting representatives had not been as prominent as had been hoped by the supporters of the home team. But in the 7.62 rifle event, a Hastings bee-keeper, Maurice Gordon, restored his country's prestige with a magnificent performance, fighting his way up from a modest position after the first stage to take the gold medal in the third and final.

Gordon, who competed without success at Jamaica, and his team-mate, Frank Godfrey, were equal fifteenth after the first stage over 200, 500, and 600 yards, five points behind Jimmy Spaight and Keith Pilcher (both England), and Colin McEachran (Scotland). Lord Swansea, who easily won the gold at Jamaica, was ninth at that point.

The shooting of the three leaders from Britain in that first stage was magnificent, and seemed to leave the New Zealanders with only a slim chance.

The following day, over 300, 500, and 600 yards, Gordon began to peg the leaders back, scoring possible 50s at 500 and 600 yards and a 48 at 300. This took him to seventh place, but he was still four points behind Spaight, three behind McEachran, and one behind Pilcher and the Northern Ireland marksman, Ernest Neely.

Spaight faltered in the 900-yard shoot, the first of the two in the final stage, and Gordon's good form continued. He scored 14 bulls from his 15 shots to take a one-point lead from McEachran and Spaight.

There was a heavy mirage across the targets and a tricky wind gusting from the right as the 16 finalists began the final act at 1000 yards, aiming at a bull only 30 inches in diameter.

McEachran and Gordon drew ahead of Spaight, but it was not until the last four shots that the New Zealander placed the issue beyond doubt, scoring 4, 5, 4, and 5 with his last counting rounds, to McEachran's 3, 4, 5, and 4.



Mrs Yvonne Gowland (Australia), whose success in a sporting field usually regarded as the preserve of men attracted additional public interest to the shooting section of the Games. She shot brilliantly and consistently to win the small-bore rifle event and break the Games record.

Had Gordon's last shot not been a bull, their scores would have been equal, and McEachran would have won on inner-bulls. As it was, Gordon won with 387.26, compared with McEachran's 386.27 and Spaight's 383.35.

Trap

The brilliant Canadian, John Primrose, a doctoral student from Edmonton, won his country's fourth gold medal in the final shooting event, the clay pigeon, automatic trap.

Primrose, who was seventh at the Munich Olympics, led with Phillip Lewis (Wales) and Warren Charlton (Australia) at the end of the first stage, all on 96. The promising young New Zealander, Bruce Lassen, was one point further back.

In the final stage, Primrose gave nobody else a chance, breaking all 100 targets to give himself a total of 196, three ahead of Brian Bailey (England) and five ahead of Lewis.

His score represented the fifth Games record from the six events, only the 7.62 rifle competition failing to set new figures.

SHOOTING RESULTS

Small-Bore Rifle .22 Cal.

BURNETT RANGE, McLEANS ISLAND (January 26).

Conditions: 60 counting shots at 50 metres. Maximum score 600 points. To be fired in one stage of 60 shots plus 15 sighting shots. Time limit, 2 hours.

GAMES WINNERS

1966—Gilmour Boa (Canada), 587. *1974—Mrs Yvonne Gowland (Australia), 594.*

Place			1	2	3	4	5	6	AGG.
1	Yvonne Gowland	(Australia)	98	99	100	99	100	98	594
2	William Watkins	(Wales)	95	100	100	100	99	97	591
3	Alister Allan	(Scotland)	98	99	100	98	99	97	591
4	Ian Ballinger	(New Zealand)	96	99	99	97	99	98	588
5	Reginaldo Remedios	(Hong Kong)	97	98	99	98	97	98	587
6	Charles Trotter	(Guernsey)	96	98	98	98	100	97	587
7	Donald Brook	(Australia)	98	97	95	100	98	98	586
8	Malcolm Cooper	(England)	98	97	98	96	97	99	585
9	Edward Corlett	(Isle of Man)	98	95	99	99	97	97	585
10	David Smith	(Papua New Guinea)	98	98	99	95	96	98	584
11	Jack Scott	(New Zealand)	95	100	99	97	96	97	584
12	Dismus Onyiego	(Kenya)	98	96	95	100	98	96	583
12	Colin Harris	(Wales)	97	96	99	96	98	97	583
14	Robert Cheyne	(Canada)	95	100	96	95	99	97	582
14	Maurice Le Mottee	(Jersey)	96	99	98	95	96	98	582
16	John Schofield	(Papua New Guinea)	97	96	97	97	94	100	581
16	Simon Ekeno	(Kenya)	97	99	96	98	97	94	581
18	Edson Warner	(Canada)	97	97	94	98	96	98	580
19	David McTaggart	(Isle of Man)	94	95	98	97	98	97	579
20	Bertie Aitken	(Northern Ireland)	96	96	95	99	96	96	578
21	Clifford Mallett	(Jersey)	96	96	94	98	97	95	576
22=	William Ward	(Northern Ireland)	98	95	94	95	97	96	575
22=	Frank Balcombe	(England)	96	94	97	96	95	97	575
24	Francis Napoli	(Gibraltar)	97	92	94	92	96	94	565
25	Jose Lei	(Hong Kong)	93	89	94	96	91	—	463

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Mrs Yvonne Gowland (Australia), 594.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Mrs Yvonne Gowland (Australia).
2 William Watkins (Wales).
3 Alister Allan (Scotland).

Full-Bore Rifle 7.62 Cal. WEST MELTON RANGE (January 28, 29, and 30).

Conditions: Two sighting shots and seven counting shots. Maximum score at each range 35.7. Maximum score over the three ranges 105.21.

GAMES WINNERS

1966—Lord Swansea (Wales), 394. *1974—Maurice Gordon (New Zealand), 387.26.*

			FIRST STAGE					SECOND STAGE					
Place			200	500	600	Total	Prov. place	300	500	600	Total	Aggregate	Prov. place
1	Maurice Gordon	(New Zealand)	34.5	33.1	33.2	100.8	17	48.6	50.4	50.3	148.13	248.21	7
2	Colin McEachran	(Scotland)	35.2	35.5	35.4	105.11	2	49.3	49.6	48.4	146.13	251.24	2
3	James Spaight	(England)	35.4	35.5	35.5	105.14	1	50.3	49.9	48.4	147.16	252.30	1
4	Stanley Gray	(Wales)	35.2	35.4	34.3	104.9	4	49.4	48.6	46.1	143.11	247.20	9
5	Frank Godfrey	(New Zealand)	33.4	33.3	34.1	100.8	15	50.5	49.3	47.4	146.12	246.20	10
6	Keith Pilcher	(England)	35.2	35.4	35.4	105.10	3	50.2	49.6	45.2	144.10	249.20	4
7	Lord Swansea	(Wales)	34.1	34.4	33.3	101.8	9	49.4	47.3	47.4	143.11	244.19	11
8	Clifford Mallett	(Jersey)	33.2	35.3	33.1	101.6	12	50.6	49.6	47.2	146.14	247.20	8
9	Philip Amy	(Jersey)	34.3	33.1	33.2	100.6	20	47.2	49.4	48.0	144.6	244.12	13
10	Michael Ford	(Kenya)	33.2	34.3	33.4	100.9	13	48.1	48.4	47.5	143.10	243.19	15
11	William Ward	(Northern Ireland)	34.5	33.3	31.3	98.11	22	46.3	49.4	50.3	145.10	243.21	14
12	Ernest Neely	(Northern Ireland)	35.2	34.5	34.2	103.9	6	48.5	49.3	50.2	147.10	250.19	3
13	Edson Warner	(Canada)	34.4	35.1	32.2	101.7	11	46.4	50.4	47.1	143.9	244.16	12
14	Peter Quilliam	(Isle of Man)	34.2	35.5	33.4	102.11	7	49.2	49.6	48.4	146.12	248.23	6
15	Robert Stewart	(Papua New Guinea)	33.1	34.2	33.2	100.5	21	47.3	49.4	47.3	143.10	243.15	16
16	Alain Marion	(Canada)	34.5	35.5	34.3	103.13	5	50.6	48.5	47.3	145.14	248.27	5
The following competitors did not qualify for the final stage:													
	Abdul Majid Taramahomed	(Malawi)	34.4	33.1	33.3	100.8	16	48.3	48.4	46.2	142.9	242.17	17
	John Ross	(Guernsey)	34.4	34.3	32.0	100.7	19	49.5	48.1	45.0	142.6	242.13	18
	Reuben Ashplant	(Guernsey)	35.4	35.4	31.1	101.9	8	47.3	47.4	45.2	139.9	240.18	19
	Milton Tucker	(Barbados)	35.2	35.6	31.0	101.8	10	48.3	49.5	42.0	139.8	240.16	20
	John Schofield	(Papua New Guinea)	33.3	33.2	32.0	98.5	24	47.4	48.3	46.0	141.7	239.12	21
	Enrico Rosario	(Hong Kong)	33.2	34.4	31.2	98.8	23	47.3	46.2	47.2	140.7	238.15	22
	Augustus Rull	(Hong Kong)	35.4	30.1	35.2	100.7	18	45.0	46.1	47.3	138.4	238.11	23
	Kenneth Kinrade	(Isle of Man)	34.0	34.3	30.1	98.4	25	49.3	47.3	43.1	139.7	237.11	24
	David Hossack	(Scotland)	35.4	33.3	32.2	100.9	14	45.0	48.4	43.1	136.5	236.14	25
	Peter Donald Simpson	(Barbados)	32.2	31.2	32.1	95.5	27	47.4	46.2	45.2	138.8	233.13	26
	Sesimani Fenukitau	(Tonga)	32.0	30.0	35.3	97.3	26	46.4	43.3	46.3	135.10	232.13	27
	Jacob Nginio	(Kenya)	31.2	33.0	31.2	95.4	28	46.0	46.3	40.1	132.4	227.8	28
	Ha'angana Tau	(Tonga)	27.0	30.1	24.0	81.1	29	40.0	41.2	41.2	122.4	203.5	29

FULL-BORE RIFLE 7.62 CAL. — *Continued.*

Place		Prov. Agg.	FINAL STAGE 900	1000	Total	Aggrega
1 Maurice Gordon	(New Zealand)	248.21	73.4	66.1	139.5	387.26
2 Colin McEachran	(Scotland)	251.24	69.2	66.1	135.3	386.27
3 James Spaight	(England)	252.30	68.3	63.2	131.5	383:35
4 Stanley Gray	(Wales)	247.20	66.4	69.4	135.8	382.28
5 Frank Godfrey	(New Zealand)	246.20	70.3	62.2	132.5	378.25
6 Keith Pilcher	(England)	249.20	70.2	57.1	127.3	376.23
7 Lord Swansea	(Wales)	244.19	66.4	65.2	131.6	375.25
8 Clifford Mallett	(Jersey)	247.20	64.3	62.1	126.4	373.24
9 Philip Amy	(Jersey)	244.12	66.2	63.3	129.5	373.17
10 Michael Ford	(Kenya)	243.19	65.1	63.2	128.3	371.22
11 William Ward	(Northern Ireland)	243.21	69.2	58.0	127.2	370.23
12 Ernest Neely	(Northern Ireland)	250.19	60.1	57.0	117.1	367.20
13 Edson Warner	(Canada)	244.16	66.2	54.1	120.3	364.19
14 Peter Quilliam	(Isle of Man)	248.23	57.4	55.2	112.6	360.29
15 Robert Stewart	(Papua New Guinea)	243.15	59.2	58.4	117.6	360.21
16 Alain Marion	(Canada)	248.27	DISQ.	55.1	55.1	303.28

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Maurice Gordon (New Zealand)

2 Colin McEachran (Scotland)

3 James Spaight (England)



The mounds at West Melton were not quite as crowded as this rather foreshortened camera view might suggest.

Shot Gun — Skeet

CHRISTCHURCH GUN CLUB GROUNDS, YALDHURST (January 25 and 26).
Conditions: 100 targets each day shot in rounds of 25. Aggregate scores from stage 1 and 2 to count. Maximum score 200.

GAMES WINNERS
1974 (New event)—Harry Willsie (Canada), 194.

PLACE		FIRST DAY						SECOND DAY					
		1	2	3	4	Total	Prov. Place	1	2	3	4	Total	Aggregate
1 Harry Willsie	(Canada)	23	24	24	25	96	2	24	25	24	25	98	194
2 Joe Neville	(England)	23	24	25	22	94	5	25	25	23	24	97	191
*3 Robin Bailey	(Australia)	25	24	24	24	97	1	23	22	23	24	92	189
*4 Alec Bonnett	(England)	25	23	24	24	96	2	22	22	25	24	93	189
5 Ronald Bevan	(Wales)	24	22	23	22	91	8	23	24	25	24	96	187
6 Ally Ong	(Malaysia)	23	23	25	23	94	5	24	25	22	22	93	187
7 Roger Rees	(Wales)	25	24	24	23	96	2	21	23	20	25	89	185
8 Mark Little	(Australia)	21	24	23	22	90	9	24	23	23	21	91	181
9 Jim McKenzie	(New Zealand)	23	23	24	22	92	7	22	20	25	21	88	180
10 Dennis Devlin	(Papua New Guinea)	23	20	23	22	88	10	24	24	20	22	90	178
11 Bruce Anderson	(New Zealand)	19	21	22	23	85	11	23	21	21	24	89	174
12 Frederick Rimmer	(Papua New Guinea)	22	24	19	16	81	12	23	20	20	19	82	163
13 Robert Carr-Hartley	(Kenya)	18	21	21	18	78	13	19	22	19	23	83	161
14 Harry Hoareau	(Kenya)	19	20	18	21	78	13	19	13	18	19	69	147

*Shoot-off for third place (25 targets) : Robin Bailey (Australia) 24, Alec Bonnett (England) 23.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD (Inaugural) : Harry Willsie (Canada), 194.

FINAL PLACINGS
1 Harry Willsie (Canada).
2 Joe Neville (England).
3 Robin Bailey (Australia).

Shot Gun — Clay Target Trap

CHRISTCHURCH GUN CLUB GROUNDS, YALDHURST (January 31 and February 1).
Conditions: 100 targets fired in rounds of 25. Aggregate scores from stages 1 and 2 to count. Maximum score 200.

GAMES WINNERS
1974 (New event)—John Primrose (Canada), 196.

			FIRST DAY						SECOND DAY					
Place			1	2	3	4	Total	Prov. Place	1	2	3	4	Total	Aggregate
1	John Primrose	(Canada)	24	25	24	23	96	1=	25	25	25	25	100	196
2	Brian Bailey	(England)	24	22	24	25	95	3=	25	24	24	25	98	193
3	Phillip Lewis	(Wales)	24	25	24	23	96	1=	24	23	23	25	95	191
4	Douglas Smith	(Australia)	22	25	23	23	93	7=	25	24	23	23	95	188
5=	Bruce Lassen	(New Zealand)	25	23	24	23	95	3=	21	23	24	23	91	186
5=	Joe Neville	(England)	23	24	23	23	93	7=	22	22	24	25	93	186
7=	Ronald Bevan	(Wales)	22	25	23	24	94	5=	22	23	24	21	90	184
7=	Edward Wladichuk	(Canada)	22	22	23	23	90	10	24	24	23	23	94	184
9=	Warren Charlton	(Australia)	25	23	22	24	94	5=	22	21	24	21	88	182
9=	Louis Stewart	(Scotland)	21	23	22	25	91	9	24	20	24	23	91	182
11	Robert Carr-Hartley	(Kenya)	24	21	21	21	87	11=	22	23	21	23	89	176
12	Frederick Rimmer	(Papua New Guinea)	21	23	22	21	87	11=	22	20	22	23	87	174
13	Jim McKenzie	(New Zealand)	20	17	20	20	77	14	24	21	23	20	88	165
14	Ian Williams	(Papua New Guinea)	21	21	21	23	86	13	20	17	18	20	75	161

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD (Inaugural) : John Primrose (Canada), 196.

FINAL PLACINGS
1 John Primrose (England).
2 Brian Bailey (England).
3 Phillip Lewis (Wales).

Pistol .22 Cal. Semi-Automatic Rapid Fire

BURNETT RANGE, McLEANS ISLAND (January 28).

Conditions: 60 counting shots fired in two half stages over 25 metres. Each half stage divided into 6 five-shot series; two series in 8 seconds, two in 6 seconds, two in 4 seconds.

GAMES WINNERS

1966—A Clark (England), 585. *1974—William Hare (Canada), 586.*

			FIRST HALF							SECOND HALF							
Place			8	8	6	6	4	4	Total	8	8	6	6	4	4	Total	Aggregate
1	William Hare	(Canada)	50	50	49	49	50	48	296	49	48	50	50	49	44	290	586
2	Jules Sobrian	(Canada)	49	50	50	48	48	46	291	49	48	50	49	48	48	292	583
3	Bruce McMillan	(New Zealand)	48	48	48	50	47	49	290	49	49	48	50	50	45	291	581
4	John Cooke	(England)	49	48	48	49	47	48	289	50	49	49	50	46	47	291	580
5	Kenneth Stanford	(Northern Ireland)	49	49	49	49	45	48	289	50	49	48	50	44	48	289	578
6	Anthony Clark	(England)	50	47	49	50	47	48	291	50	48	49	49	44	47	287	578
7	Robert Hassall	(Wales)	48	49	48	48	47	49	289	48	49	48	49	43	48	285	574
8	Ronald Trevorrow	(Australia)	50	48	50	46	45	45	284	48	46	49	49	49	48	289	573
9	William Edgar	(Scotland)	46	50	47	50	47	46	286	49	47	50	49	43	47	285	571
10	Peter Royals	(Australia)	47	49	47	48	46	47	284	48	49	48	47	43	49	284	568
11	Brian Weld	(Scotland)	50	44	47	50	45	46	282	48	49	44	48	48	48	285	567
12	Denis Remon	(Jersey)	48	46	49	49	47	43	282	50	49	46	47	45	45	282	564
13	Terry O'Dwyer	(Wales)	47	49	49	48	48	45	286	49	46	48	43	45	46	277	563
14	John Howat	(New Zealand)	49	48	46	47	44	45	279	47	45	49	48	47	47	283	562
15	Solomon Lee	(Hong Kong)	46	49	49	45	44	43	276	47	50	48	45	41	46	277	553
16	Gordon Forsyth	(Papua New Guinea)	46	45	47	45	43	36	262	47	47	48	46	45	47	280	542
17	Murray Anderson	(Papua New Guinea)	48	47	35	42	46	26	244	48	45	43	36	37	47	256	500

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: William Hare (Canada), 586.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 William Hare (Canada).
2 Jules Sobrian (Canada).
3 Bruce McMillan (New Zealand).

Free Pistol .22 Cal. Single Shot

BURNETT RANGE, McLEANS ISLAND (January 29).
Conditions: 60 counting shots plus 15 sighters over 50 metres. Time limit of 2½ hours.

GAMES WINNERS
1966—C. H. Sexton (England), 544. *1974—Jules Sobrian (Canada), 549.*

Place			1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
*1	Jules Sobrian	(Canada)	90	92	91	93	92	91	549
*2	Norman Harrison	(Australia)	95	88	93	90	94	89	549
3	Laslo Antal	(England)	91	91	89	89	93	90	543
4	Donald Hadford	(Canada)	95	88	87	91	87	90	538
5	Bertram Manhin	(Trinidad Tobago)	91	90	90	93	87	87	538
6	Leonard Vivian	(Australia)	87	88	86	91	91	93	536
7	John Cooke	(England)	88	88	88	89	95	87	535
8	Gordon Forsyth	(Papua New Guinea)	88	91	88	89	86	84	526
9	Denis Remon	(Jersey)	86	84	90	88	87	94	525
10	Kenneth Stanford	(Northern Ireland)	84	86	87	91	89	87	524
11	John Harun	(Kenya)	94	85	90	81	88	86	524
12	John Irvine	(New Zealand)	82	88	93	87	86	86	522
13	Robin Macdonald	(Scotland)	86	89	86	83	89	87	520
14	Brian Weld	(Scotland)	89	86	90	85	81	88	519
15	Noel Duquemin	(Guernsey)	78	90	89	87	83	90	517
16	Robert Hassall	(Wales)	82	86	87	82	87	85	509
17	John Bridge	(Papua New Guinea)	80	84	84	86	87	87	508
18	Richard Cross	(Wales)	79	86	81	86	92	84	508
19	Ronald Guy	(Guernsey)	77	84	70	71	77	77	456

*Sobrian won first place on the count-back.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD : Jules Sobrian (Canada), 549. Norman Harrison (Australia), 549

FINAL PLACINGS
1 Jules Sobrian (Canada).
2 Norman Harrison (Australia).
3 Laslo Antal (England).

Shooting — Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
Shot Gun Skeet	Harry Willsie (Canada)	Joe Neville (England)	Robin Bailey (Australia)
Shot Gun Clay Target Trap	John Primrose (Canada)	Brian Bailey (England)	Phillip Lewis (Wales)
Small-Bore Rifle .22 Cal.	Mrs Yvonne Gowland (Australia)	William Watkins (Wales)	Alister Allan (Scotland)
Pistol .22 Cal. Rapid Fire	William Hare (Canada)	Jules Sobrian (Canada)	Bruce McMillan (New Zealand)
Free Pistol .22 Cal	Jules Sobrian (Canada)	Norman Harrison (Australia)	Laslo Antal (England)
Full-Bore Rifle 7.62 Cal.	Maurice Gordon (New Zealand)	Colin McEachran (Scotland)	James Spaight (England)

SWIMMING

Records galore in fine new pool

While it can be argued that the extent of man's achievement in running, jumping, and throwing is in sight, the speed at which the human body can be propelled through water still has no clearly defined limits.

Fifty years after Johnny Weissmuller startled the aquatic world with his chest-high crawl stroke to set records which seemed beyond the reach of other mortals, the trend towards faster times in the pool continues, and indeed is accelerating.

Every major international meeting in the last 25 years has produced its share of records; the Christchurch Commonwealth Games was no exception. In the course of six days and nights in the iridescent pool building at Queen Elizabeth II Park, competitors set two world, 10 Commonwealth, and 58 Games records. There were 29 swimming events, and the Games record was broken at least once in all save one—the men's 200 metres freestyle. New Zealand swimmers, caught up in the tremendous surge towards improvement, set 26 new resident national times.

One of the principal reasons for the high standard was that Australia, which had dominated Games swimming since its inception in 1930, encountered powerful opposition from Canada, and not inconsiderable opposition from New Zealand, England, and Scotland. Australia won 14 gold medals to Canada's 11, and in total medal awards was only four ahead of the Canadians.

Some Australian observers at the Games were critical of their country's preparation. For the first time in a major games since 1950 Australia did not put its swimmers into a training camp; instead, it exposed them to gruelling state championship meetings two weeks before Christchurch, with the implied threat of elimination from the team should performances not be up to standard. Some critics said this policy tended to take the fine edge off some of the Australians' form.

Other countries, notably Canada, adopted a far-reaching scheme of trials and events aimed at producing their competitors in peak condition at Christchurch. Canada's approach was hard-headed. It lured two outstanding coaches to its shores; ironically, one of them was an Australian, Don Talbot, famous for his training of the "Konrads Kids." Talbot and an Englishman, Deryk Snelling, were the men behind several outstanding Canadians at Queen Elizabeth II Park, and the financial encouragement which swimming receives in Canada means that the country will be represented by quality in bulk at the 1978 Games.

New Zealand, England, and Scotland, in their various ways, have taken a similarly realistic attitude; all three have made big strides in standards and gained tangible rewards in increased numbers of medals.

If Australia's power seemed to wane slightly at Christchurch, the country could still claim some of the great personalities of the pool. One, Michael Wenden, was at the end of a memorable career at 24; another, Jenny Turrall, a wisp of a girl of 13, was already on the path to fame.

Wenden's farewell

Wenden, winner of the Games 100 metres freestyle title in 1966 and 1970, and the Olympic champion of 1968, would not have swum at Christchurch if he had had his own way. Because of family and business commitments he had been able to train for

Mr Ian Russell, on behalf of the New Zealand Amateur Swimming Association, presents Michael Wenden with a plaque in appreciation of his services to the sport.



only 45 minutes a day. But Wenden's wife, a professional coach, spoke soothingly and convincingly to him; and so he came to Christchurch, and conquered once again. He became the seventh person to win a particular Games event three successive times. His time was a record.

Jennie Turrall came to Christchurch as the holder of two world records and the possessor of an infectious grin. The smile did not fade when she was beaten by a New Zealander, Jaynie Parkhouse, in the 800 metres freestyle, and by her team-mate, Sonya Gray, in the 200 metres.

And the Christchurch crowds took Jennie to their hearts, rejoicing when this relaxed and stylish swimmer won the gold medal in the 400 metres freestyle. May she always remain as charming and unspoilt.

The parade of champions at the Queen Elizabeth II Park pool produced many other notable figures. Some, like the bronzed, blond Australian, Bradford Cooper, failed to accomplish all that the critics expected of them. Cooper, thought to be capable of winning four gold medals, gained only one. Others, like Sonya Gray, emerged from anonymity to become sensations overnight. This 14-year-old Australian seems to be in the tradition of Dawn Fraser and Shane Gould. With her vigorous high arm action she won both the 100 and 200 metres freestyle, and her time for the longer distance was a mere seven-tenths of a second outside the world record.

Two world records

The world record-breakers of the Games pool events were Stephen Holland (Australia), a remarkable middle-distance freestyler, and Wendy Cook (Canada), undoubtedly the best exponent of the dorsal stroke among the girl swimmers at Christchurch. Holland broke the 800 metres freestyle world mark in the course of his gold medal swim in the men's 1500 metres; and Wendy Cook set new figures for the 100 metres backstroke while spurting through the first leg of the women's 4 x 100 metres medley relay.

Miss Cook, a slender sprinter of 17 from Vancouver, constantly confounded predictions. She was expected to break the world record in the 100 metres backstroke final, but was too tense, lost her rhythm, and was almost beaten by her fellow Canadian, Donna-Marie Gurr. But she beat Miss Gurr, a 200 metres specialist, at the longer event, and then broke the world record for 100 metres after her coach had asked for a five-yard lead from her in the medley relay.

From the point of view of technique, the most interesting competitor in the Games swimming was the 15-year-old Holland. His double-jointed ankles allow him to flatten his feet almost in line with his legs, to produce a two-beat kick as close to a fish-tail action as could be expected of a human. His comparatively light weight for his size, 9st 5lb, gives him considerable buoyancy. Although torn elbow ligaments interrupted his training at a crucial time, he produced a splendid effort, remarkable for consistency of pace, to win from the tenacious Mark Treffers (New Zealand).

Australia's two girl Olympic champions, Beverley Whitfield (breaststroke) and Gail Neall (medley), were disappointing. But David Wilkie (Scotland) fought off the effects of the process which physically turns a man upside down on a long jet air flight to win two gold medals, for the 200 metres breaststroke and the 200 metres medley, in one day.

The host country emerged from the ugly duckling class on one memorable day when Treffers trounced the men's 400 metres medley field and Jaynie Parkhouse beat a trio of Australian youngsters, headed by Jennie Turrall, to win the women's 800 metres freestyle. New Zealand had not previously won more than one gold medal at a Games swimming festival.

Canada produced another outstanding champion in Leslie Cliff, who won both medley titles with consummate ease. Her compatriot, Patti Stenhouse, won the 100 metres butterfly.

Patricia Beavan, a Welsh housewife, gained her country's only success with an upset win over Beverley Whitfield in the 200 metres breaststroke.

English successes

Wilkie was Scotland's only winner, but England had three champions, Brian Brinkley in butterfly and David Leigh and Christine Gaskell in breaststroke.

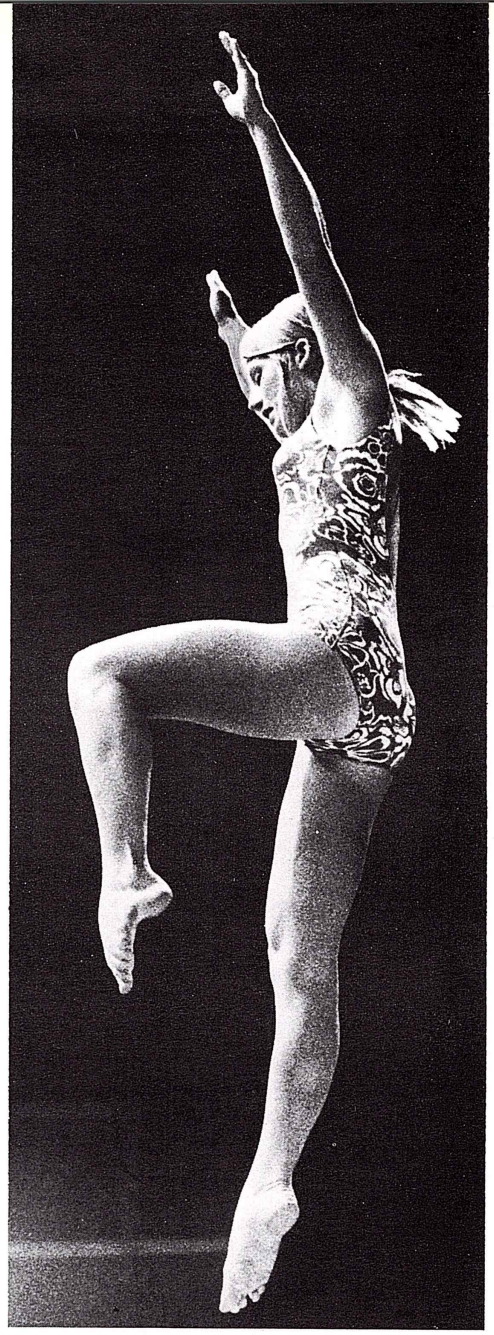
Holland's victory completed an Australian sweep of all the men's front and back crawl events. The Canadians were expected to win the sprint butterfly title, either through the Games record-holder, Byron MacDonald, or the world champion, Bruce Robertson. But Neil Rogers, one of the real successes of the Australian contingent, reached the wall first. Before the race he shaved off his moustache; he thought a clean-cut look would help him psychologically.

Another Australian, the stocky, durable Don Wagstaff, was the star of the diving events, which were of a very high standard. He retained both the 3 metre springboard and the 10 metre tower diving titles in splendid fashion. The Canadians dominated the women's events. Beverley Boys, a competitive diver since the age of 12, won the highboard title for the second time, and Cindy Shatto carried off top honours in the springboard.

The Queen Elizabeth II Park pool was hailed by Dr Harold Henning (U.S.A.), the president of F.I.N.A., as the equal of any indoor complex in the world. The diving facilities were first-class, and leading swimmers rated the pool water fast.

The pageantry associated with the swimming was outstanding among the Games sports. The pool lent itself to a certain intimacy in the victory ceremonies; the hushed dignity of the flag-raising and medal presentations seemed all the more impressive after the deafening efforts of the "camp followers" to encourage their favourites. At every evening session there were capacity crowds of 5000, and the electronic scoreboard announced the winner in a flash, even after the closest finish.

The Games swimming was indeed a showpiece for the sport, and the New Zealand officials associated with the planning and running of the events were warmly praised by overseas administrators for their attention to detail.



Cindy Shatto (Australia), who won the springboard dive.

MEN'S EVENTS

100 m Freestyle

"Tonight I feel very happy; this was my goal at the Games," said the Australian team captain, Michael Wenden, after winning the sprint title for the third time. He was last from the blocks, but quickly caught the field and turned first in 25.8 sec. From then on it was evident that he had victory in his grasp. Bruce Robertson (Canada) took up the challenge, but Wenden was 4 ft clear at the finish—a convincing margin for the distance. Robertson was followed by another Canadian, Brian Phillips, who shaded Neil Rogers (Australia) for the bronze medal. Wenden was the fastest qualifier of 20 competitors.

200 m Freestyle

A lanky Australian, Stephen Badger, deprived Wenden of one of his Edinburgh titles but failed to break the Games record after doggedly making the pace for the second half of the race. Robertson gained his second silver medal, while Wenden won the bronze medal from Robert Nay (Australia) by 0.01 sec. The fastest qualifier, Ian MacKenzie (Canada), was fifth.

400 m Freestyle

It was a measure of John Kulasalu's faith in his ability that he decided to establish a lead early in the race and then rely on his stamina to see him through. This loose-limbed lad of Jugoslav descent went through the 100 m in 59.2 sec and 200 in 1 min 59.1, and maintained his lead in spite of a slower third lap. Then he was challenged by his fellow Australian, Bradford Cooper, gold medallist for this distance at the Munich Olympics. But Cooper lost momentum with an awkward final turn and the 6 ft 3 in Kulasalu did not need his long reach to bring him victory. Mark Treffers (New Zealand) finished faster than anyone and failed by only 1.73 sec to catch the third place-getter, Stephen Badger.

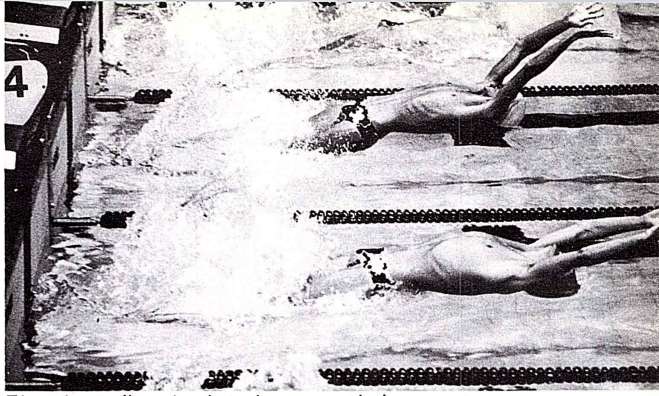
1500 m Freestyle

In his sole appearance in the Games, the Australian prodigy, Stephen Holland, made the gold medal his target—and picked up a world record on the side. He cut 0.39 sec from the 800 m mark during his remorseless progress, and remained on target for a further world record until 1200 m. In spite of a loss of rhythm half-way through the race he finished only 2.85 sec outside the world 1500 m record, after churning out his 100 m splits in an average time of 62.3 sec. The pace he set was too tough for all his rivals, apart from Treffers, whose skill and spirit earned him the silver medal.

Treffers became only the seventh man in swimming history to break 16 min for the distance. The consistent Badger was third, ahead of the former New Zealand-domiciled Scot, James Carter.

100 m Backstroke

The highly favoured Canadian, Steve Pickell, possibly lost the gold medal because



The Australian backstrokers on their way to a clean sweep of the 200 metres medals. Bradford Cooper (gold) is in lane 5, Mark Tonelli (silver) in lane 4, and Robert Williams (bronze) in lane 3.

of a leisurely look at his Australian rival, Mark Tonelli, near the end of the final. Tonelli led all the way but skittered along a lane rope 10 metres from the wall and groped blindly for the touch pad while Pickell tried to retrieve his error. Bradford Cooper (Australia), the fastest qualifier, was third.

200 m Backstroke

Freestyle was the favourite stroke of the 19-year-old Cooper, but it was backstroke which brought him his only gold medal at Christchurch. Tonelli set a Games record in the heats and was clearly the fastest starter in the final, but Cooper took over from the second turn and proceeded to demolish the field. His time of 2 min 6.3 sec broke the Games and Commonwealth records. The Australians won all the medals in this event, Tonelli just beating Robert Williams for second place.

100 m Breaststroke

The celebrated David Wilkie, a Scottish marine biology student at the University of Florida, was top qualifier in the event and was first to surface in the final. But that was only half the story. Two Englishmen, David Leigh and Paul Naisby, flanked Wilkie and maintained close contact with him for the first length. Leigh was level with the Scot soon after the turn and inched away from him in the last 20 metres to win the gold medal. Wilkie and Naisby took the minor placings.

200 m Breaststroke

As world champion and record-holder, Wilkie was the hot favourite for this event. But he was not as fit as he would have liked, and had to call on all his experience to beat Leigh. The Englishman pressed Wilkie all the way, but a superb final turn placed the

Scot a body-length clear. Even so, Leigh came at his rival again and lost only on the final stroke, Wilkie prevailing by 0.33 sec. Naisby won the bronze medal by an even slimmer margin from the defending champion, Bill Mahony (Canada).

100 m Butterfly

Some drama preceded the swimming of this dramatic final. The tie-cord on the trunks of Neil Rogers (Australia) snapped as he mounted his block, but the genial referee, Mr Maurice Duckmanton, permitted him to make a quick change. The incident might have given Rogers a psychological advantage. In a blanket finish with two Canadians, Bruce Robertson, the world champion, and Byron MacDonald, the Games record-holder, Rogers was a hand's length clear as the three men flung themselves at the touch pads. Robertson, who had led the field for all but the last 25 metres, lost the silver medal to MacDonald by a hundredth of a second.

200 m Butterfly

The English all-rounder, Brian Brinkley, gave a hint of his class in heading the qualifiers, and confirmed his superiority with a convincing win in the final. An Australian, Ross Seymour, set a suicidal pace from the start, but Brinkley took over just before the half-way mark and kicked his way clear of his rivals. He won by three yards from Seymour, with John Coutts (New Zealand) coming from behind to win the bronze medal. This feat prompted New Zealand team members to dunk their manager, David Gerrard, winner of the event at the 1966 Games.

200 m Individual Medley

This final gave David Wilkie the first of his two gold medals on the same day. He snatched the lead on the second (backstroke) leg and left his rivals in his wake during his speciality length in breaststroke. The freestyle section was a formality for the Scot, and he won from Brinkley, who, after a poor start, came home strongly to oust Gary MacDonald (Canada), the fastest qualifier, from second place.

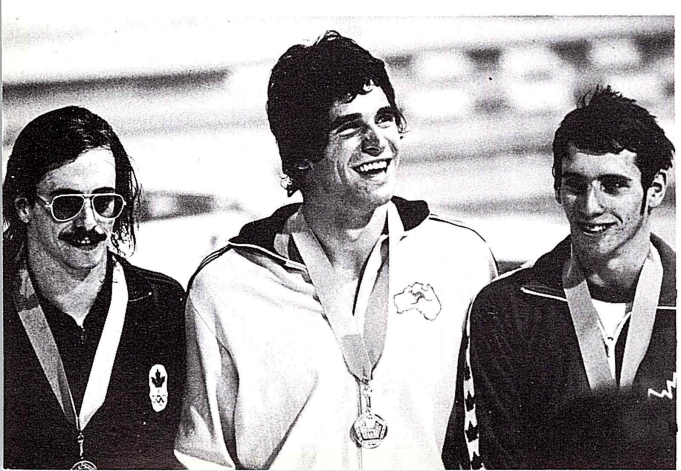
400 m Individual Medley

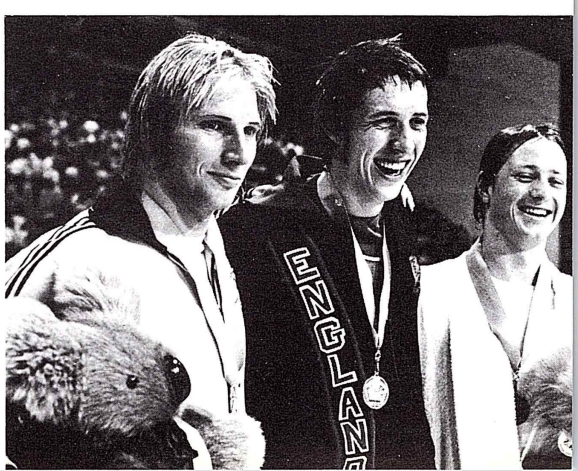
Mark Treffers, an unassuming law student from Invercargill, was not highly regarded by the critics as a medley prospect, and, indeed, it was his second-string event. There seemed no reason to doubt this judgment when Brinkley trounced the field in the butterfly section to open up a five-yard gap, which he maintained through the backstroke. But the effort had cost him dearly, and in the breaststroke leg Treffers produced a remarkable 1 min 20 sec to take the lead. From then on there was no holding him. Treffers surged through the freestyle section to win by seven metres from Brinkley, and broke the Englishman's Commonwealth record into the bargain. Raymond Terrell (England) was third, with Paul Hughes (Canada), who set a Games record in the heats, a disappointing sixth.

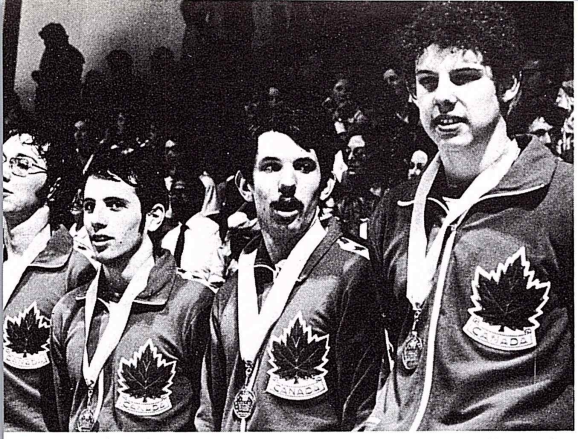
4 x 100 m Freestyle Relay

A brilliant last leg of 51.4 sec by Wenden narrowly failed to bring Australia success. The Canadians led all the way, but Wenden, who stood Brian Phillips a lead of two body lengths at the start of the final leg, attacked vigorously and went down by a mere 18 in to the tiring Phillips. The other members of the winning team were Robertson, Ian

The medal winners in the men's butterfly events. LEFT: 100 metres—Byron MacDonald (Canada), silver; Neil Rogers (Australia), gold; Bruce Robertson (Canada), bronze. BELOW: 200 metres—Ross Seymour (Australia), silver; Brian Brinkley (England), gold; John Coutts (New Zealand), bronze.









ABOVE: The successful Canadian medley relay team. From left: Steve Pickell, Bruce Robertson, Bill Mahony, and Brian Phillips. RIGHT: After the 200 metres freestyle final: Jenny Turrall (second), Sonya Gray (first), both of Australia, and Gail Amundrud (Canada), third.

MacKenzie, and Gary MacDonald. England gained third place.

4 x 200 m Freestyle Relay

Wenden had an easier passage in the anchor leg for Australia in this event, and cruised to victory gracefully. The Australians' win was based on a strong thrust by Robert Nay in the second leg, followed by a splendid 1 min 56.5 sec from the able Badger. MacKenzie (Canada) led Australia's Kulasalu in the initial stages, but an inspired 1 min 55.1 sec effort by Brian Brinkley at the end gave England second place ahead of Canada.

4 x 100 m Medley Relay

It was Canada all the way in this final, after Steve Pickell had atoned for his lapse in the 100 m backstroke by setting a Commonwealth record of 59.05 sec in the first leg to shade Australia's Tonelli. Bill Mahony, who scratched from the individual final to save himself for this event, swam 2.5 sec under the Games record in breaststroke to build on this lead, and Bruce Robertson and Brian Phillips completed the triumph. Australia and England took the minor medals.

Springboard Dive

After the first round of compulsory dives, Rick Friesen (Canada) led the defending champion, the 24-year-old Australian, Don Wagstaff, by a point. But the position changed significantly during the voluntary dives, and Wagstaff moved impressively clear of the field. During the difficult inward $2\frac{1}{2}$ somersaults his feet struck the end of the springboard; but this did not affect the result, as Wagstaff produced two magnificent twisting dives to put the issue beyond doubt. He won by 21.93 points from Scott Cranham (Canada), with Trevor Simpson (England) third.

Tower Dive

The title-holder, Wagstaff, trailed his 18-year-old Australian colleague, Andrew Jackomos, until the half-way stage in the voluntary section. Then he produced a brilliant forward $3\frac{1}{2}$ somersaults with pike to gain 68.73 points, the top score of the Games. This gave him a clear lead, and he maintained it until the end, displaying superb aerial control and classical entries. The supple, confident Jackomos won the silver medal, third place going to Cranham by a point from his Canadian colleague, Friesen.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 m Freestyle

Sonya Gray, a 14-year-old Australian, broke Dawn Fraser's Games record of 12 years standing in the heats, but her inexperience very nearly let her down in the face of a triple Canadian challenge in the final. She displayed great acceleration to be comfortably clear at the turn, but began to tire in the last 25 metres and the slower stroking but faster kicking Canadians, Gail Amundrud, Judy Wright, and Anne Jardin, edged up to her shoulder. The Australian girl did not lack determination, however, and lunged for the wall to touch ahead of Misses Amundrud, Wright, and Jardin, in that order. All four girls broke 1 min.

200 m Freestyle

The top qualifier by a considerable margin in a field of 22, Sonya Gray confirmed her favouritism in the final by burning off the opposition. Her blistering pace took her

through the half-way mark at 60.7 sec, and her surprising reserves of energy brought her to the finish in 2 min 4.27 sec—only 0.7 sec outside the world record. Gail Amundrud and another Canadian, Wendy Quirk, wilted near the end after matching strokes with Miss Gray, and Jenny Turrall (Australia) finished furiously to snatch second place from Miss Amundrud.

400 m Freestyle

Although she did not take the lead until the three-quarter mark, Jennie Turrall was in command during the final stages, tenaciously staving off a challenge from the 14-year-old Wendy Quirk. The tiny Australian girl's simple plan gradually to build up speed succeeded admirably in a swiftly-swum race. The Games record had been lowered progressively in each of the heats, and the best of these times, by Miss Quirk, was beaten by the first five swimmers in the final. Jaynie Parkhouse (New Zealand), a fast-finishing fifth in both freestyle sprints, again made a late charge to win the bronze medal.

800 m Freestyle

Miss Parkhouse, the last swimmer chosen in the New Zealand team, gave a superb tactical performance to win the gold medal from three highly-rated Australian girls. The world record-holder, Miss Turrall, and her team-mates, Sally Lockyer and Rosemary Milgate, swam in a line for most of the race, each afraid to make a break, which suited Miss Parkhouse admirably. She maintained contact with her rivals, secure in the knowledge that she had the fastest 100 m time, and, in the last two lengths, she slipped into her six-beat sprint kick to storm home from Misses Turrall and Milgate. The New Zealand girl failed to break the Games record established by Miss Lockyer in the heats, but improved her personal best by almost 28 sec.

4 x 100 m Freestyle Relay

With three of the top four finalists in the 100 m individual event in its team, Canada was the undisputed favourite for the relay. The race fulfilled expectations. All four Canadian girls broke 1 min, Gail Amundrud giving an outstanding performance in the first section. Her time of 58.8 sec was much faster than Sonya Gray's winning time in the individual final. Her colleagues, Anne Jardin and Becky Smith, continued the good work to give Judy Wright an unassailable lead at the start of the last 100 metres. Australia and England took the minor medals.

100 m Backstroke

After swimming to within 0.2 sec of the world mark in the heats, Wendy Cook (Canada) had aroused great expectations for the final. She began slowly, and took the first length to reach the lead. Then she moved away impressively from her close friend and Vancouver clubmate, Donna-Marie Gurr; but in the closing stages her stroke lost its rhythm and she almost struggled home, taking the gold medal only because her arm movement was half a revolution ahead of Miss Gurr's. The time was 1.18 sec slower than in the heats. Linda Young (Australia) was the bronze medallist.

200 m Backstroke

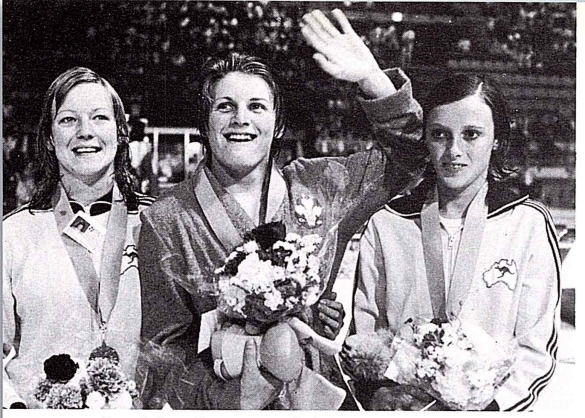
A world record was in prospect when Wendy Cook attacked from the start, scattering the field to reach 100 m in 1 min 6.21 sec, and 150 m in 1 min 43.4 sec. But the pace told on her; she finished wearily, but with the gold medal firmly in her grasp. An equally tired Donna-Marie Gurr lost the silver medal to the fast-finishing Sandra Yost (Australia), with another Australian, Sue Lewis, a close fourth.

100 m Breaststroke

The British record-holder and fourth place-getter in the world championships, Christine Jarvis, was expected to be England's best bet in the final, but it was her smooth-stroking compatriot, Christine Gaskell, who took the top honours. Miss Gaskell set a Games record in the heats and improved the mark in the final, beating the early leaders, Marian Stuart (Canada) and Sandra Dickie (Scotland). A mere 0.68 sec covered the six girls vying for the bronze medal.

200 m Breaststroke

The Olympic champion, Beverley Whitfield (Australia), broke her own Games record in the heats, but her tactics in the



Patricia Beavan (Wales), middle, with the Australians who followed her home in the 200 metres breaststroke, Beverley Whitfield (left) and Alison Smith.

final probably cost her a second gold medal in the event. She chose to hang back during the second length, and although she improved her position in the third, the early leader, Patricia Beavan (Wales), had seized a winning chance. Miss Whitfield made little impression on Mrs Beavan in the final length. The diminutive New Zealand girl, Jane Lowe, lost the bronze medal by 0.02 sec to Alison Smith (Australia).

100 m Butterfly

Winner from a talented field, Patti Stenhouse (Canada) showed determination and judgment in a close race. Her teammate, Wendy Quirk, after setting a Games record in the splendidly-swum heats, led at the turn but tired, finishing out of a place. A Scottish girl, Kim Wickham, unwound a powerful finish to gain second place from Sandra Yost (Australia).

200 m Butterfly

Six of the finalists qualified with times faster than the Games record, and the race became a battle between two Australians and two Canadians. Patti Stenhouse led twice in a bid to win the butterfly double, but she lost by a finger-nail to Sandra Yost. Another Australian, Gail Neall, beat Leslie Cliff (Canada) for third place. The first two both improved on Miss Yost's record in the heats.

200 m Individual Medley

The experience gained by the Canadian girl, Leslie Cliff, in numerous international meetings stood her in good stead. She won easily from her 14-year-old colleague, Becky Smith, after moving serenely into the lead during the third (breaststroke) leg to establish a gap which she held comfortably with her fast-stroking freestyle. Susan Hunter (New Zealand) swam a well-judged race for third. Susan Richardson, a 19-year-old English girl who had set a Games record in the heats, was a tired sixth.

400 m Individual Medley

This was a repetition of the shorter medley event, with Leslie Cliff again winning from Becky Smith and Susan Hunter. But there was even greater glory for the top Canadian all-rounder. Her time of 5 min 1.35 sec not only broke the Commonwealth and Games records, but was the third fastest woman's medley in swimming history. Once again she was in command of the situation from the breaststroke leg to the finish.

4 x 100 m Medley Relay

A Canadian victory was assured when Wendy Cook broke the world record for 100 m backstroke in the first leg; her nearest rival was 4 sec away. Marian Stuart (breaststroke) and Patti Stenhouse (butterfly) maintained the lead, and another brilliant freestyle anchor leg of 58.37 sec by Gail Amundrud gave the Canadians a 10 metre margin at the finish. Australia was second, followed by Scotland and England.

Springboard Dive

The Canadian domination of women's events in the pool continued in the diving; Canadian girls took all three medals in the springboard event. Cindy Shatto, a lithe, graceful teen-ager, who was only third in her country's trials, produced the best form of her career to beat the reigning champion, Beverley Boys. But the best dive of the contest came from the third Canadian, Teri York. Her final effort, a $2\frac{1}{2}$ twisting back $1\frac{1}{2}$ somersaults, earned her the bronze medal.

Tower Dive

Under strong pressure from Beverley Williams (England), the defending champion, Beverley Boys, a 22-year-old blue-eyed blonde, demonstrated her ability with a superb triple twisting forward $1\frac{1}{2}$ somersaults to score 60.90 points on her final dive. The Canadian, a perfectionist, felt she should have done better in some of her earlier dives, but she still won clearly from Miss Williams and Madeleine Barnett (Australia).

SWIMMING RESULTS — MEN

100 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

100 Yards:
1930—M. Bourne (Canada), 56.0 s
1934—G. Burleigh (Canada), 55.0 s
110 Yards:
1938—R. Pirie (Canada), 59.6 s
1950—P. Salmon (Canada), 1 m 04 s
1954—J. Henricks (Australia), 56.6 s
1958—J. Devitt (Australia), 56.6 s
1962—R. Pound (Canada), 55.8 s
1966—M. Wenden (Australia), 54.0 s
100 Metres:
1970—M. Wenden (Australia), 53.06 s
1974—Michael Wenden (Australia), 52.73 s

HEATS (January 26)

HEAT 1

1	Bruce Robertson	(Canada)	54.49
2	Colin Cunningham	(England)	54.67
3	Steve Pickell	(Canada)	55.89
4	Brett Naylor	(New Zealand)	56.01
5	Mark Crocker	(Hong Kong)	56.42
6	Alan McClatchey	(Scotland)	56.45
7	Sean Maher	(Wales)	56.67

HEAT 2

1	Neil Rogers	(Australia)	54.92
2	Andrew Hunter	(N. Ireland)	55.13
3	Keith Walton	(England)	55.37
4	Brian Phillips	(Canada)	55.39
5	Wilson Mills	(Scotland)	55.57
6	Clive Lewis	(Wales)	56.63
7	John Ebito	(Nigeria)	58.62

HEAT 3

1	Michael Wenden	(Australia)	54.32
2	Ross Patterson	(Australia)	55.00
3	Gordon Downie	(Scotland)	56.24
4	Michael Johnston	(New Zealand)	56.76
5	Kevin Moran	(Wales)	58.65
6	Julian Emslie	(Hong Kong)	59.81

FINAL (January 28)

1	**Michael Wenden**	**(Australia)**	**52.73**
2	**Bruce Robertson**	**(Canada)**	**53.78**
3	**Brian Phillips**	**(Canada)**	**54.11**
4	Neil Rogers	(Australia)	54.31
5	Colin Cunningham	(England)	54.54
6	Ross Patterson	(Australia)	54.58
7	Andrew Hunter	(N. Ireland)	54.91
8	Keith Walton	(England)	55.26

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Michael Wenden (Australia), 52.73 s

200 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

1970—Michael Wenden (Australia), 1 m 56.69 s *1974—Stephen Badger (Australia), 1 m 56.72 s*

HEATS (January 25)

			100 m	
HEAT 1				
1	Bruce Robertson	(Canada)	59.03	1.59.02
2	Brett Naylor	(New Zealand)	58.84	1.59.65
3	Wilson Mills	(Scotland)	59.14	2.00.83
4	Michael Johnston	(New Zealand)	59.22	2.01.09
HEAT 2				
1	Ian MacKenzie	(Canada)	57.51	1.57.99
2	Stephen Badger	(Australia)	58.98	1.58.02
3	Alan McClatchey	(Scotland)	59.21	2.01.37
4	Clive Lewis	(Wales)	1.00.87	2.07.99
5	Kevin Moran	(Wales)	1.00.79	2.08.87
6	Brian Phillips	(Canada)	1.01.60	2.08.96
HEAT 3				
1	Robert Nay	(Australia)	58.98	1.59.82
2	Gordon Downie	(Scotland)	58.65	2.00.11
3	Michael Wenden	(Australia)	58.87	2.00.46
4	Neil Dexter	(England)	59.06	2.01.43
5	Sean Maher	(Wales)	58.99	2.02.92
6	Mark Crocker	(Hong Kong)	1.00.87	2.04.79
FINAL (January 26)				
1	**Stephen Badger**	**(Australia)**	**57.51**	**1.56.72**
2	**Bruce Robertson**	**(Canada)**	**57.92**	**1.57.21**
3	**Michael Wenden**	**(Australia)**	**57.55**	**1.57.83**
4	Robert Nay	(Australia)	57.62	1.57.84
5	Ian MacKenzie	(Canada)	57.39	1.57.96
6	Brett Naylor	(New Zealand)	58.00	1.59.35
7	Gordon Downie	(Scotland)	57.72	1.59.39
8	Wilson Mills	(Scotland)	57.95	1.59.53

400 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

400 Yards:
1930—N. P. Ryan (Australia), 4 m 39.8 s
440 Yards:
1934—N. P. Ryan (Australia), 5 m 03.0 s
1938—R. Pirie (Canada), 4 m 54.6 s
1950—D. G. Agnew (Australia), 4 m 49.4 s
1954—G. Chapman (Australia), 4 m 39.8 s
1958—J. Konrads (Australia), 4 m 25.9 s
1962—M. Rose (Australia), 4 m 20.0 s
1966—R. Windle (Australia), 4 m 15.0 s
400 Metres:
1970—G. White (Australia), 4 m 08.48 s
1974—John Kulasalu (Australia), 4 m 01.44 s

HEATS (January 28)

HEAT 1		100 m	200 m	300 m	
1 John Kulasalu	(Australia)	1.00.61	2.02.67	3.05.75	4.06.23
2 Brett Naylor	(New Zealand)	59.52	2.02.95	3.06.25	4.09.50
3 Neil Dexter	(England)	1.00.96	2.04.31	3.08.31	4.12.47
4 James Carter	(Scotland)	1.01.32	2.04.63	3.09.47	4.16.04
5 Bruce Rogers	(Canada)	1.02.65	2.08.06	3.14.34	4.20.17

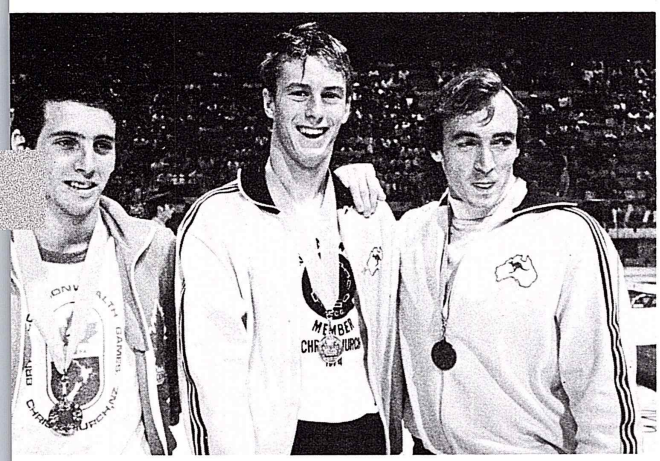
COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
John Kulasalu (Australia), 4 m 06.23 s

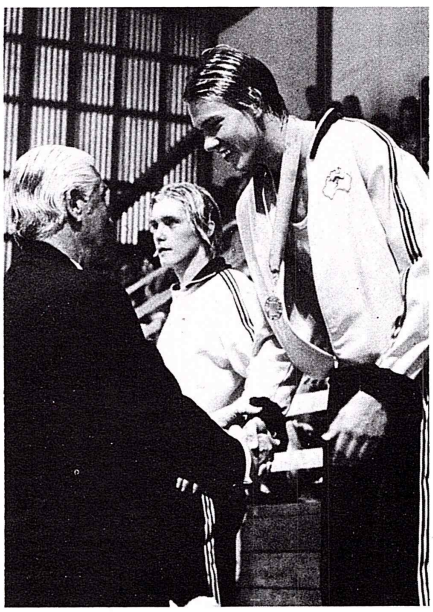
HEAT 2					
1 Stephen Badger	(Australia)	1.04.45	2.08.33	3.12.59	4.11.66
2 Bradford Cooper	(Australia)	1.01.97	2.06.35	3.10.80	4.13.60
3 Alan McClatchey	(Scotland)	1.02.82	2.07.80	3.11.89	4.13.94
4 Jim Fowlie	(Canada)	1.02.85	2.07.18	3.11.44	4.15.05
5 Mark Treffers	(New Zealand)	1.02.68	2.07.35	3.12.25	4.15.85
6 Gordon Downie	(Scotland)	1.02.56	2.07.99	3.12.93	4.16.22

FINAL (January 30)

1 John Kulasalu	**(Australia)**	**59.21**	**1.59.19**	**3.00.49**	**4.01.44**
2 Bradford Cooper	**(Australia)**	**59.51**	**2.00.90**	**3.02.12**	**4.02.12**
3 Stephen Badger	**(Australia)**	**1.00.30**	**2.01.46**	**3.03.10**	**4.04.07**
4 Mark Treffers	(New Zealand)	1.00.83	2.03.15	3.05.06	4.05.80
5 Brett Naylor	(New Zealand)	1.00.39	2.02.80	3.06.35	4.10.88
6 Alan McClatchey	(Scotland)	1.01.66	2.05.31	3.09.35	4.12.32
7 Jim Fowlie	(Canada)	1.01.92	2.06.06	3.10.01	4.13.38
8 Neil Dexter	(England)	1.01.11	2.04.52	3.08.71	4.13.72

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: John Kulasalu (Australia), 4 m 01.44 s





ABOVE: The medallists in the 200 metres freestyle—Bruce Robertson (Canada), silver; Stephen Badger (Australia), gold; Michael Wenden (Australia), bronze. RIGHT: John Kulasulu (Australia) receives the gold medal and the congratulations of Sir Alexander Ross after the 400 metres freestyle. The silver medallist is Bradford Cooper (Australia).

1500 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

1500 Yards:
1930—N. P. Ryan (Australia), 18 m 55.4 s
1934—N. P. Ryan (Australia), 18 m 25.4 s
1650 Yards:
1938—R. H. Leivers (England), 19 m 49.6 s
1950—G. M. Johnston (S. Africa), 19 m 55.7 s
1954—G. M. Johnston (S. Africa), 19 m 01.4 s
1958—J. Konrads (Australia), 17 m 45.4 s
1962—M. Rose (Australia), 17 m 18.1 s
1966—R Jackson (Australia), 17 m 25.9 s
1500 Metres:
1970—G. Windeatt (Australia), 16 m 23.82 s
1974—Stephen Holland (Australia), 15 m 34.73 s

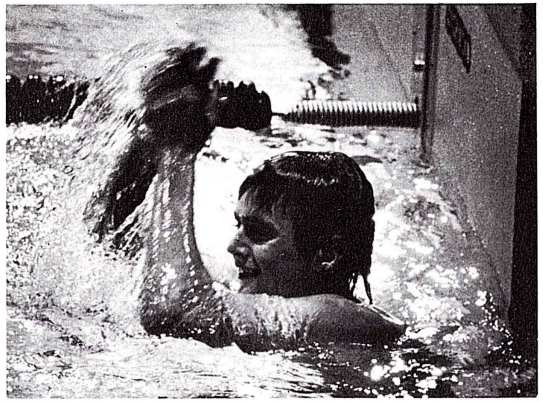
FINAL (February 1)

1 Stephen Holland	**(Australia)**	**15.34.73**
2 Mark Treffers	**(New Zealand)**	**15.59.82**
3 Stephen Badger	**(Australia)**	**16.22.23**
4 James Carter	(Scotland)	16.34.70
5 Alan McClatchey	(Scotland	16.48.71
6 Jim Fowlie	(Canada)	16.53.43
7 Bruce Rogers	(Canada)	17.02.51
8 Bradford Cooper	(Australia)	17.03.20

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Stephen Holland (Australia), 15 m 34.73 s

WORLD RECORD: 800 m Freestyle:
Stephen Holland (Australia), 8 m 15.88 s

COMMONWEALTH RECORD: 800 m Freestyle:
Stephen Holland (Australia), 8 m 15.88 s



SPLIT TIMES — 1500 METRES FREESTYLE

	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m	500 m	600 m	700 m	800 m	900 m	1000 m	1100 m	1200 m	1300 m	1400 m	1500 m
HOLLAND	1.01.71	2.03.54	3.05.12	4.06.93	5.09.04	6.11.01	7.13.20	8.15.88*	9.18.09	10.20.90	11.23.97	12.26.87	13.30.09	14.33.10	15.34.73
TREFFERS	1.01.58	2.03.86	3.06 52	4 09.72	5.13.61	6.17.78	7.22.13	8.26.55	9.31.39	10.36.07	11.40.55	12.45.41	13.50.55	14.55.46	15.59.82
BADGER	1.02.36	2.07.07	3.11.70	4.16.69	5.21.89	6.26.94	7.32.34	8.37.91	9.43.54	10.49.62	11.56.15	13.03.15	14.10.80	15.17.90	16.22.23
CARTER	1.02.34	2.06.37	3.11.31	4.16.38	5.22.27	6.28.10	7.34.50	8.41.57	9.49.23	10.56.53	12.03.89	13.11.52	14.19.51	—	16.34.70
McCLATCHEY	1.03.07	2.08.70	3.15.01	4.21.85	5.28.55	6.35.73	7.43.55	8.51.37	9.59.09	11.07.12	12.15.56	13.24.26	14.32.96	—	16.48.71
FOWLIE	1.03.39	2.10.19	3.16.64	4.23.48	5.30.87	6.38.29	7.45.46	8.52.57	10.00.07	11.07.97	12.16.26	13.24.81	14.34.87	—	16.53.43
RODGERS	1.03.73	2.09.64	3.15.85	4.22.66	5.30.01	6.37.80	7.46.45	8.54.80	10.03.74	11.13.16	12.22.86	13.32.60	14.43.01	—	17.02.51
COOPER	1.02.42	2.06.82	3.14.49	4.23.79	5.32.81	6.41.94	7.50.28	8.59.67	10.09.16	11.17.90	12.26.62	13.35.56	14.45.74	—	17.03.20

*World Record

100 Metres Backstroke

GAMES WINNERS

100 Yards:
1930—J. W. Trippett (England), 1 m 05.4 s
1934—W. Francis (Scotland), 1 m 05.2 s
110 Yards:
1938—P. Oliver (Canada), 1 m 07.9 s
1950—J. C. Wiid (South Africa), 1 m 07.7 s
1954—W. Brockway (Wales), 1 m 06.5 s
1958—J. Monckton (Australia), 1 m 01.7 s
1962—G. Sykes (England), 1 m 04.5 s
1966—P. Reynolds (Australia), 1 m 02.4 s
100 Metres:
1970—W. Kennedy (Canada), 1 m 01.65 s
1974—Mark Tonelli (Australia), 59.65 s

HEATS (January 31)

HEAT 1

1 Bradford Cooper	(Australia)	1.00.39
2 Ian MacKenzie	(Canada)	1.01.25
3 Ian Hughes	(Scotland)	1.02.40
4 Robert Howard	(N. Ireland)	1.02.64
5 Steve Hardy	(Canada)	1.02.68
6 James Carter	(Scotland)	1.02.87
7 Nigel Culverwell	(Wales)	1.04.17
8 Clive Lewis	(Wales)	1.06.64

COMMONEWALTH GAMES RECORD: Bradford Cooper (Australia), 1 m 00.39 s

HEAT 2

1 Steve Pickell	(Canada)	1.00.84
2 Colin Cunningham	(England)	1.01.00
3 Mark Tonelli	(Australia)	1.02.39
4 Robert Williams	(Australia)	1.02.41
5 Rowland Jones	(Wales)	1.04.66
6 Philip Thorogood	(New Zealand)	1.04.69
7 Jin Choon Chiang	(Malaysia)	1.05.23
8 Mark Crocker	(Hong Kong)	1.07.65

FINAL (February 1)

1 Mark Tonelli	**(Australia)**	**59.65**
2 Steve Pickell	**(Canada)**	**59.88**
3 Bradford Cooper	**(Australia)**	**1.00.17**
4 Ian MacKenzie	(Canada)	1.00.32
5 Colin Cunningham	(England)	1.00.98
6 Robert Williams	(Australia)	1.01.93
7 Ian Hughes	(Scotland)	1.02.71
8 Robert Howard	(N. Ireland)	1.02.77

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Mark Tonelli (Australia), 59.65 s

200 Metres Backstroke

GAMES WINNERS

220 Yards:
1962—J. Carroll (Australia), 2 m 20.9 s
1966—P. Reynolds (Australia), 2 m 12.0 s
200 Metres:
1970—M. J. Richards (Wales), 2 m 14.53 s
1974—Bradford Cooper (Australia), 2 m 06.31 s

HEATS (January 25)

HEAT 1

		100 m	
1 Bradford Cooper	(Australia)	1.03.77	2.11.09
2 Colin Cunningham	(England)	1.04.15	2.11.99
3 Steve Hardy	(Canada)	1.04.18	2.12.42
4 Ian Hughes	(Scotland)	1.04.52	2.13.02
5 Rowland Jones	(Wales)	1.04.40	2.14.81

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Bradford Cooper (Australia), 2 m 11.09 s

HEAT 2

1 Mark Tonelli	(Australia)	1.02.48	2.09.66
2 Robert Williams	(Australia)	1.04.01	2.11.68
3 Ian MacKenzie	(Canada)	1.04.25	2.13.16
4 Paul Hughes	(Canada)	1.04.44	2.13.20
5 Phillip Thorogood	(New Zealand)	1 05.73	2.16.22
6 Nigel Culverwell	(Wales)	1.05.86	2.18.16
7 Jin Choon Chiang	(Malaysia)	1.07.62	2.21.52

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Mark Tonelli (Australia), 2 m 09.66 s

FINAL (January 28)

1 Bradford Cooper	**(Australia)**	**1.01.88**	**2.06.31**
2 Mark Tonelli	**(Australia)**	**1.01.93**	**2.09.47**
3 Robert Williams	**(Australia)**	**1.02.45**	**2.09.83**
4 Colin Cunningham	(England)	1.02.19	2.11.20
5 Ian MacKenzie	(Canada)	1.03.72	2.11.36
6 Steve Hardy	(Canada)	1.03.75	2.12.06
7 Paul Hughes	(Canada)	1.03.60	2.12.36
8 Ian Hughes	(Scotland)	1.04.85	2.12.66

COMMONWEALTH RECORD: Bradford Cooper (Australia), 2 m 06.31 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Bradford Cooper (Australia), 2 m 06.31 s

100 Metres Breaststroke

GAMES WINNERS

110 Yards:
1962—I. O'Brien (Australia) 1 m 11.4 s
1966—I. O'Brien (Australia) 1 m 08.2 s
100 Metres:
1970—W. Mahony (Canada) 1 m 09.0 s
1974—David Leigh (England) 1m 06.52 s

HEATS (January 31)

HEAT 1

1	David Leigh	(England)	1.07.99
2	Bill Mahony	(Canada)	1.09.59
3	Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	1.09.82
4	Alan Thomson	(Scotland)	1.10.82
5	Gregory Bush	(Australia)	1.11.29
6	Brent Lewis	(New Zealand)	1.12.70
7	Ian Corry	(N. Ireland)	1.13.81
8	Usa Tuoti	(Fiji)	1.29.37

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: David Leigh (England), 1 m 07.99 s

HEAT 2

1	David Wilkie	(Scotland)	1.07.78
2	Paul Naisby	(England)	1.08.15
3	Peter Hrdlitschka	(Canada)	1.10.10
4	Michael Creswick	(Australia)	1.11.46
5	Gary MacDonald	(Canada)	1.12.38
6	Vivian Davies	(Wales)	1.13.07
7	Martin McGrory	(N. Ireland)	1.13.10
8	Julian Emslie	(Hong Kong)	1.13.19

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: David Wilkie (Scotland), 1 m 07.78 s

FINAL (February 1)

1	**David Leigh**	**(England)**	**1.06.52**
2	**David Wilkie**	**(Scotland)**	**1.07.37**
3	**Paul Naisby**	**(England)**	**1.08.52**
4	Peter Hrdlitschka	(Canada)	1.09.92
5	Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	1.10.07
6	Alan Thomson	(Scotland)	1.10.69
7	Gregory Bush	(Australia)	1.11.91
8	Michael Creswick	(Australia)	1.15.43

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: David Leigh (England), 1 m 06.52 s

200 Metres Breaststroke

GAMES WINNERS

200 Yards:
1930—J. Aubin (Canada), 2 m 35.4 s
1934—N. Hamilton (Scotland), 2 m 41.6 s
220 Yards
1938—J. H. Davies (England), 2 m 51.9 s
1950—D. Hawkins (Australia), 2 m 54.1 s
1954—J. Doms (New Zealand), 2 m 52.6 s
1958—T. Gathercole (Australia), 2 m 41.6 s
1962—I. O'Brien (Australia), 2 m 38.2 s
1966—I. O'Brien (Australia), 2 m 29.3 s
200 Metres:
1970—W. Mahony (Canada), 2 m 30.29 s
1974—David Wilkie (Scotland), 2 m 24 .42 s

HEATS (January 26)

HEAT 1

			100 m	
1	David Leigh	(England)	1.10.26	2.26.29
2	Paul Naisby	(England)	1.10.41	2.27.54
3	Alan Thomson	(Scotland)	1.12.46	2.33.92
4	Brent Lewis	(New Zealand)	1.13.44	2.34.94
5	Usa Tuoti	(Fiji)	1.22.97	2.57.29

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: David Leigh (England) 2 m 26.29 s.

HEAT 2

1	Bill Mahony	(Canada)	1.12.66	2.28.09
2	Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	1.12.15	2.28.72
3	Michael Creswick	(Australia)	1.13.06	2.33.89
4	Gary MacDonald	(Canada)	1.16.65	2.38.19
5	Martin McGrory	(N. Ireland)	1.13.58	2.39.26
6	Julian Emslie	(Hong Kong)	1.18.58	2.41.84

HEAT 3

1	Gregory Bush	(Australia)	1.12.19	2.30.52
2	David Wilkie	(Scotland)	1.11.38	2.30.79
3	Peter Hrdlitschka	(Canada)	1.11.94	2.32.42
4	Vivian Davies	(Wales)	1.13.59	2.35.67
5	Ivan Corry	(N. Ireland)	1.14.71	2.36.49

FINAL (January 30)

1	**David Wilkie**	**(Scotland)**	**1.09.86**	**2.24.42**
2	**David Leigh**	**(England)**	**1.10.11**	**2.24.75**
3	**Paul Naisby**	**(England)**	**1.10.52**	**2.27.36**
4	Bill Mahony	(Canada)	1.11.77	2.27.62
5	Gregory Bush	(Australia)	1.11.55	2.30.13
6	Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	1.11.73	2.30.56
7	Peter Hrdlitschka	(Canada)	1.12.95	2.32.92
8	Michael Creswick	(Australia)	1.12.42	2.37.31

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: David Wilkie (Scotland), 2 m 24,42 s

100 Metres Butterfly

GAMES WINNERS

110 Yards:
1962—K. Berry (Australia), 59.5 s
1966—R. Jacks (Canada), 1 m 00.3 s
100 Metres:
1970—B. MacDonald (Canada), 58.44 s
1974—Neil Rogers (Australia) 56.58 s

HEATS (January 30)

HEAT 1

1	Byron MacDonald	(Canada)	57.67
2	Ross Seymour	(Australia)	57.77
3	Colin Cunningham	(England)	58.92
4	Martin Edwards	(England)	59.49
5	John Coutts	(New Zealand)	59.81
6	Alan McClatchey	(Scotland)	1.00.09
7	John Ebito	(Nigeria)	1.01.75

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Byron MacDonald (Canada), 57.67 s

HEAT 2

1	Neil Rogers	(Australia)	57.81
2	Bruce Robertson	(Canada)	57.91
3	Brian Phillips	(Canada)	59.33
4	Stephen Nash	(England)	59.51
5	Sean Maher	(Wales)	59.54
6	Peter Smith	(Australia)	1.00.00
7	Michael Toomey	(New Zealand)	1.00.61

FINAL (January 31)

1	**Neil Rogers**	**(Australia)**	**56.58**
2	**Byron MacDonald**	**(Canada)**	**56.83**
3	**Bruce Robertson**	**(Canada)**	**56.84**
4	Ross Seymour	(Australia)	57.43
5	Brian Phillips	(Canada)	57.99
6	Colin Cunningham	(England)	59.16
7	Stephen Nash	(England)	59.45
8	Martin Edwards	(England)	59.60

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Neil Rogers (Australia), 56.58 s

200 Metres Butterfly

GAMES WINNERS

220 Yards:
1958—I. Black (Scotland), 2 m 22.6 s
100 Metres:
1962—K. Berry (Australia), 2 m 10.8 s
1966—D. Gerrard (New Zealand), 2 m 12.7 s
1970—T. Arusoo (Canada), 2 m 08.97 s
1974—Brian Brinkley (England), 2 m 04.51 s

HEATS (January 26)

HEAT 1

			100 m	
1	Ross Seymour	(Australia)	1.01.63	2.07.94
2	John Coutts	(New Zealand)	1.02.35	2.09.04
3	Stephen Nash	(England)	1.01.32	2.09.04
4	Byron MacDonald	(Canada)	1.01.79	2.10.34
5	Sean Mahar	(Wales)	1.01.36	2.10.38
6	Martin Edwards	(England)	1.02.80	2.13.47

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Ross Seymour (Australia), 2 m 07.94 s

HEAT 2

1	Brian Brinkley	(England)	1.01.20	2.07.11
2	Peter Smith	(Australia)	1.01.51	2.08.21
3	Lorne Kemmet	(Canada)	1.02.36	2.09.81
4	Alan McClatchey	(Scotland)	1.03.39	2.10.14
5	Bruce Rogers	(Canada)	1.02.48	2.11.27
6	Mark Tonelli	(Australia)	1.03.22	2.13.19

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Brian Brinkley (England), 2 m 07.11 s

FINAL (January 28)

1	**Brian Brinkley**	**(England)**	**59.98**	**2.04.51**
2	**Ross Seymour**	**(Australia)**	**59.99**	**2.06.64**
3	**John Coutts**	**(New Zealand)**	**1.00.85**	**2.07.03**
4	Lorne Kemmet	(Canada)	1.01.70	2.08.20
5	Peter Smith	(Australia)	1.00.43	2.08.94
6	Alan McClatchey	(Scotland)	1.02.93	2.09.44
7	Stephen Nash	(England)	1.01.13	2.09.51
8	Byron MacDonald	(Canada)	1.01.90	2.11.52

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Brian Brinkley (England), 2 m 04.51 s

200 Metres Individual Medley

GAMES WINNERS

1970—G. Smith (Canada) 2 m 13.72 s *1974—David Wilkie (Scotland) 2 m 10.11 s*

HEATS (January 28)

HEAT 1		100 m	
1 Gary MacDonald	(Canada)	1.02.38	2.12.91
2 Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	1.05.11	2.15.89
3 Brian Brinkley	(England)	1.04.03	2.16.09
4 James Carter	(Scotland)	1.05.44	2.19.35
5 Ashley Fogel	(New Zealand)	1.04.87	2.19.84
6 Vivian Davies	(Wales)	1.07.04	2.21.63
7 Lorne Kemmet	(Canada)	1.05.48	2.23.22

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Gary MacDonald (Canada), 2 m 12.91 s

HEAT 2			
1 David Wilkie	(Scotland)	1.04.52	2.14.39
2 Raymond Terrell	(England)	1.02.75	2.14.54
3 Paul Naisby	(England)	1.05,87	2.16.54
4 Rowland Jones	(Wales)	1.04.75	2.17.83
5 Peter Hrdlitschka	(Canada)	1.05.63	2.18.55
6 John Kulasalu	(Australia)	1.05.67	2.19.46
7 Jin Choon Chiang	(Malaysia)	1.06.11	2.26.00

FINAL (January 30)

1 David Wilkie	**(Scotland)**	**1.01.89**	**2.10.11**
2 Brian Brinkley	**(England)**	**1.02.74**	**2.12.73**
3 Gary MacDonald	**(Canada)**	**1.02.46**	**2.12.98**
4 Raymond Terrell	(England)	1.01.86	2.13.69
5 Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	1.05.45	2.15.00
6 Rowland Jones	(Wales)	1.04.48	2.17.83
7 Peter Hrdlitschka	(Canada)	1.05.41	2.17.84
8 James Carter	(Scotland)	1.05.20	2.18.74

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: David Wilkie (Scotland), 2 m 10.11 s

400 Metres Individual Medley

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards:
1962—A. Alexander (Australia), 5 m 15.3 s
1966—P. Reynolds (Australia), 4 m 50.8 s
400 Metres:
1970—G. Smith (Canada), 4 m 48.87 s
1974—Mark Treffers (New Zealand), 4 m 35.90 s

HEATS (January 25)

HEAT I		
1 Paul Hughes	(Canada)	4.44.01
2 Jim Fowlie	(Canada)	4.45.62
3 Gary MacDonald	(Canada)	4.50.78
4 Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	4.53.40
5 Rowland Jones	(Wales)	4.54.78
6 David Wilkie	(Scotland)	4.56.00
7 Ashley Fogel	(New Zealand)	4.56.16

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Paul Hughes (Canada) 4 m 44.01 s

HEAT 2		
1 James Carter	(Scotland)	4.46.53
2 Brian Brinkley	(England)	4.48.06
3 Mark Treffers	(New Zealand)	4.48.74
4 Raymond Terrell	(England)	4.49.61
5 Robert Williams	(Australia)	4.50.58
6 John Kulasalu	(Australia)	4.52.68
7 Vivian Davies	(Wales)	4.59.77

FINAL (January 26)

1 Mark Treffers	**(New Zealand)**	**4.35.90**
2 Brian Brinkley	**(England)**	**4.41.29**
3 Raymond Terrell	**(England)**	**4.42.94**
4 Jim Fowlie	(Canada)	4.44.57
5 James Carter	(Scotland)	4.44.83
6 Paul Hughes	(Canada)	4.48.21
7 Gary MacDonald	(Canada)	4.49.49
8 Robert Williams	(Australia)	4.54.34

COMMONWEALTH RECORD: Mark Treffers (New Zealand) 4 m 35.90 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Mark Treffers (New Zealand), 4 m 35.90 s

SPLIT TIMES — 400 METRES INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

HEAT 1

		100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
Paul Hughes	(Canada)	1.04.62	2.14.68	3.40.10	4.44.01
Jim Fowlie	(Canada)	1.03.22	2.14.54	3.40.13	4.45.62
Gary MacDonald	(Canada)	1.04.64	2.18.75	3.44.44	4.50.78
Nigel Cluer	(Australia)	1.05.58	2.21.09	3.42.57	4.53.40
Rowland Jones	(Wales)	1.04.52	2.17.58	3.45.62	4.54.78
David Wilkie	(Scotland)	1.05.49	2.20.97	3.43.21	4.56.00
Ashley Fogel	(New Zealand)	1.04.99	2.19.42	3.49.74	4.56.16

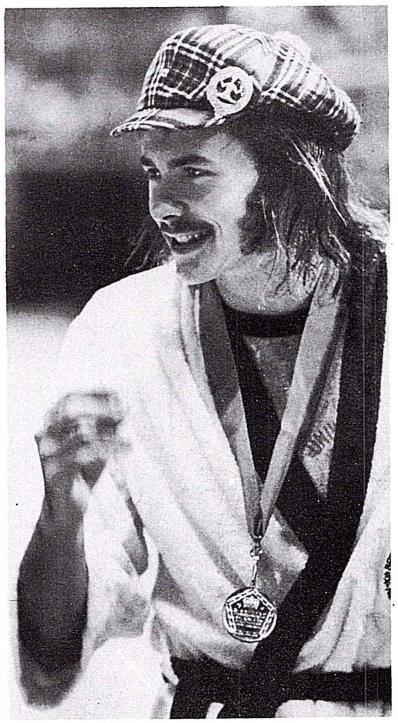
HEAT 2

		100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
James Carter	(Scotland)	1.05.88	2.17 03	3 41.17	4.46.53
Brian Brinkley	(England)	1.02.06	2.15.25	3.43.55	4.48.06
Mark Treffers	(New Zealand)	1.04.37	2.18.55	3.43.92	4.48.74
Raymond Terrell	(England)	1.02.54	2.15.49	3.44.23	4.49.61
Robert Williams	(Australia)	1.05.56	2.14.55	3.44.14	4.50.88
John Kulasalu	(Australia)	1.05.89	2.23.03	3.48.80	4.52.68
Vivian Davies	(Wales)	1.06.57	2.26.36	3.52.28	4.59.77

FINAL

		100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
Mark Treffers	(New Zealand)	1.02.93	2.13.50	3.33.87	4.35.90
Brian Brinkley	(England)	59.12	2.08.92	3.34.66	4 41.29
Raymond Terrell	(England)	1.02.13	2.14.06	3.40.72	4.42.94
Jim Fowlie	(Canada)	1.02.23	2.13.25	3.38.63	4.44.57
James Carter	(Scotland)	1.06.28	2.17.29	3.39.48	4.44.83
Paul Hughes	(Canada)	1.05.18	2.16.11	3.42.25	4.48.21
Gary MacDonald	(Canada)	1.04.11	2.18.60	3.44.21	4.49.49
Robert Williams	(Australia)	1.06.39	2.15.97	3.46.86	4.54.34





LEFT: Mark Treffers, who won one of New Zealand's two gold medals, is congratulated by Dr H. Henning, president of the International Swimming Federation. Beyond is Brian Brinkley (England), second. RIGHT: David Wilkie (Scotland), first in the 200 metres breaststroke and 200 metres medley and second in the 100 metres breaststroke.

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay

GAMES WINNERS

4 x 110 Yards:
1962—Australia, 3 m 43.9 s
1966—Australia, 3 m 35.6 s
4 x 100 Metres:
1970—Australia, 3 m 36.02 s
1970—Canada, 3 m 33.79 s

FINAL (January 25)

1	**CANADA**	**3.33.79**
2	**AUSTRALIA**	**3.34.26**
3	**ENGLAND**	**3.38.22**
4	SCOTLAND	3.42.91
5	NEW ZEALAND	3.45.76
6	WALES	3.47.43

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Canada, 3 m 33.79 s

SPLIT TIMES — 4 x 100 METRES FREESTYLE RELAY

	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
CANADA Bruce Robertson 53.90, Ian MacKenzie 53.76, Gary MacDonald 53.46, Brian Phillips 52.67	53.90	1.47.66	2 41.12	3.33.79
AUSTRALIA Ross Paterson 54.77, Peter Coughlan 54.01, Neil Rogers 53.94, Michael Wenden 51.54	54.77	1.48.78	2.42.72	3.34.26
ENGLAND Colin Cunningham 55.64, Keith Walton 54.57, Raymond Terrell 54.30, Brian Brinkley 53.71	55.64	1.50.21	2.44.51	3.38.22
SCOTLAND David Wilkie 56.11, Gordon Downie 56.00 Alan McClatchey 55.78, Wilson Mills 55.02	56.11	1.52.11	2.47 89	3.42.91
NEW ZEALAND John Coutts 56.06, Michael Johnston 56.48, Ashley Fogel 57.63, Brett Naylor 55.59	56.06	1.52.54	2.50.17	3.45.76
WALES Sean Maher 56.57, Clive Lewis 56.30, Rowland Jones 56.85, Kevin Moran 57.71	56.57	1.52.87	2.49.72	3.47.43

4 x 200 Metres Freestyle Relay

GAMES WINNERS

4 x 200 Yards:
1930—Canada, 8 m 42.4 s
1934—Canada, 8 m 40.6 s
4 x 220 Yards:
1938—England, 9 m 19.0 s
1950—New Zealand, 9 m 27.7 s
1954—Australia, 8 m 47.6 s
1958—Australia, 8 m 33.4 s
1962—Australia, 8 m 13.4 s
1966—Australia, 7 m 59.5 s
4 x 200 Metres:
1970—Australia, 7 m 50.77 s
1974—Australia, 7 m 50.13 s

FINAL (January 30)

1	**AUSTRALIA**	**7.50.13**
2	**ENGLAND**	**7.52.90**
3	**CANADA**	**7.53.38**
4	SCOTLAND	7.57.85
5	NEW ZEALAND	8.01.03
6	WALES	8.31.53

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Australia, 7 m 50.13 s

SPLIT TIMES — 4 x 200 METRES FREESTYLE RELAY

	200 m	400 m	600 m	800 m
AUSTRALIA John Kulasalu 1.58.27, Robert Nay 1.57.62, Stephen Badger 1.56.43, Michael Wenden 1.57.81	1.58.27	3.55.89	5.52.32	7.50.13
ENGLAND Colin Cunningham 1.58 98, Neil Dexter 2.00.46 Raymond Terrell 1.58.35, Brian Brinkley 1.55.11	1.58.98	3.59.44	5.57.79	7.52.90
CANADA Ian MacKenzie 1.57.49, Gary MacDonald 2.00.69 Jim Fowlie 1.59.07, Bruce Robertson 1.56.13	1.57.49	3.58.18	5.57.25	7.53.38
SCOTLAND Wilson Mills 1.58.87, James Carter 2.01.12, Alan McClatchey 2.00.69, Gordon Downie 1.57.17	1.58.87	3.59.99	6.00.68	7.57.85
NEW ZEALAND Brett Naylor 2.00.17, Michael Johnston 2.01.78, John Coutts 2.00.16, Mark Treffers 1.58.92	2.00.17	4.01.95	6.02.11	8.01.03
WALES Sean Maher 2.08.10, Rowland Jones 2.05.11, Clive Lewis 2.07.98, Kevin Moran 2.10.34	2.08.10	4.13.21	6.21.19	8.31.53

4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards:
1958—Australia, 4 m 14.2 s
1962—Australia, 4 m 12.4 s
1966—Canada, 4 m 10.5 s
400 Metres:
1970—Canada, 4 m 01.10 s
1974—Canada, 3 m 52.93 s

FINAL (February 1)

1	**CANADA**	**3.52.93**
2	**AUSTRALIA**	**3.55.76**
3	**ENGLAND**	**4.00.48**
4	SCOTLAND	4.02.37
5	WALES	4.13.98
6	NEW ZEALAND	4.14.08
7	NORTHERN IRELAND	4.22.72

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Canada, 3 m 52.93 s

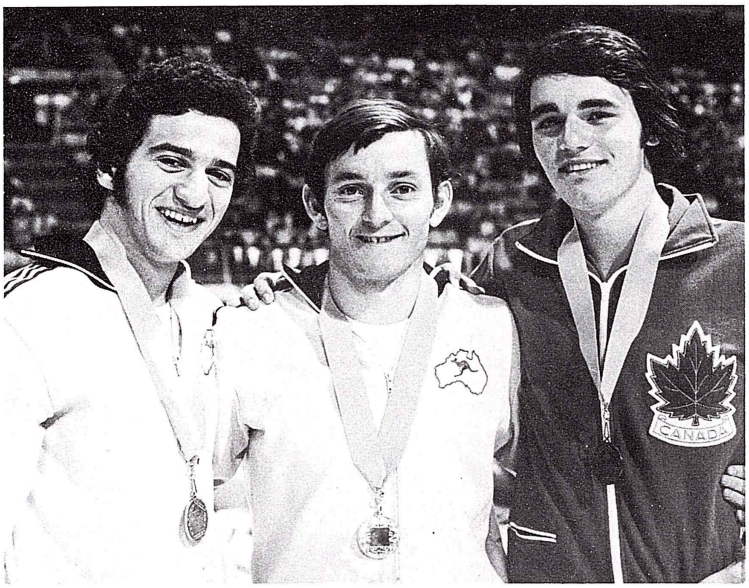
COMMONWEALTH RECORD, 100 metres Backstroke: Steve Pickell (Canada), 59.05 s

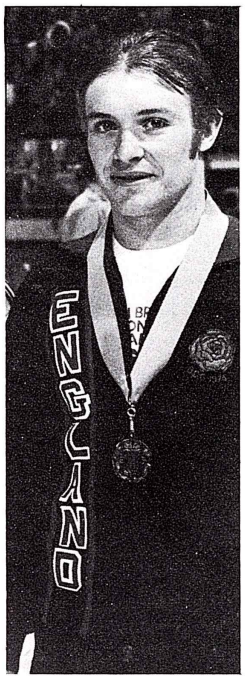
COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD, 100 metres Backstroke: Steve Pickell (Canada), 59.05 s

SPLIT TIMES—4 x 100 METRES MEDLEY RELAY

	Backstroke	Breaststroke	Butterfly	Freestyle	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
CANADA	Steve Pickell 59.05*	Bill Mahony 1.05.05	Bruce Robertson 55.43	Brian Phillips 53.40	59.05	2.04.10	2.59.53	3.52.93
AUSTRALIA	Mark Tonelli 59.60	Nigel Cluer 1.08.27	Neil Rogers 55.83	Michael Wenden 52.06	59.60	2.07.87	3.03.70	3.55.76
ENGLAND	Colin Cunningham 1.01.14	David Leigh 1.06.36	Steve Nash 59.14	Brian Brinkley 53.84	1.01.14	2.07.50	3.06.64	4.00.48
SCOTLAND	Ian Hughes 1.02.07	David Wilkie 1.05.62	Alan McClatchey 1.00.04	Gordon Downie 54.64	1.02.07	2.07.69	3.07.73	4.02.37
WALES	Nigel Culverwell 1.05.06	Vivian Davies 1.13.50	Sean Maher 59.60	Clive Lewis 55.82	1.05.06	2.18.56	3.18.16	4.13.98
NEW ZEALAND	Philip Thorogood 1.04.36	Brent Lewis 1.12.82	Michael Toomey 1.01.26	Brett Naylor 55.64	1.04.36	2.17.18	3.18.44	4.14.08
NORTHERN IRELAND	Robert Howard 1.04.79	Martin McGrory 1.13.32	Ian Corry 1.09.58	Andrew Hunter 55.03	1.04.79	2.18.11	3.27.69	4.22.72

*Commonwealth and Commonwealth Games record.





The successful divers, left to right: Andrew Jackomos (Australia), second in the highboard; Donald Wagstaff (Australia), a double first for the second successive Games; Scott Cranham (Canada), second in the springboard and third in the highboard; Trevor Simpson (England), third in the springboard.

Springboard Diving

GAMES WINNERS

1930—A. Phillips (Canada).
1934—J. B. Ray (England).
1938—R. Masters (Australia).
1950—G. Athans (Canada).
1954—P. Heatly (Scotland).
1958—K. R. Collin (England).
1962—B. Phelps (England).
1966—B. Phelps (England).
1970—D. Wagstaff (Australia).
1974—Donald Wagstaff (Australia).

			Preliminary Round (January 26)	Final Round (January 28)	Total Points
1	**Donald Wagstaff**	**(Australia)**	**190.62**	**340.92**	**531.54**
2	**Scott Cranham**	**(Canada)**	**183.42**	**326.19**	**509.61**
3	**Trevor Simpson**	**(England)**	**190.05**	**299.64**	**489.69**
4	Rick Friesen	(Canada)	191.28	296.61	487.89
5	Andrew Jackomos	(Australia)	183.57	273.51	457.08
6	Ken Armstrong	(Canada)	157.53	291.54	449.07
7	Cyril Buscke	(New Zealand)	169.05	271.68	440.73

Highboard Diving

GAMES WINNERS

1930—A. Phillips (Canada).
1934—T. J. Mather (England).
1938—C. D. Tomalin (England).
1950—P. Heatly (Scotland).
1954—W. Patrick (Canada).
1958—P. Heatly (Scotland).
1962—B. Phelps (England).
1966—B. Phelps (England).
1970—D. Wagstaff (Australia).
1974—Donald Wagstaff (Australia).

			Preliminary Round (January 30)	Final Round (January 31)	Total Points
1	**Donald Wagstaff**	**(Australia)**	**162.48**	**328.26**	**490.74**
2	**Andrew Jackomos**	**(Australia)**	**167.28**	**305.19**	**472.47**
3	**Scott Cranham**	**(Canada)**	**162.42**	**298.56**	**460.98**
4	Rick Friesen	(Canada)	150.27	308.88	459.15
5	Glen Grout	(Canada)	145.62	252.54	398.16
6	Martyn Brown	(England)	155.52	220.11	375.63

Swimming — Men. Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
100 Metres Freestyle	Michael Wenden (Australia)	Bruce Robertson (Canada)	Brian Phillips (Canada)
200 Metres Freestyle	Stephen Badger (Australia)	Bruce Robertson (Canada)	Michael Wenden (Australia)
400 Metres Freestyle	John Kulasalu (Australia)	Bradford Cooper (Australia)	Stephen Badger (Australia)
1500 Metres Freestyle	Stephen Holland (Australia)	Mark Treffers (New Zealand)	Stephen Badger (Australia)
100 Metres Backstroke	Mark Tonelli (Australia)	Steve Pickell (Canada)	Bradford Cooper (Australia)
200 Metres Backstroke	Bradford Cooper (Australia)	Mark Tonelli (Australia)	Robert Williams (Australia)
100 Metres Breaststroke	David Leigh (England)	David Wilkie (Scotland)	Paul Naisby (England)
200 Metres Breaststroke	David Wilkie (Scotland)	David Leigh (England)	Paul Naisby (England)
100 Metres Butterfly	Neil Rogers (Australia)	Byron MacDonald (Canada)	Bruce Robertson (Canada)
200 Metres Butterfly	Brian Brinkley (England)	Ross Seymour (Australia)	John Coutts (New Zealand)
200 Metres Individual Medley	David Wilkie (Scotland)	Brian Brinkley (England)	Gary MacDonald (Canada)
400 Metres Individual Medley	Mark Treffers (New Zealand)	Brian Brinkley (England)	Raymond Terrell (England)
4 × 100 Metres Freestyle Relay	Canada Bruce Robertson Ian MacKenzie Gary MacDonald Brian Phillips	Australia Ross Patterson Peter Coughlan Neil Rogers Michael Wenden	England Colin Cunningham Keith Walton Raymond Terrell Brian Brinkley
4 × 200 Metres Freestyle Relay	Australia John Kulasalu Robert Nay Stephen Badger Michael Wenden	England Colin Cunningham Neil Dexter Raymond Terrell Brian Brinkley	Canada Ian MacKenzie Gary MacDonald Jim Fowlie Bruce Robertson
4 × 100 Metres Medley Relay	Canada Steve Pickell Bill Mahony Bruce Robertson Brian Phillips	Australia Mark Tonelli Nigel Cluer Neil Rogers Michael Wenden	England Colin Cunningham David Leigh Steve Nash Brian Brinkley
Springboard Diving	Donald Wagstaff (Australia)	Scott Cranham (Canada)	Trevor Simpson (England)
Highboard Diving	Donald Wagstaff (Australia)	Andrew Jackomos (Australia)	Scott Cranham (Canada)

SWIMMING RESULTS — WOMEN

100 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

100 Yards:
1930—J. Cooper (England), 1 m 07.0 s
1934—P. Dewar (Canada), 1m 03.0 s
110 Yards:
1938—E. de Lacey (Australia), 1 m 10.1 s
1950—M. McQuade (Australia), 1 m 09.0 s
1954—L. J. Crapp (Australia), 1 m 05.8 s
1958—D. Fraser (Australia), 1 m 01.4 s
1962—D. Fraser (Australia), 59.5 s
1966—M. Lay (Canada), 1 m 02.3 s
100 Metres:
1970—A. Coughlan (Canada), 1 m 01.22 s
1974—Sonya Gray (Australia), 59.13 s

HEATS (January 25)

HEAT 1

1	Anne Jardin	(Canada)	59.92
2	Morag McGlashan	(Scotland)	1.00.95
3	Suzy Anderson	(Australia)	1.01.17
4	Karol Albury	(New Zealand)	1.03.18
5	Sally Hurn	(Wales)	1.03.83
5	Carole Mead	(Isle of Man)	1.07.93
7	Chiu Lin Leung	(Hong Kong)	1.13.79

HEAT 2

1	Jaynie Parkhouse	(New Zealand)	1.00.38
2	Gail Amundrud	(Canada)	1.00.65
3	Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.01.95
4	Alyson Jones	(England)	1.02.13
5	Lesley Allardice	(England)	1.02.85
6	Kim Walker	(Wales)	1.06.15
7	Fiona McDonald	(Hong Kong)	1.10.24

HEAT 3

1	Sonya Gray	(Australia)	59.07
2	Judy Wright	(Canada)	1.00.15
3	Jackie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.01.47
4	Jenny Turrall	(Australia)	1.01.53
5	Susan Edmondson	(England)	1.01.63
6	Elaine Sng	(Singapore)	1.05.37
7	Lyndall Probert	(Fiji)	1.05.80

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Sonya Gray (Australia), 59.07 s

FINAL (January 25)

1	**Sonya Gray**	**(Australia)**	**59.13**
2	**Gail Amundrud**	**(Canada)**	**59.36**
3	**Judy Wright**	**(Canada)**	**59.46**
4	Anne Jardin	(Canada)	59.85
5	Jaynie Parkhouse	(New Zealand)	1.00.96
6	Suzy Anderson	(Australia)	1.01.24
7	Morag McGlashan	(Scotland)	1.01.25
8	Jackie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.02.04

200 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

1970—K. Moras (Australia), 2 m 09.78 s
1974—Sonya Gray (Australia), 2 m 04.27 s

HEATS (January 28)

HEAT 1

			100 m	
1	Virginia Rickard	(Australia)	1.02.59	2.08.94
2	Jackie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.03.42	2.12.18
3	June Green	(England)	1.04.32	2.13.21
4	Debbie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.05.45	2.14.26
5	Lesley Allardice	(England)	1.04.96	2.17.76
6	Carole Mead	(Isle of Man)	1.12.64	2.32.33

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Virginia Rickard (Australia), 2 m 08.94 s

HEAT 2

1	Sonya Gray	(Australia)	1.01.84	2.05.77
2	Gail Amundrud	(Canada)	1.02.75	2.07.36
3	Jaynie Parkhouse	(New Zealand)	1.05.12	2.10.32
4	Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.03.84	2.10.62
5	Susan Edmondson	(England)	1.04.01	2.10.98
6	Sally Hurn	(Wales)	1.06.18	2.18.84
7	Kim Walker	(Wales)	1.08.74	2.26.31
8	Fiona McDonald	(Hong Kong)	1.13.87	2.32.59

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Sonya Gray (Australia), 2 m 05.77 s

HEAT 3

1	Jenny Turrall	(Australia)	1.03.64	2.09.15
2	Wendy Quirk	(Canada)	1.03.25	2.09.34
3	Brenda Holmes	(Canada)	1.03.18	2.09.40
4	Allison Calder	(New Zealand)	1.04.53	2.11.51

5 Suzanne Kennedy	(New Zealand)	1.05.25	2.13.93
6 Elaine Sng	(Singapore)	1.09.97	2.22.68
7 Lyndall Probert	(Fiji)	1.07.29	2.23.57
8 Penelope John	(Wales)	1.10.53	2.25.67

FINAL (January 30)

1 Sonya Gray	**(Australia)**	**1.00.72**	**2.04.27**
2 Jenny Turrall	**(Australia)**	**1.02.75**	**2.06.90**
3 Gail Amundrud	**(Canada)**	**1.01.11**	**2.07.03**
4 Wendy Quirk	(Canada)	1.01.78	2.07.06
5 Jaynie Parkhouse	(New Zealand)	1.03.30	2.08.80
6 Brenda Holmes	(Canada)	1.02.50	2.08.87
7 Virginia Rickard	(Australia)	1.02.53	2.09.01
8 Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.03.32	2.10.02

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Sonya Gray (Australia), 2 m 04.27 s

400 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

400 Yards:
1930—J. Cooper (England) 5 m 25.4 s

440 Yards:
1934—P. Dewar (Canada) 5 m 45.6 s
1938—D. J. Green (Australia) 5 m 39.7 s
1950—J. C. Harrison (South Africa) 5 m 26.4 s
1954—L. J. Crapp (Australia) 5 m. 11.4 s
1958—I. Konrads (Australia) 4 m 49.4 s
1962—D. Fraser (Australia) 4 m 51.4 s
1966—K. Wainwright (Australia) 4 m 38.8 s

400 Metres:
1970—K. Moras (Australia) 4 m 27.38 s
1974—Jenny Turrall (Australia) 4 m 22.09 s

HEATS (January 31)

HEAT 1		100 m	200 m	300 m	
1 Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	1 05 91	2.12.95	3.20.08	4.26.97
2 Brenda Holmes	(Canada)	1.05.80	2.14.47	3.24.82	4.34.94
3 Suzanne Kennedy	(New Zealand)	1.06.54	2.16.22	3.26.74	4.36.89
4 Rebecca Perrott	(Fiji)	1.08.47	2.23.64	3 40.00	4.54.43

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Sally Lockyer (Australia), 4 m 26.97 s

HEAT 2					
1 Jenny Turrall	(Australia)	1.05.85	2.13.97	3.20.73	4.26.15
2 Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.04.11	2.11.91	3.21.20	4.30.14
3 Anne Jardin	(Canada)	1.06.12	2.15.26	3.24.82	4.32.14
4 Debbie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.04.99	2.14.36	3.24.61	4.33.60
5 Jackie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.05.01	2.14.56	3.24.90	4.33.92
6 Susan Edmondson	(England)	1.05.29	2.15.02	3.25.49	4.34.66

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Jenny Turrall (Australia), 4 m 26.15 s

HEAT 3					
1 Wendy Quirk	(Canada)	1.04.22	2.11.53	3.19.19	4.25.50
2 Jaynie Parkhouse	(New Zealand)	1.05.40	2.13.52	3.21.03	4.25.58
3 Narelle Moras	(Australia)	1.04.66	2.12.33	3.20.29	4.27.82
4 June Green	(England)	1.06.00	2.14.95	3.24.63	4 33.94
5 Allison Calder	(New Zealand)	1.05.40	2.15.13	3.26.07	4:36.43
6 Elaine Sng	(Singapore)	1.10.53	2.26.31	3.41.10	4.55.59
7 Penelope John	(Wales)	1.10.06	2.25.35	3.41.57	4.56.80

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Wendy Quirk (Canada), 4 m 25.50 s

FINAL (February 1)

1 Jenny Turrall	**(Australia)**	**1.04.70**	**2.10.69**	**3.16.98**	**4.22.09**
2 Wendy Quirk	**(Canada)**	**1.04.38**	**2.11.17**	**3.17.66**	**4.22.96**
3 Jaynie Parkhouse	**(New Zealand)**	**1.04.57**	**2.11.33**	**3.18.53**	**4.23.09**
4 Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	1.04.79	2.11.75	3.18.88	4.24.57
5 Narelle Moras	(Australia)	1.03.59	2.10.32	3.18.17	4.25.21
6 Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.04.70	2.13.67	3.23.71	4.33.01
7 Anne Jardin	(Canada)	1.06.15	2.17.27	3.27.17	4.34.53
8 Debbie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.06.02	2.16.39	3.27.93	4.39.39

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Jenny Turrall (Australia), 4 m 22.09 s

800 Metres Freestyle

GAMES WINNERS

1970—K. Moras (Australia), 9 m 02.45 s *1974—Jaynie Parkhouse (New Zealand), 8 m 58.49 s*

HEATS (January 25)

HEAT 1

1	Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	8.55.88
2	Wendy Quirk	(Canada)	9.10.32
3	Brenda Holmes	(Canada)	9.17.13
4	Debbie Simpson	(Scotland)	9.17.41
5	Diane Walker	(Scotland)	9.17.43
6	Suzanne Kennedy	(New Zealand)	9.24.32
7	Rebecca Perrott	(Fiji)	10.14.67

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Sally Lockyer (Australia), 8 m 55.88 s.

HEAT 2

1	Rosemary Milgate	(Australia)	8.58.97
2	Jenny Turrall	(Australia)	8.59.98
3	Jaynie Parkhouse	(New Zealand)	9.01.38
4	Allison Calder	(New Zealand)	9.14.59
5	June Green	(England)	9.21.48
6	Elaine Sng	(Singapore)	10.04.71

FINAL (January 26)

1	**Jaynie Parkhouse**	**(New Zealand)**	**8.58.49**
2	**Jenny Turrall**	**(Australia)**	**8.58.53**
3	**Rosemary Milgate**	**(Australia)**	**8.58.59**
4	Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	8.59.20
5	Wendy Quirk	(Canada)	9.05.29
6	Allison Calder	(New Zealand)	9.19.19
7	Brenda Holmes	(Canada)	9.22.03
8	Debbie Simpson	(Scotland)	9.22.22

SPLIT TIMES — 800 METRES FREESTYLE

HEAT 1

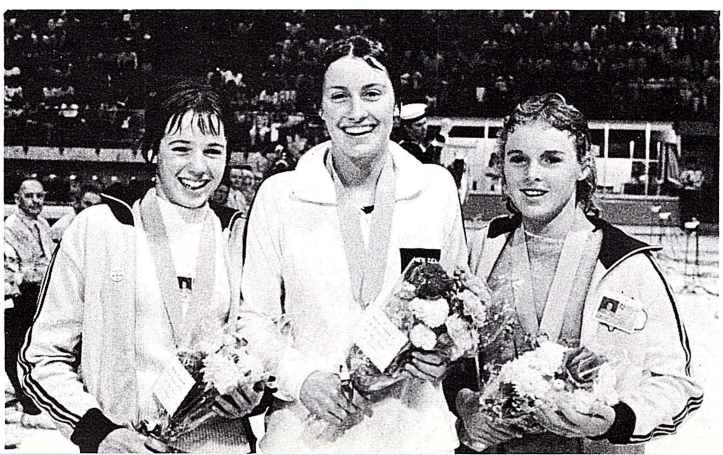
	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m	500 m	600 m	700 m	800 m
Lockyer	1.05.70	2.13.48	3.21.29	4.28.63	5.35.71	6.43 09	7.52.08	8.55.88
Quirk	1.06.02	2.13.83	3.22.50	4.31.90	5.41.53	6.51.18	8.01.04	9.10.32
Holmes	1.04.86	2.13.64	3.23.55	4.34.16	5.45.25	6.56.44	8.08.16	9.17.13
Simpson	1.05.81	2.15.21	3.25.35	4.36.06	5.47.07	6.57.44	8.08.83	9.17.41
Walker	1.05.29	2.14 49	3.24.70	4.36.04	5.47.18	6.58.20	8.08.29	9.17.43
Kennedy	1.06.94	2.17.19	3.28.86	4.40.67	5.51.72	7.03.41	8.14.79	9.24.32
Perrott	1.10.99	2.28.31	3.46.61	5.05.04	6.22.99	7.41.06	8.57.76	10.14.67

HEAT 2

	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m	500 m	600 m	700 m	800 m
Milgate	1.06.74	2.15.58	3.24.52	4.32.70	5.40.58	6 47.92	7.54.39	8.58 97
Turrall	1.06.61	2.15.65	3.24.54	4.33.04	5.40.87	6.48.29	7.54.76	8.59.98
Parkhouse	1.05.62	2.14.84	3.23.51	4.32.35	5.39.83	6.48.05	7.55.42	9.01.38
Calder	1.06 15	2.16.05	3.26.32	4.36.70	5.45.69	6.55.86	8.05.77	9.14.59
Green	1.06.05	2.16.01	3.26.29	4.37.21	5.48.18	6.59.70	8.11.09	9.21.48
Sng	1.11.73	2.28.06	3.44.68	5.00.96	6.17.08	7.33.38	8.49.62	10.04.71

FINAL

	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m	500 m	600 m	700 m	800 m
Parkhouse	1.07.21	2.16.16	3.24.84	4.33.14	5.40.82	6.48.11	7.55.06	8.58.49
Turrall	1.06.80	2.15.86	3.24.44	4.32.59	5.39.89	6.47.45	7.54.16	8.58.53
Milgate	1.07.01	2.16.38	3.24.77	4.32.92	5.40.46	6.47.77	7.54.60	8.58.59
Lockyer	1.07.00	2.15.94	3.24.36	4.32.69	5.40.03	6.47.56	7.54.37	8.59.20
Quirk	1.06.72	2.15.77	3.24.60	4.32.94	5.40.40	6.48.46	7.57.36	9.05.29
Calder	1.07.05	2.17.49	3.28.14	4.38.78	5.49.01	6.59.37	8.09.97	9 19.19
Holmes	1.06.99	2.16.39	3.26.63	4.37.52	5.49.46	7.00.75	8.12.42	9.22.03
Simpson	1.06.89	2.17.15	3.28.04	4.39.02	5.49.77	7.00.95	8.12.42	9.22.22



Jaynie Parkhouse (New Zealand), centre, was a surprise winner of the 800 metres freestyle from Jenny Turrall (left) and Rosemary Milgate, both of Australia.

100 Metres Backstroke

GAMES WINNERS

100 Yards:
1930—J. Cooper (England), 1 m 15.0 s
1934—P. M. Harding (England), 1 m 13.8 s
110 Yards:
1938—P. Norton (Australia), 1 m 19.5 s
1950—J. J. Davies (Australia), 1 m 18.6 s
1954—J. C. Harrison (S. Africa), 1 m 15.2 s
1958—J. Grinham (England), 1 m 11.9 s
1962—L. Ludgrove (England), 1 m 11.1 s
1966—L. Ludgrove (England), 1 m 09.2 s
100 Metres:
1970—L. Watson (Australia), 1 m 07.1 s
1974—Wendy Cook (Canada), 1 m 06.37 s

HEATS (January 28)

HEAT 1

1 Donna-Marie Gurr	(Canada)	1.06.36
2 Debra Cain	(Australia)	1.08.71
3 Becky Smith	(Canada)	1.08.93
4 Gillian Fordyce	(Scotland)	1.09.13
5 Margaret Kelly	(England)	1.09.56
6 Kim Wickham	(Scotland)	1.13.08
7 Fiona McDonald	(Hong Kong)	1.20.15

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Donna-Marie Gurr (Canada), 1m 06.36 s

HEAT 2

1 Wendy Cook	(Canada)	1.05.19
2 Sue Lewis	(Australia)	1.08.38
3 Linda Young	(Australia)	1.08.63
4 Susan Hunter	(New Zealand)	1.09.08
5 Kim Walker	(Wales)	1.10 50
6 Elizabeth Davis	(Wales)	1 11.09
7 Jillian Kennish	(Isle of Man)	1.15.54
8 Chiu Lin Leung	(Hong Kong)	1.24.23

COMMONWEALTH RECORD:
Wendy Cook (Canada), 1m 05.19 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD:
Wendy Cook (Canada), 1 m 05.19 s

FINAL (January 30)

1 Wendy Cook	**(Canada)**	**1.06.37**
2 Donna-Marie Gurr	**(Canada)**	**1.06.55**
3 Linda Young	**(Australia)**	**1.07.52**
4 Sue Lewis	(Australia)	1.07.56
5 Debra Cain	(Australia)	1.07.69
6 Becky Smith	(Canada)	1.08.03
7 Susan Hunter	(New Zealand)	1.09.06
8 Gillian Fordyce	(Scotland)	1.09.18

200 Metres Backstroke

GAMES WINNERS

220 Yards:
1962—L. Ludgrove (England), 2 m 35.2 s
1966—L. Ludgrove (England), 2 m 28.5 s
200 Metres:
1970—L. Watson (Australia), 2 m 22.86 s
1974—Wendy Cook (Canada), 2 m 20.37 s

HEATS (January 31)

HEAT 1

		100 m	
1 Sandra Yost	(Australia)	1.12.02	2.25.68
2 Sue Lewis	(Australia)	1.11.07	2.26.55
3 Linda Young	(Australia)	1.11.28	2.27.11
4 Monique Rodahl	(New Zealand)	1.11.08	2.27.84
5 Gillian Fordyce	(Scotland)	1.11.21	2.28.51

HEAT 2

1 Wendy Cook	(Canada)	1.07.40	2.20.31
2 Donna-Marie Gurr	(Canada)	1.09.78	2.25.12
3 Susan Hunter	(New Zealand)	1.11.93	2.29.32
4 Margaret Kelly	(England)	1.13.71	2.31.74
5 Kim Walker	(Wales)	1.13.30	2.33.32
6 Elizabeth Davis	(Wales)	1.14.04	2.35.98
7 Jillian Kennish	(Isle of Man)	1.17.95	2.42.00

COMMONWEALTH RECORD: Wendy Cook (Canada), 2 m 20.31 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Wendy Cook (Canada), 2 m 20.31 s

FINAL (February 1)

		100 m	
1 Wendy Cook	**(Canada)**	**1.06.21**	**2.20.37**
2 Sandra Yost	**(Australia)**	**1.09.37**	**2.22.07**
3 Donna-Marie Gurr	**(Canada)**	**1.07.67**	**2.23.74**
4 Sue Lewis	(Australia)	1.09.93	2.23.85
5 Linda Young	(Australia)	1.10.21	2.25.73
6 Susan Hunter	(New Zealand)	1.10.06	2.26.27
7 Monique Rodahl	(New Zealand)	1.10.63	2.27.65
8 Gillian Fordyce	(Scotland)	1.10.79	2.28.37

100 Metres Breaststroke

GAMES WINNERS

110 Yards:
1962—A. Lonsborough (England), 1 m 21.3 s
1966—D. Harris (England), 1 m 19.7 s
100 Metres:
1970—B. Whitfield (Australia), 1 m 17.40 s
1974—Christine Gaskell (England), 1 m 16.42 s

HEAT 1 HEATS (January 30)

1	Christine Gaskell	(England)	1.16.62
2	Beverley Whitfield	(Australia)	1.17.50
3	Anne Adams	(Wales)	1.21.28
4	Judith Parry	(Wales)	1.21.71
5	Julia Murphy	(Fiji)	1.28.36

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Christine Gaskell (England), 1m 16.62 s

HEAT 2

1	Christine Jarvis	(England)	1.18.30
2	Jane Lowe	(New Zealand)	1.18.42
3	Jayne Lornie	(Scotland)	1.20.03
4	Jenny Latta	(Australia)	1.21.40
5	Caroline Tamlyn	(England)	1.23.41
6	Siu Kuen Lo	(Hong Kong)	1.26.78

HEAT 3

1	Marian Stuart	(Canada)	1.17.97
2	Patricia Beavan	(Wales)	1.18.35
3	Sandra Dickie	(Scotland)	1.18.35
4	Alison Smith	(Australia)	1.18.69
5	Alexis Soroka	(Canada)	1.20.98
6	Rosanna Ai-Leng Lam	(Malaysia)	1.24.94
7	Jane Perrott	(Fiji)	1.26.38

FINAL (February 1)

1	**Christine Gaskell**	**(England)**	**1.16.42**
2	**Marian Stuart**	**(Canada)**	**1.16.61**
3	**Sandra Dickie**	**(Scotland)**	**1.17.17**
4	Patricia Beavan	(Wales)	1.17.49
5	Christine Jarvis	(England)	1.17.59
6	Jane Lowe	(New Zealand)	1.17.72
7	Beverley Whitfield	(Australia)	1.17.75
8	Alison Smith	(Australia)	1.17.85

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Christine Gaskell (England), 1 m 16.42 s

200 Metres Breaststroke

GAMES WINNERS

200 Yards:
1930—C. Wolstenholme (England), 2 m 54.6 s
1934—C. Dennis (Australia), 2 m 50.2 s
220 Yards:
1938—D. Storey (England), 3 m 06.3 s
1950—H. O. Gordon (Scotland), 3 m 01.7 s
1954—H. O. Gordon (Scotland), 2 m 59.2 s
1958—A. Lonsborough (England), 2 m 53.5 s
1962—A. Lonsborough (England), 2 m 51.7 s
1966—J. Slattery (England), 2 m 50.3 s
200 Metres:
1970—B. Whitfield (Australia), 2 m 44.12 s
1974—Patricia Beavan (Wales), 2 m 43.11 s

HEATS (January 25)

HEAT 1

			100 m	
1	Jane Lowe	(New Zealand)	1.20.06	2.43.34
2	Marian Stuart	(Canada)	1.18.96	2.44.79
3	Christine Gaskell	(England)	1.18.84	2.45.78
4	Jayne Lornie	(Scotland)	1.20.25	2.49.67
5	Jane Perrott	(Fiji)	1.28.08	3.06.19

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Jane Lowe (New Zealand), 2 m 43.34 s

HEAT 2

1	Alison Smith	(Australia)	1.20.88	2.45.70
2	Sandra Dickie	(Scotland)	1.20.13	2.47.82
3	Christine Jarvis	(England)	1.21.89	2.52.47
4	Judith Parry	(Wales)	1.23.60	2.54.99
5	Rosanna Ai-Leng Lam	(Malaysia)	1.26.80	2.59.60
6	Siu Kuen Lo	(Hong Kong)	1.28.61	3.13.56

HEAT 3

1	Beverley Whitfield	(Australia)	1.19.36	2.42.97
2	Patricia Beavan	(Wales)	1.19.02	2.44.21
3	Caroline Tamlyn	(England)	1.23.03	2.49.44
4	Jenny Latta	(Australia)	1.22.97	2.50.55
5	Alexis Soroka	(Canada)	1.23.95	2.54.41
6	Julia Murphy	(Fiji)	1.28.75	3.07.85

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Beverley Whitfield (Australia), 2 m 42.97 s

FINAL (January 26)

1	**Patricia Beavan**	**(Wales)**	**1.19.25**	**2.43.11**
2	**Beverley Whitfield**	**(Australia)**	**1.19.65**	**2.43.58**
3	**Alison Smith**	**(Australia)**	**1.21.77**	**2.45.08**
4	Jane Lowe	(New Zealand)	1.21.79	2.45.10
5	Christine Gaskell	(England)	1.20.10	2.45.12
6	Marian Stuart	(Canada)	1.19.16	2.46.96
7	Sandra Dickie	(Scotland)	1.22.05	2.51.64
8	Caroline Tamlyn	(England)	1.23.80	2.51.89

100 Metres Butterfly

GAMES WINNERS

110 Yards:
1958—B. Bainbridge (Australia), 1 m 13.5 s
1962—M. P. Stewart (Canada), 1 m 10.1 s
1966—E. Tanner (Canada), 1 m 06.8 s
100 Metres:
1970—D. Lansley (England), 1 m 07.90 s
1974—Patti Stenhouse (Canada), 1 m 05.38 s

HEATS (January 28)

HEAT 1

1	Kim Wickham	(Scotland)	1.06.26
2	Leslie Cliff	(Canada)	1.07.31
3	Jean Jeavons	(England)	1.07.69
4	Debbie Ledgerwood	(New Zealand)	1.08.07
5	Penelope John	(Wales)	1.11.20
6	Karen Chong	(Singapore)	1.13.02

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Kim Wickham (Scotland), 1m 06.26 s

HEAT 2

1	Wendy Quirk	(Canada)	1.05.06
2	Sandra Yost	(Australia)	1.06.34
3	Vicki Jaensch	(Australia)	1.07.33
4	Debbie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.07.92
5	Monique Rodahl	(New Zealand)	1.08.65
6	Sally Hurn	(Wales)	1.09.95

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Wendy Quirk (Canada), 1 m 05.06 s

HEAT 3

1	Patti Stenhouse	(Canada)	1.05.34
2	Debra Cain	(Australia)	1.06.46
3	Joanne Atkinson	(England)	1.07.46
4	Alyson Jones	(England)	1.07.76
5	Anne Adams	(Wales)	1.08.63
6	Louise Ross	(Scotland)	1.10.52
7	Carole Mead	(Isle of Man)	1.17.91

FINAL (January 28)

1	**Patti Stenhouse**	**(Canada)**	**1.05.38**
2	**Kim Wickham**	**(Scotland)**	**1.05.96**
3	**Sandra Yost**	**(Australia)**	**1.06.04**
4	Debra Cain	(Australia)	1.06.07
5	Wendy Quirk	(Canada)	1.06.52
6	Leslie Cliff	(Canada)	1 07 15
7	Vicki Jaensch	(Australia)	1 07 72
8	Joanne Atkinson	(England)	1 08 86

200 Metres Butterfly

GAMES WINNERS

220 Yards:
1966—E. Tanner (Canada), 2 m 29.9 s
200 Metres:
1970—N. Robinson (Australia), 2 m 24.67 s
1974—Sandra Yost (Australia), 2 m 20.57 s

HEATS (January 30)

HEAT 1

			100 m	
1	Vicki Jaensch	(Australia)	1.07.94	2.22.84
2	France Latendresse	(Canada)	1.08.86	2.23.64
3	Debbie Ledgerwood	(New Zealand)	1.10.08	2.26.06
4	Jean Jeavons	(England)	1.09.82	2.26.25
5	Penelope John	(Wales)	1.11.38	2.29.67
6	Louise Ross	(Scotland)	1.10.51	2.32.36
7	Caroline Tamlyn	(England)	1.13.05	2.32.99

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Vicki Jaensch (Australia), 2 m 22.84 s

HEAT 2

1	Sandra Yost	(Australia)	1.08.60	2.21.23
2	Patti Stenhouse	(Canada)	1.08.12	2.22.36
3	Leslie Cliff	(Canada)	1.09.29	2.23.36
4	Gail Neall	(Australia)	1.09.39	2.23.36
5	Kim Wickham	(Scotland)	1.08.28	2.25.83
6	Sally Hurn	(Wales)	1.10.70	2.31.44
7	Karen Chong	(Singapore)	1.14.48	2.37.66

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Sandra Yost (Australia), 2 m 21.23 s

FINAL (January 31)

			Time at 100 m	
1	**Sandra Yost**	**(Australia)**	**1.08.82**	**2.20.57**
2	**Patti Stenhouse**	**(Canada)**	**1.08.25**	**2.20.66**
3	**Gail Neall**	**(Australia)**	**1.08.29**	**2.21.66**
4	Leslie Cliff	(Canada)	1.08.47	2.22.10
5	France Latendresse	(Canada)	1.08.77	2.24.32
6	Vicki Jaensch	(Australia)	1.09.19	2.24.81
7	Jean Jeavons	(England)	1.10.34	2.26.48
8	Debbie Ledgerwood	(New Zealand)	1.11.12	2.28.40

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Sandra Yost (Australia), 2 m 20.57 s

200 Metres Individual Medley

GAMES WINNERS

1970—D. Langford (Australia), 2 m 28.89 s *1974—Leslie Cliff (Canada), 2 m 24.13 s*

HEATS (January 25)

HEAT 1		100 m	
1 Susan Hunter	(New Zealand)	1.07.66	2.27.06
2 Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	1.10.35	2.28.40
3 Avis Willington	(England)	1.10.24	2.29.92
4 Anne Adams	(Wales)	1.09.50	2.31.07
5 Monique Rodahl	(New Zealand)	1.11.28	2.32.44
6 Debbie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.11.93	2.33.13

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Susan Hunter (New Zealand), 2 m 27.06 s

HEAT 2			
1 Susan Richardson	(England)	1.08.90	2.26.86
2 Wendy Cook	(Canada)	1.07.11	2.27.51
3 Debra Cain	(Australia)	1.06.79	2.27.71
4 Penelope John	(Wales)	1.13.28	2.33.96
5 Joanne Atkinson	(England)	1.12.59	2.35.82
6 Chiu Lin Leung	(Hong Kong)	1.25.05	2.59.13

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Susan Richardson (England), 2 m 26.86 s

HEAT 3			
1 Leslie Cliff	(Canada)	1.08.91	2.27.09
2 Becky Smith	(Canada)	1.09.11	2.27.73
3 Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.12.68	2.28.56
4 Beverley Whitfield	(Australia)	1.12.82	2.30.03
5 Jackie Simpson	(Scotland)	1.13.91	2.34.11
6 Patricia Beavan	(Wales)	1.15.89	2.37.55

FINAL (January 26)

1 Leslie Cliff	**(Canada)**	**1.07.62**	**2.24.13**
2 Becky Smith	**(Canada)**	**1.08.23**	**2.25.17**
3 Susan Hunter	**(New Zealand)**	**1.07.96**	**2.26.18**
4 Wendy Cook	(Canada)	1.07.11	2.27.49
5 Debra Cain	(Australia)	1.06.77	2.27.97
6 Susan Richardson	(England)	1.09.85	2.28.67
7 Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	1.10.44	2.28.86
8 Diana Walker	(Scotland)	1.12.60	2.29.62

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Leslie Cliff (Canada), 2 m 24.13 s

400 Metres Individual Medley

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards:
1962—A. Lonsborough (England), 5 m 38.6 s
1966—E. Tanner (Canada), 5 m 26.3 s

400 Metres:
1970—D. Langford (Australia), 5 m 10.74 s
1974—Leslie Cliff (Canada), 5 m 01.35 s

HEATS (January 31)

HEAT 1		100 m	200 m	300 m	
1 Susan Richardson	(England)	1.08.61	2.26.91	3.56.97	5.08.59
2 Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	1.11.92	2.29.10	4.01.71	5.09.42
3 Brenda Holmes	(Canada)	1.09.36	2.26.90	4.02.06	5.11.96
4 Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.09.63	2.35.09	4.02.43	5.13.69
5 Gail Neall	(Australia)	1.11.21	2.31.04	4.05.94	5.14.97
6 Penelope John	(Wales)	1.11.98	2.36.12	4.09.08	5.23.22
7 Anne Adams	(Wales)	1.11.69	2.35.53	4.09.41	5.27.12

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Susan Richardson (England), 5 m 08.59 s

HEAT 2		100 m	200 m	300 m	
1 Leslie Cliff	(Canada)	1.09.74	2.26.66	3.57.34	5.05.38
2 Susan Hunter	(New Zealand)	1.10.08	2.25.96	3.57.60	5.08.96
3 Becky Smith	(Canada)	1.10.03	2.28.30	4.01.28	5.12.13
4 Sandra Yost	(Australia)	1.12.23	2.30.86	4.06.78	5.14.98
5 Avis Willington	(England)	1.11.76	2.33.13	4.04.86	5.16.69
6 Jayne Lornie	(Scotland)	1.13.96	2.39.83	4.10.22	5.26.27
7 Caroline Tamlyn	(England)	1.14.36	2.39.63	4.10.23	5.30.46

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Leslie Cliff (Canada), 5 m 05.38 s

FINAL (February 1)		**100 m**	**200 m**	**300 m**	
1 Leslie Cliff	**(Canada)**	**1.08.81**	**2.25.08**	**3.54.49**	**5.01.35**
2 Becky Smith	**(Canada)**	**1.09.30**	**2.26.07**	**3.56.32**	**5.03.68**
3 Susan Hunter	**(New Zealand)**	**1.10.29**	**2.24.13**	**3.57.46**	**5.07.20**
4 Sally Lockyer	(Australia)	1.10.72	2.27.51	4.00.82	5.07.93
5 Susan Richardson	(England)	1.08.71	2.27.00	3.56.58	5.08.74
6 Diane Walker	(Scotland)	1.09.56	2.35.36	4.01.32	5.11.82
7 Brenda Holmes	(Canada)	1.09.92	2.28.25	4.03.09	5.11.86
8 Gail Neall	(Australia)	1.09.93	2.28.65	4.03.20	5.13.20

COMMONWEALTH RECORD: Leslie Cliff (Canada), 5 m 01.35 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Leslie Cliff (Canada), 5 m 01.35 s

4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay

GAMES WINNERS

400 Yards:
1930—England, 4 m 32.8 s
1934—Canada, 4 m 21.8 s
440 Yards:
1938—Canada, 4 m 48.3 s
1950—Australia, 4 m 44.9 s
1954—South Africa, 4 m 33.9 s
1958—Australia, 4 m 17.4 s
1962—Australia, 4 m 11.0 s
1966—Canada, 4 m 10.8 s
400 Metres:
1970—Australia, 4 m 06.41 s
1974—Canada, 3 m 57.14 s

FINAL (January 26)	
1 Canada	**3.57.14**
2 Australia	**4.02.37**
3 England	**4.05.59**
4 Scotland	4.06.53
5 New Zealand	4.06.94
6 Wales	4.26.32
7 Fiji	4.35.41

COMMONWEALTH RECORD: Canada, 3 m 57.14 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Canada, 3 m 57.14 s

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: 100 Metres Freestyle: Gail Amundrud (Canada), 58.87 s

SPLIT TIMES—4 x 100 METRES FREESTYLE RELAY

CANADA		100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
Gail Amundrud 58.87, Becky Smith 59.45,	Anne Jardin 59.63, Judy Wright 59.19	58.87	1.58.50	2.57.95	3.57.14
AUSTRALIA					
Jenny Turrall 1.02.20, Suzy Anderson 1.00.32,	Debra Cain 1.00.83, Sonya Gray 59.02	1.02.20	2.03.03	3.03.35	4.02.37
ENGLAND					
Alyson Jones.1.01.01, Susan Edmondson 1.00.64,	Avis Willington 1.02.30 Lesley Allardice 1.01.64	1.01.01	2.03.31	3.03.95	4.05.59
SCOTLAND					
Diane Walker 1.02.25, Jackie Simpson 1.00.84,	Debbie Simpson 1.02.88, Morag McGlashan 1.00.56	1.02.25	2.05.13	3.05.97	4.06.53
NEW ZEALAND					
Jaynie Parkhouse 1.00.89, Suzanne Kennedy 1.02.61,	Allison Calder 1.02.08, Susan Hunter 1.01.36	1.00.89	2.02.97	3.05.58	4.06.94
WALES					
Kim Walker 1.08.56, Anne Adams 1.06.57,	Judith Parry 1.06.17, Sally Hurn 1.05.02	1.08.56	2.14.73	3.21.30	4.26.32
FIJI					
Jane Perrott 1.08 .30, Rebecca Perrott 1.07.11,	Julia Murphy 1.14.44, Lyndall Probert 1.05.56	1.08.30	2.22.74	3.29.85	4.35.41

4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay

GAMES WINNERS

440 Yards:
1958—England 4 m 54.0 s
1962—Australia, 4 m 45.9 s
1966—England, 4 m 40.6 s

400 Metres:
1970—Australia, 4 m 30.66 s
1974—Canada, 4 m 24.77 s

FINAL (January 31)

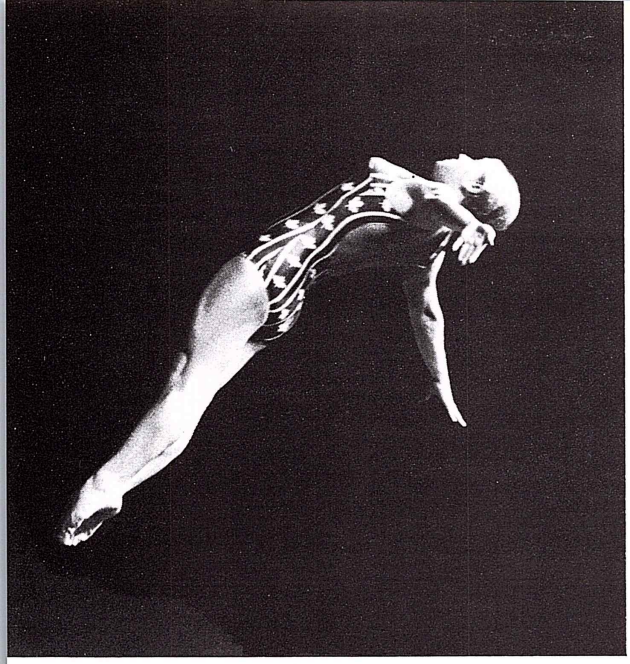
1	**Canada**	**4.24.77**
2	**Australia**	**4.30.55**
3	**Scotland**	**4.31.68**
4	England	4.33.61
5	New Zealand	4.41.54
6	Wales	4.41.94
7	Fiji	5.11.90

COMMONWEALTH RECORD: Canada, 4 m 24.77 s
COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: Canada, 4 m 24.77 s
WORLD RECORD: 100 Metres Backstroke: Wendy Cook (Canada), 1 m 04.78 s
COMMONWEALTH RECORD: 100 Metres Backstroke: Wendy Cook (Canada), 1 m 04.78 s
COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD: 100 Metres Backstroke: Wendy Cook (Canada),1 m 04.78 s

SPLIT TIMES—4 x 100 METRES MEDLEY RELAY

	Backstroke	Breaststroke	Butterfly	Freestyle	100 m	200 m	300 m	400 m
CANADA	Wendy Cook 1.04.78*	Marian Stuart 1.17.23	Patti Stenhouse 1.04.39	Gail Amundrud 58.37	1.04.78	2.22.01	3.26.40	4.24.77
AUSTRALIA	Linda Young 1.08.99	Beverley Whitfield 1.17.46	Debra Cain 1.05.11	Sonya Gray 58.99	1.08.99	2.26.45	3.31.56	4.30.55
SCOTLAND	Gillian Fordyce 1.09.39	Sandra Dickie 1.16.71	Kim Wickham 1.05.57	Morag McGlashan 1.00.01	1.09.39	2.26.10	3.31.67	4.31.68
ENGLAND	Margaret Kelly 1.10.12	Christine Gaskell 1.16.59	Joanne Atkinson 1.06.51	Alyson Jones 1.00.39	1.10.12	2.26.71	3.33.22	4.33.61
NEW ZEALAND	Monique Rodahl 1.10.56	Jane Lowe 1.17.82	Debbie Ledgerwood 1.10.25	Jaynie Parkhouse 1.02.91	1.10.56	2.28.38	3.38.63	4.41.54
WALES	Kim Walker 1.10.91	Patricia Beavan 1.18.47	Anne Adams 1.08.92	Sally Hurn 1.03.64	1.10.91	2.29.38	3.38.30	4.41.94
FIJI	Julia Murphy 1.22.66	Jane Perrott 1.25.77	Rebecca Perrott 1.16.72	Lyndall Probert 1.06.75	1.22.66	2.48.43	4.05.15	5.11.90

*World Record.





LEFT: Beverley Boys (Canada), winner of the highboard dive. ABOVE: Medallists in the highboard: Madeleine Barnett (Australia), bronze; Beverley Boys (Canada), gold; Beverley Williams (England), silver.

Springboard Diving

GAMES WINNERS

1930—O. Whitsett (South Africa),
1934—J. Moss (Canada)
1938—I. Donnett (Australia)
1950—E. Child (England)
1954—P. Long (England)
1958—C. Welsh (England)
1962—S. Knight (Australia)
1966—K. Rowlatt (England)
1970—B. Boys (Canada)
1974—Cindy Shatto (Canada)

		Preliminary Round (January 25)	Final Round (January 25)	Total Points
1 Cindy Shatto	**(Canada)**	**188.46**	**242.42**	**430.88**
2 Beverley Boys	**(Canada)**	**188.76**	**238.17**	**426.93**
3 Teri York	**(Canada)**	**177.81**	**236.02**	**413.83**
4 Madeleine Barnett	(Australia)	178.17	225.39	403.56
5 Alison Drake	(England)	184.14	211.35	395.49
6 Beverley Donnet-Riley	(Australia)	165.39	216.00	381.39
7 Gae Morley	(Australia)	158.94	220.77	379.71
8 Rebecca Ewert	(New Zealand)	164.40	214.89	379.29
9 Karen Conway	(New Zealand)	162.60	214.23	376.83
10 Margaret Lay	(New Zealand)	153.18	201.63	354.81
11 Fiona Hotson	(Scotland)	152.94	145.38	298.32
12 Winnie Hsu	(Hong Kong)	110.49	101.04	211.53

Highboard Diving

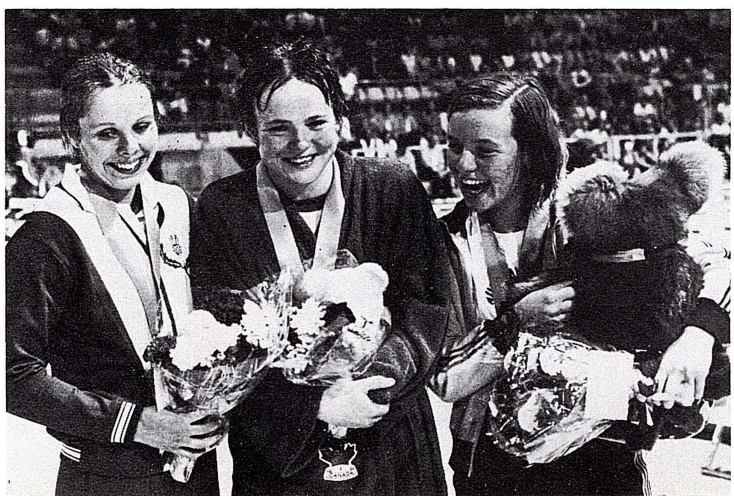
GAMES WINNERS

1930—P. Stoneham (Canada)
1934—E. MacReady (England)
1938—L. Hook (Australia)
1950—E. Child (England)
1954—B. E. McAulay (Australia)
1958—C. Welsh (England)
1962—S. Knight (Australia)
1966—J. Newman (England)
1970—B. Boys (Canada)
1974—Beverley Boys (Canada)

		Preliminary Round (January 30)	Final Round (January 31)	Total Points
1 Beverley Boys	**(Canada)**	**157.11**	**204.84**	**361.95**
2 Beverley Williams	**(England)**	**156.24**	**195.90**	**352.14**
3 Madeleine Barnett	**(Australia)**	**155.28**	**184.02**	**339.30**
4 Linda Cuthbert	(Canada)	150.39	184.32	334.71
5 Teri York	(Canada)	146.47	178.31	324.78
6 Beverley Donnet-Riley	(Australia)	135.96	164.58	300.54
7 Fiona Hotson	(Scotland)	139.32	140.64	279.96
8 Gae Morley	(Australia)	135.96	143.94	279.90

Swimming — Women. Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
100 Metres Freestyle	Sonya Gray (Australia)	Gail Amundrud (Canada)	Judy Wright (Canada)
200 Metres Freestyle	Sonya Gray (Australia)	Jenny Turrall (Australia)	Gail Amundrud (Canada)
400 Metres Freestyle	Jenny Turrall (Australia)	Wendy Quirk (Canada)	Jaynie Parkhouse (New Zealand)
800 Metres Freestyle	Jaynie Parkhouse (New Zealand)	Jenny Turrall (Australia)	Rosemary Milgate (Australia)
100 Metres Backstroke	Wendy Cook (Canada)	Donna-Marie Gurr (Canada)	Linda Young (Australia)
200 Metres Backstroke	Wendy Cook (Canada)	Sandra Yost (Australia)	Donna-Marie Gurr (Canada)
100 Metres Breaststroke	Christine Gaskell (England)	Marian Stuart (Canada)	Sandra Dickie (Scotland)
200 Metres Breaststroke	Patricia Beavan (Wales)	Beverley Whitfield (Australia)	Alison Smith (Australia)
100 Metres Butterfly	Patti Stenhouse (Canada)	Kim Wickham (Scotland)	Sandra Yost (Australia)
200 Metres Butterfly	Sandra Yost (Australia)	Patti Stenhouse (Canada)	Gail Neall (Australia)
200 Metres Individual Medley	Leslie Cliff (Canada)	Becky Smith (Canada)	Susan Hunter (New Zealand)
400 Metres Individual Medley	Leslie Cliff (Canada)	Becky Smith (Canada)	Susan Hunter (New Zealand)
4 x 100 Metres Freestyle Relay	Canada Gail Amundrud Becky Smith Anne Jardin Judy Wright	Australia Jenny Turrall Suzy Anderson Debra Cain Sonya Gray	England Alyson Jones Susan Edmondson Avis Willington Lesley Allardice
4 x 100 Metres Medley Relay	Canada Wendy Cook Marian Stuart Patti Stenhouse Gail Amundrud	Australia Linda Young Beverley Whitfield Debra Cain Sonya Gray	Scotland Gillian Fordyce Sandra Dickie Kim Wickham Morag McGlashan
Springboard Diving	Cindy Shatto (Canada)	Beverley Boys (Canada)	Teri York (Canada)
Highboard Diving	Beverley Boys (Canada)	Beverley Williams (England)	Madeleine Barnett (Australia)



Patti Stenhouse (Canada), centre, Kim Wickham (Scotland), left, and Sandra Yost (Australia) finished in that order in the 100 metres butterfly.

WEIGHTLIFTING

New Zealand takes medals—and an interest

New Zealand, and Christchurch in particular, "discovered" weightlifting during the Xth British Commonwealth Games. Thanks to extensive and intimate coverage by the news media, and particularly the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation's television service, it blossomed almost overnight into a leading spectator sport.

For viewers all over the country, the skill, determination, speed of movement, concentration, and, above all, the courage demanded by weightlifting were brought dramatically to life for the first time. Here, many watchers must have reflected, was a sport in which the relentless pressure of competition left no room for artifice or insincerity. Here, surely, the personality of each contender was unforgettably revealed.

On the first night the theatre was less than half full. The demand for seats increased at each successive performance. On the last night, when the heavyweight and super heavyweight classes were decided, every seat in the James Hay Theatre of Christchurch's magnificent new Town Hall was booked in advance.

The big programme of competition was efficiently conducted and effectively presented. A band in the wings of the theatre played the national anthem of each gold medal winner, and the flags of each medal-winning country were hoisted on flag poles at the side of the stage.

Seventy-three lifters from 16 countries competed.

Before the Games, weightlifting was among the least considerable of New Zealand's minority sports. Yet in spite of its small following, and even smaller number of active competitors, New Zealand emerged as top Commonwealth country in weightlifting with two gold, two silver, and three bronze medals.

This success can be traced largely to the influence of a Scottish lifter, Mr Hugh Morrison, who settled in New Zealand after competing for Scotland in the 1950 Empire Games at Auckland, and to Don Oliver's coaching of the Auckland members of the New Zealand team.

Mr Morrison coached both New Zealand's gold medal winners, Tony Ebert and Graham May, and the bronze medal winner, Brian Duffy. The sport has gained enormously from the enthusiasm and skill of the lifters it has sent overseas, and from the expertise they have unselfishly passed on to their fellow-enthusiasts.

Flyweight

The South African-born British champion, Precious McKenzie, gave a masterly exhibition of skill and controlled strength to take the flyweight gold medal on the opening night. Showing a well-muscled, unexaggerated physique, he pleased the crowd even more by his sportsmanship and modesty. There is no doubt that his expert prowess set in motion the wave of spectator interest that was to gain momentum throughout the Games.

Always master of the situation, he gave the finest performance of his career to lift a total of 215 kg. This broke the Commonwealth record.

Bantamweight

Michael Adams (Australia), who won the bantamweight championship on the same night, also presented a pleasing, athletic appearance. Both he and the silver medal winner, Yves Carignan (Canada), another slim young strength athlete, delighted the crowd with their skill and their undisguised gestures of joy after succeeding with big lifts. Adams ran skipping and jumping from the stage after his final jerk of 125 kg.

Featherweight

George Vasiliades (Australia), who was placed sixth in the Munich Olympics, won the featherweight gold medal with a total

of 237.5 kg. His countryman, Gerald Hay, 235 kg, was second, and Brian Duffy (New Zealand) totalled 232.5 kg.

Hay, Duffy, and Vasiliades were equal at the end of the first three snatch lifts. Vasiliades eventually clinched his win with a fast, desperate jerk of 135 kg, encouraging himself with shouts of "Up, up, up" at critical stages.

Lightweight

The English champion, George Newton, took the lightweight gold medal with 260 kg, Ieuan Owen (Wales) the silver with 255 kg, and the New Zealander, Bruce Cameron, the bronze with 252.5 kg, the same order as at the 1970 Edinburgh Games.

Newton produced his best form in the snatch. He broke the Games record with his second lift of 115 kg, and again in his third with a magnificent snatch of 120 kg.

Competition became tougher in the jerk. Newton's snatching had put him 10 kg ahead, with Bill Frew (Australia), Cameron, Owen, and New Zealand's Philip Sue all equal with 110 kg. Owen forced the pace with a successful first jerk of 145 kg. Cameron and Sue both accepted the challenge but later narrowly failed with 147.5.

Newton failed twice with 145 kg after succeeding with 140 kg on the first jerk. Cameron failed his first jerk at 142.5 kg after lifting slightly off balance. But his success at the second attempt gave him the bronze on body-weight from Frew.

Newton finished the contest with the largest bag of Commonwealth lifting medals on record—three gold and one silver.

Middleweight

Tony Ebert, middleweight silver medal winner at the Edinburgh Games, won New Zealand's first gold medal after a dramatic contest with Stanley Bailey (Trinidad).

Tension mounted in the second section of the contest, the jerk, when John Waterworth (Australia), who had broken the Games record for the snatch with a lift of 130 kg, collapsed in pain and had to be helped from the stage. Three times he failed to clean 160 kg and so failed to record a total.

After the snatch Ebert was in fourth place, behind Bailey, Robert Wrench (Wales), and Terry Bennnett (Wales). He twice missed 122.5 kg, a weight well within his capabilities, because he slightly lost balance. Bailey and Wrench succeeded with 122.5 kg.

But Bailey, a splendidly powerful lifter, twice failed to jerk 160 kg. Now assured of the gold medal, Ebert took 162.5 kg. In magnificent form, he cleaned the great weight with the most powerful lift of the contest. But when he had the weight across his chest at shoulder level the pressure of the bar against his throat cut off the blood supply to his head and he momentarily lost consciousness and fell to the floor.

Ebert won on body weight from Bailey, a New York policeman.

Light Heavyweight

Tony Ford won the gold medal for England in the light heavyweight division with a total of 302.5 kg—the same total that won him the British championship the previous year. Paul Wallwork (Western Samoa) won the silver medal with a total of 300 kg and Michael Pearman (England) the bronze with a total of 292.5 kg.

Middle Heavyweight

The middle heavyweight winner, Cyprus-born Nicolo Ciancio (Australia), brought to the lifting platform the unmistakable air of a master performer in the traditional, central European strong-man style. His winning total was 330 kg. He set Games records for snatch and jerk.

New Zealand's Brian Marsden lifted splendidly and won the silver medal, 15 kg behind Ciancio. Stephen Wyatt (Australia) won the bronze medal on body weight from John Burns (Wales).

Undeterred by Ciancio's reputation, Marsden fought courageously throughout, and it was not until his last lift that the result was settled. Marsden is noted for his prowess in the jerk, which he displayed to effect in his opening lift, breaking the Games record with 180 kg, 5 kg above the previous record.

But Ciancio gained a second Games record with his first jerk of 182.5 kg. He then took 187.2 kg but failed at both the second and third attempts. A magnificent snatch of 147.5 kg had left Ciancio with a total of 330 kg and a lead of 15 kg over Marsden.

Marsden then produced easily the finest

form of his career. He had two lifts left, but decided to go for the jump of 17.5 kg required for outright victory. He cleaned the weight to shoulder height and looked solid and capable of completing the lift. Only the sapping of his strength from the tremendous clean narrowly defeated him.

Scotland had its moment of glory, too. Thomas Yule set new Scottish records in the jerk of 160 kg and a total of 290 kg for fifth placing.

Heavyweight

Russell Prior (Canada) retained his heavyweight title with a total of 352.5 kg, 12.5 kg ahead of John Bolton (New Zealand), whose Auckland team-mate and training partner, John Barrett, lifedt 320 kg for third.

Prior was ahead at the end of the snatch lifts with 155 kg, Nigel Martin (Australia) was second with 147.5 kg, and Bolton third with 145 kg.

Bolton started the jerk with a splendid 187.5 kg, which beat the Games record, at his first attempt. Barrett took an easy 180 kg and Prior equalled with 187.5 kg. Bolton's next lift was one of the finest of his career—a fast, crisp 195 kg. Prior replied with 197.5.

Bolton made a valiant jump of 10 kg for 207.5 kg, but missed it, leaving Prior assured of the gold medal. Barrett courageously tried 202.5 kg for his last jerk in an attempt for the silver medal, but he also narrowly failed.

Super Heavyweight

The most dramatic moment of the competition came on the final night when the New Zealander, Graham May, passed out—literally—in a blaze of glory as he won his gold medal.

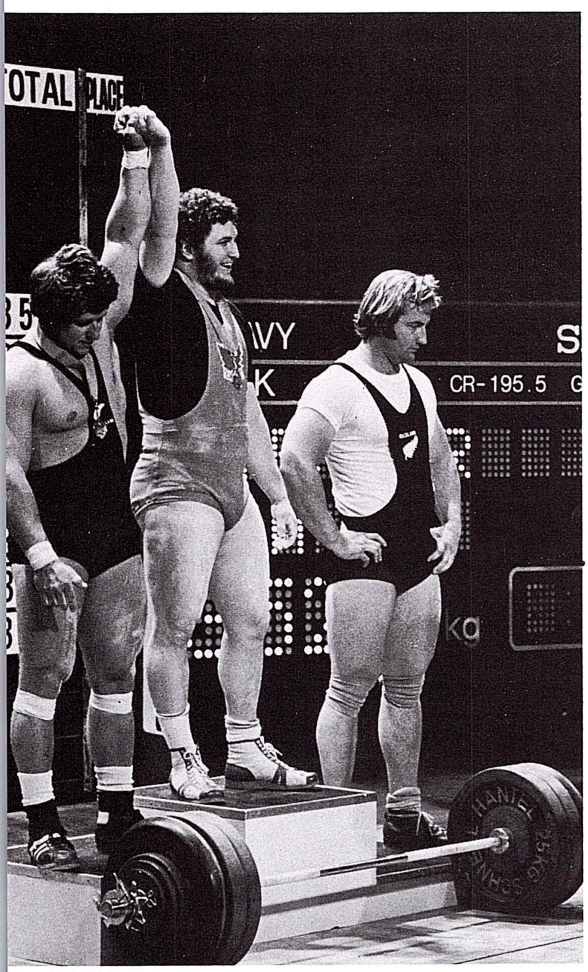
The 21-year-old bank clerk jerked 187.5 kg overhead and then blacked out. After staggering with the great weight overhead almost to the edge of the stage, May crashed to the floor like a falling giant of the forest.

The chief referee jumped out of harm's way as the weight crashed off the stage and scattered spectators in the front few rows. The "rogue" weight, now on the run towards more spectators, was seized and subdued by the smallest lifter in the contest, the 4 ft 11 in Precious McKenzie.

The crowd roared encouragement as May took the stage again and successfully lifted the weight. At his third attempt, he made the biggest lift of his career, 192.5 kg. May set records for the Games snatch (150 kg) and total (342.5 kg).

Andrew Kerr (England) also gave his best performance and won the silver medal with total of 337.5 kg. The huge Welshman, Terry Perdue, was third.

David Hancock, a British coalminer who took fourth place, set the crowd on the edge of their seats by calling for 200 kg in a final attempt to claim a medal, but he failed, although he got the weight well up.



New Zealanders took second and third placings to the formidable Russell Prior (Canada) in the heavyweight class—John Bolton (silver) and John Barrett (bronze). Prior set three Commonwealth and three Games records.

WEIGHTLIFTING RESULTS

In accordance with revised international rules the weightlifting events were decided on two lifts (snatch and jerk) instead of three (press, snatch, and jerk) as at previous British Empire and Commonwealth Games. All totals therefore stand as Games records.

In the event of a tie the higher placing goes to the lighter competitor.

Flyweight (Up to 52 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1970—G. Vasiliades (Australia), 290 kg. *1974—Precious McKenzie (England), 215 kg.*

(JANUARY 25)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 Precious McKenzie	**(England)**	**51.90**	**92.5**	**122.5**	**215**
2 Anil Mondal	**(India)**	**50.90**	**85**	**115**	**200**
3 John McNiven	**(Scotland)**	**51.80**	**82.5**	**110**	**192.5**
4 Bee Kia Ng	(Singapore)	51.70	80	110	190
5 Dulal Chaudhury	(India)	50.20	82.5	105	187.5
6 Charles Revolta	(Scotland)	51.80	75	105	180
7 Bee Lung Wai	(Western Samoa)	51.6	75	95	170
8 Lindsay Loiseau	(Mauritius)	50.45	60	85	145

COMMONWEALTH RECORDS.
Snatch: Precious McKenzie (England), 92.5 kg.
Jerk: Precious McKenzie (England), 122.5 kg.
Total: Precious McKenzie (England), 215 kg.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS.
Snatch: Precious McKenzie (England), 92.5 kg.
Jerk: Precious McKenzie (England), 122.5 kg.
Total: Precious McKenzie (England), 215 kg.

Bantamweight (Up to 56 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1950—Tho Fook Hung (Malaya), 655 lbs. *1962—Phung Kim Chua (Singapore), 710 lbs.*
1954—M. Megennis (England), 620 lbs. *1966—P. McKenzie (England), 705 lbs.*
1958—R. Gaffley (South Africa), 660 lbs. *1970—P. McKenzie (England), 335 kg. (738¼ lbs.)*
1974—Michael Adams (Australia), 222.5 kg.

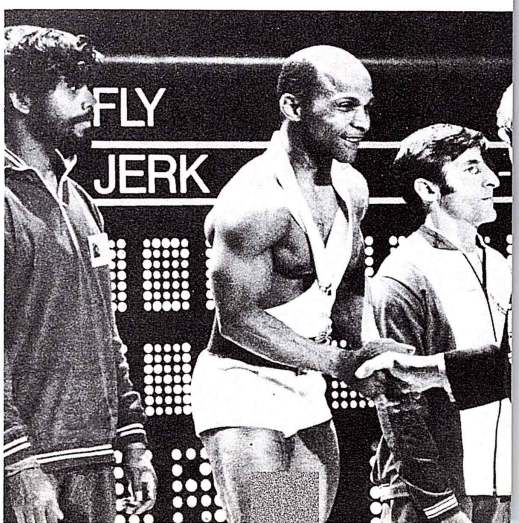
(JANUARY 25)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 Michael Adams	**(Australia)**	**55.80**	**97.5**	**125**	**222.5**
2 Yves Carignan	**(Canada)**	**55.50**	**87.5**	**125**	**212.5**
3 Shanmug Velliswamy	**(India)**	**55.80**	**95**	**117.5**	**212.5**
4 Hingboo Sua	(Malaysia)	52.70	72.5	100	172.5
— Ivan Katz	(Australia)	55.65	95	(—)	No total

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD.
Total: Michael Adams (Australia), 222.5 kg.

BELOW: Gerald Hay (Australia), silver, George Vasiliades (Australia), gold, and Brian Duffy (New Zealand), top in the featherweight division. RIGHT: The flyweight medallists, Anil Mondal (India), silver, Precious McKenzie (England), gold, and John McNiven (Scotland), bronze, receive their medals from Mr K. S. Duncan, honorary secretary of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.





Featherweight (Up to 60 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1950—Koh Eng Tong (Malaya), 685 lbs. *1962—G. Newton (England), 720 lbs.*
1954—R. Wilkes (Trinidad), 690 lbs. *1966—K. W. Chung (Wales), 743¾ lbs.*
1958—Tan Ser Cher (Singapore), 685 lbs. *1970—G. Perrin (England), 342 kg. (754¾ lbs.)*
1974—George Vasiliades (Australia), 231.5 kg.

(JANUARY 26)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 George Vasiliades	**(Australia)**	**59.55**	**102.5**	**135**	**237.5**
2 Gerald Hay	**(Australia)**	**59.55**	**102.5**	**132.5**	**235**
3 Brian Duffy	**(New Zealand)**	**59.60**	**102.5**	**130**	**232.5**
4 Koon Siong Chua	(Singapore)	59.65	100	127.5	227.5
5 Douglas Robertson	(Canada)	59.20	100	125	225
6 Kum Weng Chung	(Wales)	59.20	100	125	225
7 Meurin Williams	(Wales)	59.55	95	122.5	217.5
8 Alan Winterbourne	(England)	59.45	90	122.5	212.5
9 Young Yan Yeung Waiping	(Mauritius)	59.80	80	100	180

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORD.
Total: George Vasiliades (Australia), 237.5 kg.

Lightweight (Up to 67.5 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1950—J. Halliday (England), 760 lbs. *1962—C. Goring (England), 775 lbs.*
1954—V. Barberis (Australia), 765 lbs. *1966—H. Gittens (Trinidad & Tobago), 809¾ lbs)*
1958—Tan Howe Liang (Singapore), 790 lbs. *1970—G. Newton (England), 372.5 kg. (821 lbs)*
1974—George Newton (England), 260 kg.

(JANUARY 26)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 George Newton	**(England)**	**66.50**	**120**	**140**	**260**
2 Ieuan Owen	**(Wales)**	**66.40**	**110**	**145**	**255**
3 Bruce Cameron	**(New Zealand)**	**66.80**	**110**	**142.5**	**252.5**
4 William Frew	(Australia)	67.25	110	142.5	252.5
5 Philip Sue	(New Zealand)	67.00	110	140	250
6 Paul Ross	(Northern Ireland)	66.50	107.5	140	247.5
7 Geoffrey Hui	(Papua New Guinea)	66.85	97.5	120	217.5
8 Pike Nyirongo	(Zambia)	67.50	90	117.5	207.5
9 Tino Amato	(West Samoa)	66.20	90	115	205

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS.
Snatch: George Newton (England). 120 kg. Total: George Newton (England), 260 kg.

Middleweight (Up to 75 kg)

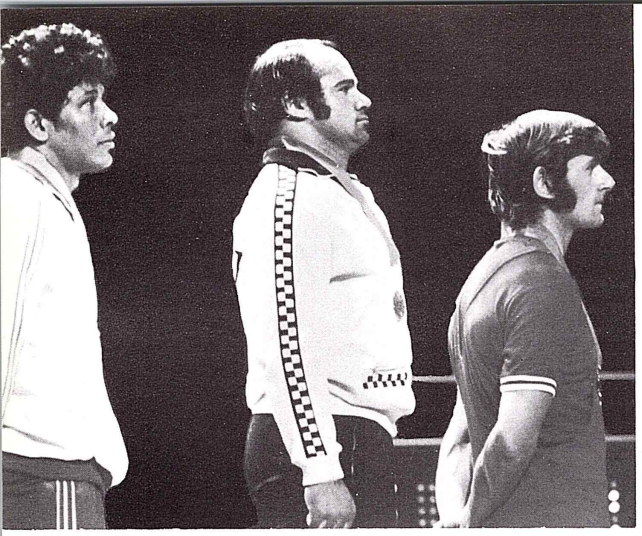
GAMES WINNERS

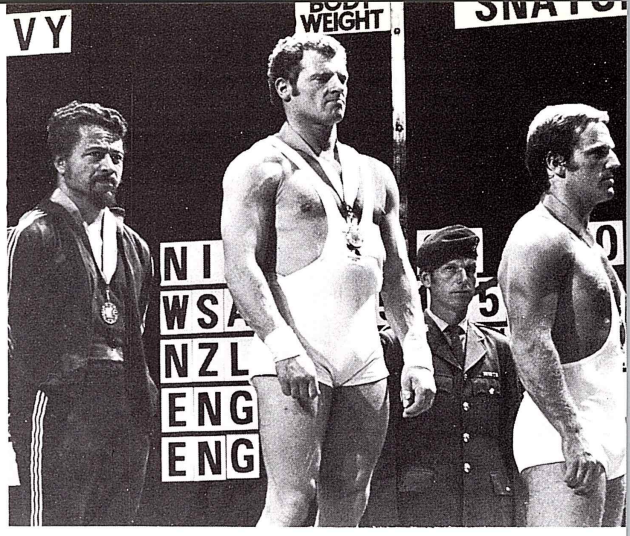
1950—G. A. Gratton (Canada), 795 lbs. *1962—Tan Howe Liang (Singapore), 860 lbs.*
1954—J. Halliday (England), 800 lbs. *1966—P. St. Jean (Canada), 892½ lbs.*
1958—B. Blenman (Barbados), 795 lbs. *1970—R. N. Pery (Australia), 412.5 kg. (909 lbs.)*
1974—Tony Ebert (New Zealand), 275 kg.

(JANUARY 29)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 Tony Ebert	**(New Zealand)**	**74.55**	**117.5**	**157.5**	**275**
2 Stanley Bailey	**(Trinidad)**	**74.60**	**122.5**	**152.5**	**275**
3 Robert Wrench	**(Wales)**	**74.55**	**122.5**	**157.5**	**270**
4 Terry Bennett	(Wales)	74.60	120	150	270
5 Michael Foy	(England)	74.60	110	145	255
6 Marcel Perron	(Canada)	74.40	107.5	145	252.5
7 Justice Chiwanga	(Zambia)	74.45	100	127.5	227.5
8 Sio Petelo	(Western Samoa)	74.75	100	127.5	227 5
— John Waterworth	(Australia)	74.65	130	—	No total

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS.
Snatch: John Waterworth (Australia), 130 kg. Total: Tony Ebert (New Zealand), 275 kg.





LEFT: Tony Ebert (New Zealand) won the gold medal in the middleweight class from Stanley Bailey (Trinidad) on body weight. Robert Wrench (Wales) was third. RIGHT: Paul Wallwork (Western Samoa), left, set a record for the snatch in the light heavyweight class, but Tony Ford (England) took the gold medal after a record jerk. Wallwork won the silver medal and Michael Pearman (England) the bronze.

Light Heavyweight (Up to 82.5 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1950—J. A. Varaleau (Canada), 815 lbs.
1954—G. Gratton (Canada), 890 lbs.
1958—P. Caira (Scotland), 875 lbs.
1962—P. Caira (Scotland), 900 lbs.
1966—G. Vakakis (Australia) 925¼ lbs.
1970—N. Ciancio (Australia), 447.5 kg. (986¼ lbs.)
1974—Tony Ford (England), 302.5 kg.

(JANUARY 30)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 Tony Ford	**(England)**	**82.10**	**132.5**	**170**	**302.5**
2 Paul Wallwork	**(Western Samoa)**	**82.25**	**140**	**160**	**300**
3 Michael Pearman	**(England)**	**82.10**	**125**	**167.5**	**292.5**
4 Peter Brosnan	(New Zealand)	81.35	127.5	162.5	290
5 Joseph Sheppard	(Northern Ireland)	81.80	100	130	230

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS.
Snatch: Paul Wallwork (Western Samoa), 140 kg. Jerk: Tony Ford (England), 170 kg.
Total: Tony Ford (England), 302.5 kg.

Middle Heavyweight (Up to 90 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1954—K. Daly (Canada), 880 lbs.
1958—M. Santos (Australia), 890 lbs.
1962—L. Martin (England), 1035 lbs.
1966—L. Martin (England), 1019¼ lbs.
1970—L. Martin (England), 457.5 kg.
1974—Nicolo Ciancio (Australia), 330 kg.

(JANUARY 30)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 Nicolo Ciancio	**(Australia)**	**85.40**	**147.5**	**182.5**	**330**
2 Brian Marsden	**(New Zealand)**	**89.00**	**135**	**180**	**315**
3 Stephen Wyatt	**(Australia)**	**89.25**	**135**	**175**	**310**
4 John Burns	(Wales)	89.50	140	170	310
5 Thomas Yule	(Scotland)	89.60	130	160	290
6 Claude April	(Canada)	89.80	122.5	155	277.5
7 Peter Nitsch	(Wales)	89.20	120	155	275
8 John Shea	(Papua New Guinea)	88.20	115	150	265
9 Edward Gabriel	(Western Samoa)	85.20	110	150	260
– Kenneth Holland	(Scotland)	88.40	120	—	No total
– Alexander McAfee	(Northern Ireland)	89.00	110	—	No total

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS.
Snatch: Nicolo Ciancio (Australia), 147.5 kg. Jerk: Nicolo Ciancio (Australia), 182.5 kg.
Total: Nicolo Ciancio (Australia), 330 kg.

Heavyweight (Up to 110 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1950—H. Cleghorn (New Zealand), 900 lbs.
1954—D. Hepburn (Canada), 1040 lbs.
1958—K. MacDonald (England), 1005 lbs.
1962—A. Shannos (Australia), 1025 lbs.
1966—D. Oliver (New Zealand), 1096¼ lbs.
1970—R. Prior (Canada), 490 kg. (1079¾ lbs.)
1974—Russell Prior (Canada), 352.5 kg.

(JANUARY 31)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 Russell Prior	**(Canada)**	**109.90**	**155**	**197.5**	**352.5**
2 John Bolton	**(New Zealand)**	**100.80**	**145**	**195**	**340**
3 John Barrett	**(New Zealand)**	**109.20**	**140**	**180**	**320**
4 Nigel Martin	(Australia)	102.80	147.5	170	317.5
5 Claude Hardy	(Canada)	105.10	137.5	172.5	310
6 Filimoni Romanu	(Fiji)	91.40	105	140	245
– Thomas McAfee	(Northern Ireland)	92.50	—	—	No total
– Brian Strange	(England)	109.70	—	—	No total

COMMONWEALTH RECORDS.
Snatch: Russell Prior (Canada), 155 kg.
Jerk: Russell Prior (Canada), 197.5 kg.
Total: Russell Prior (Canada), 352.5 kg.

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS.
Snatch: Russell Prior (Canada), 155 kg.
Jerk: Russell Prior (Canada) 197.5 kg.
Total: Russell Prior (Canada), 352.5 kg.

Super Heavyweight (Over 110 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1970—R. Rigby (Australia), 500 kg.
1974—Graham May (New Zealand), 342.5 kg.

(JANUARY 31)

		Body Weight	Snatch	Jerk	Total
1 Graham May	**(New Zealand)**	**139.40**	**150**	**192.5**	**342.5**
2 Andrew Kerr	**(England)**	**119.00**	**147.5**	**190**	**337.5**
3 Terry Perdue	**(Wales)**	**148.65**	**145**	**185**	**330**
4 David Hancock	(England)	110.60	130	182.5	312.5
5 Michael Brown	(Wales)	113.05	137.5	170	307.5
– Grant Anderson	(Scotland)	124.30	130	—	No total
– John Hind	(Scotland)	114.35	—	—	No total

COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS.
Snatch: Graham May (New Zealand), 150 kg.
Total: Graham May (New Zealand), 342.5 kg.

Weightlifting—Medal Winners

Event	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Flyweight	Precious McKenzie (England)	Anil Mondal (India)	John McNiven (Scotland)
Bantamweight	Michael Adams (Australia)	Yves Carignan (Canada)	Shanmug Velliswamy (India)
Featherweight	George Vasiliades (Australia)	Gerald Hav (Australia)	Brian Duffy (New Zealand)
Lightweight	George Newton (England)	Ieuan Owen (Wales)	Bruce Cameron (New Zealand)
Middleweight	Tony Ebert (New Zealand)	Stanley Bailey (Trinidad)	Robert Wrench (Wales)
Light Heavyweight	Tony Ford (England)	Paul Wallwork (Western Samoa)	Michael Pearman (England)
Middle Heavyweight	Nicolo Ciancio (Australia)	Brian Marsden (New Zealand)	Stephen Wyatt (Australia)
Heavyweight	Russell Prior (Canada)	John Bolton (New Zealand)	John Barrett (New Zealand)
Super Heavyweight	Graham May (New Zealand)	Andrew Kerr (England)	Terry Perdue (Wales)

WRESTLING

Indians and Canadians still the masters

Amateur wrestling has been fighting for survival as an international sport in the British Commonwealth in recent years. It has yet to recover from the loss of two of its strongest fostering countries, South Africa and Pakistan, which are no longer eligible to compete in the Commonwealth Games; and it was no surprise when the entries for Christchurch totalled only 48 competitors from six countries compared with 58 from nine countries at Edinburgh four years ago.

But Christchurch brought some encouraging signs, first in the presence at the pre-Games technical meeting of a leading Kenyan wrestling administrator, and the confidence expressed by F.I.L.A. officials that their intensive efforts to promote the sport in the African countries are now beginning to bear fruit at the international level.

Then there was the Games tournament itself, staged in the grand manner in the new Town Hall, which must surely have been a good advertisement for the sport both as an athletic activity and as a spectacle.

The tournament drew very good attendances notwithstanding New Zealanders' greater familiarity with professional wrestling than with the more scientific, if less spectacular, basics of man-to-man grappling. Perhaps not enough use was made of this rare opportunity for the exercise of missionary zeal; spectators not conversant with the scoring and elimination system might well have been given regular instruction through the public address system as well as through the notes in the official programmes.

It was certainly unfortunate that the home team won its greatest success of the tournament before an audience unbecomingly small for so notable an occasion. Early on the final morning David Aspin, the New Zealand middleweight (up to 82 kg), emerged as one of the two unbeaten wrestlers in his section, and the virtual final was a late addition to the morning session. But many of the spectators, heeding the call of lunch, had departed in the belief that Aspin would not appear again until the evening.

Luxurious staging

Amateur wrestling in New Zealand, as in most other Commonwealth countries, retains a considerable band of dedicated enthusiasts, and the Games provided them with a rare chance to compare New Zealand standards with those of other Commonwealth nations. The Town Hall auditorium and the equipment imported for the occasion provided an air of luxury not previously experienced by participants and officials in the host country.

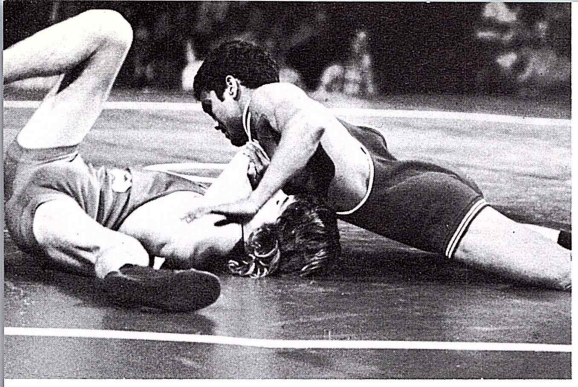
While Aspin's advance from a bronze medal at Edinburgh to top ranking in the middleweight division was the individual highlight—not just for parochial reasons, for he alone interrupted the domination of the Canadian and Indian squads—the stern tussle for supremacy between Canada and India offered much for the purist.

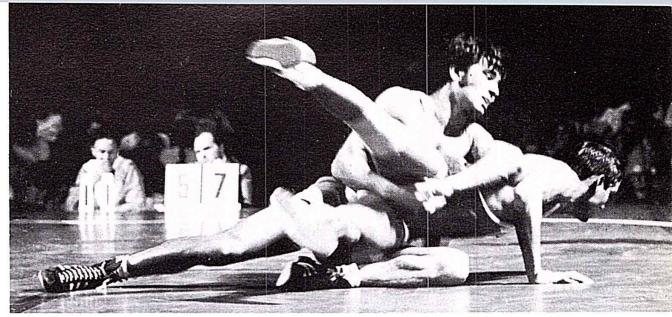
Canada, a little surprisingly, won most gold medals—five to India's four. But the Indians had a representative among the first three in every class, a feat that Canada could not emulate after two of its wrestlers dropped out in the elimination stages.

Mostly the other countries were left to dispute the minor placings. England did well with three silver medals in the intermediate weights, and Australia's smaller men shared a silver and three bronzes. New Zealand, in addition to Aspin's victory, and Scotland each won two third placings.

Sudesh Kumar and Prem Nath (India) came to Christchurch as the Commonwealth's leading wrestlers on the evidence of their fourth placings at the 1972 Olympic Games at Munich. They won the flyweight (up to 52 kg) and bantamweight (up to 57 kg), respectively, but their fortunes contrasted.

The most proficient performer in the tournament, Kumar was clearly a class





LEFT: Sudesh Kumar (India), flyweight gold medallist, wins by a fall against John Navie (Australia), who took the bronze medal. ABOVE: In a very good first-round contest Prem Nath (India) beat Amrik Singh Gill (England), on top in this picture, on points. They finished first and second respectively in the flyweight class.

above the other flyweights. A measure of his superiority was the ease with which he beat the runner-up, Gordon Bertie (Canada), who had been a creditable sixth at Munich. The points margin was 19—5.

Prem Nath had no such comfortable passage. He overcame Amrik Singh Gill (England) by only 8—6 and had a single point to spare at the end of an exciting duel with the Canadian bantamweight, Tim Wenzell.

Light Flyweight

It was disappointing that only three competitors took part in the lightest division, and that the minor placings should be decided on the scales rather than in the arena. Mitchell Kawasaki (Canada) achieved narrow points wins over Walter Koenig (Australia) and Radhey Shyam (India) to be assured of the first gold medal of the tournament. When Shyam failed to make the weight limit, he had to concede the silver to the 15-year-old Australian.

Flyweight

Sudesh Kumar (India), the only 1970 champion to defend his title, cruised through to the victory rostrum with falls at the expense of Bruce McMahon (New Zealand) and John Navie (Australia), and an effortless points win over Gordon Bertie (Canada). Bertie gained a fall, and the silver medal, by pinning Navie in the second round, and McMahon was not able to capitalise on a points lead when he conceded a third-round fall, and the bronze, to his Australian rival.

Bantamweight

Expectations that the Indian, Prem Nath, would be too experienced for the other bantamweights were not realised. He was fully extended by Amrik Singh Gill, of England, and Canada's Tim Wenzell, but achieved a more comfortable points win against Kevin Burke (Australia). Wenzell had a most unfavourable draw, losing also to Gill and, with Barry Oldridge (New Zealand), being eliminated. Gill was the runner-up, with Burke third.

Featherweight

The Canadian featherweight, Egon Beiler, shared with Kumar the distinction of not conceding a penalty point in three bouts. He had a points extreme superiority decision in his first appearance, against Raymond Brown (Australia), and went on to comparatively quick falls over Paul Toole (England) and India's Shivaji Chingle. Chingle decisively accounted for Brown when silver and bronze medals were at stake on the final night, Andrew Roche, a New Zealander who was little inferior to this pair, and Toole both having dropped out.

Lightweight

There was a distinct difference in ability between the top three lightweights on the one hand and Paul Dalley (New Zealand), Reg Marsh (Australia), and Thomas Anderson (Scotland) on the other. The vital contest was that between the Indian, Jagrup Singh, and Stephen Martin, of Canada. Singh, who had earlier come from behind to beat Joseph Gilligan (England) 9—5, edged out Martin, 5—4. It was a minor surprise that the 19-year-old Gilligan should later beat Martin for second placing by a margin of six points.

Welterweight

Raghunath Pawar (India) claimed the welterweight gold medal with successive points decisions over Gordon Mackay (New Zealand), Bruce Akers (Australia), and

Anthony Shacklady (England), his ascendancy becoming more and more marked with each bout. Akers and Canada's Grant Lavallee were put out of contention by incurring more than the minimum of six penalty points in their three bouts, and their own meeting provided the only draw of the tournament. Shacklady forced Mackay to be content with a second Commonwealth bronze medal in the smallest scoring bout at the Games.

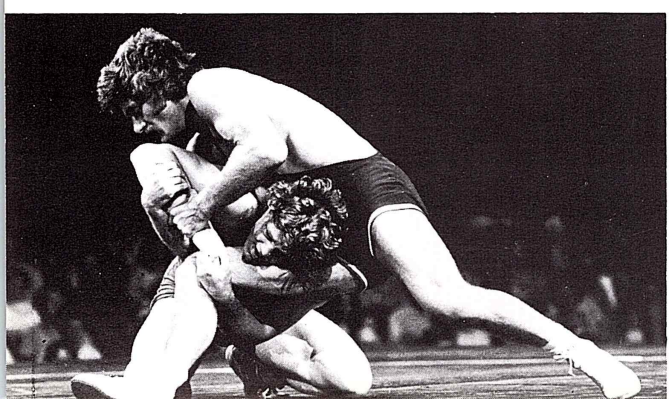
Middleweight

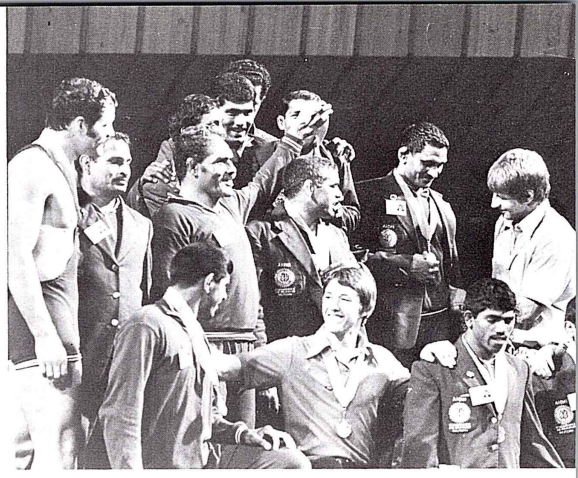
The New Zealand champion, David Aspin, achieved falls over Wesley O'Brien, of Australia, and the man with whom he had shared the bronze medal at Edinburgh, Ronald Grinstead (England), before beating his two main rivals, Sat Pal (India) by 7—4 on points and Taras Hryb (Canada) with a second-round fall in the third session. Singh had earlier lost ground when he and O'Brien were both disqualified for passivity, but he recovered to beat Hryb for the silver medal. O'Brien, Grinstead, and Scotland's Charles Kelly failed to reach the final three.

Light heavyweight

Terry Paice, the Canadian light heavyweight, cleared his foremost hurdle when his Indian challenger, Netra Pal, was disqualified in their second-round bout, but he had to resist a spirited recovery by Maurice Allan (Scotland) before making certain of the gold medal. Netra Pal's points win over Allan on the first day decided the next two placings, Jim Downey (New Zealand) and Ilian Michael (Australia) being the victims of two falls each.

BELOW: Terry Paice (Canada) had to work very hard for his gold medal in this bout against Maurice Allan (Scotland), the aggressor here, in the light heavyweight class. RIGHT: David Aspin, New Zealand's gold medal winner in the middleweight class, here applying a leg hold, wins on points from Sat Pal (India).





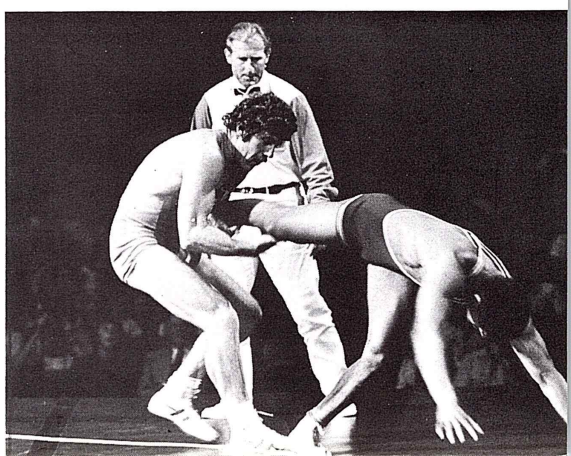
All over; and a happy group of wrestlers display their medals.

Heavyweight

It was clear throughout the early heavyweight skirmishes that Canada (represented by Claude Pilon, an Edinburgh bronze medallist) and India (Dadu Chaugule) would dispute the major medals. When Pilon took a 7—2 points victory over Chaugule in the last bout of the tournament he also carried his country's gold medal tally ahead of that of India. Ian Duncan, of Scotland, earned the bronze with a slightly better losing record than the fourth entrant, Anthony Jordonov (Australia).

Heavyweight Plus

A burly Canadian who, fittingly, is the manager of a demolition company, Bill Benko, required a total of only 2 min 15 sec to pin both William Robertson (Scotland) and Gary Knight (New Zealand) in the early rounds before he made sure of the gold medal when he and the runner-up, Bishwanath Singh (India), were disqualified for passivity. Singh had previously dropped half a penalty point against Buck Samrai (Australia). Third place went to Knight, after he and Robertson had also incurred a double disqualification.



WRESTLING RESULTS

Light Flyweight (up to 48 kg)

GAMES WINNERS
1970—V. Prakash (India)
1974—Mitchell Kawasaki (Canada)

ROUND 1
Mitchell Kawasaki (Canada) beat Walter Koenig (Australia) on points.

ROUND 2
Mitchell Kawasaki (Canada) beat Radhey Shyam (India) on points.

ROUND 3
Radhey Shyam failed to make the weight for his bout with Walter Koenig.

FINAL PLACINGS
1 Mitchell Kawasaki (Canada)
2 Walter Koenig (Australia)
3 Radhey Shyam (India)

Flyweight (up to 52 kg)

GAMES WINNERS
1950—B. Harris (Australia)
1954—L. J. Blaise (S. Africa)
1958—I. R. Epton (S. Africa)
1962—Muhammad Niaz (Pakistan)
1966—M. Nazir (Pakistan)
1970—Sudesh Kumar (India)
1974—Sudesh Kumar (India)

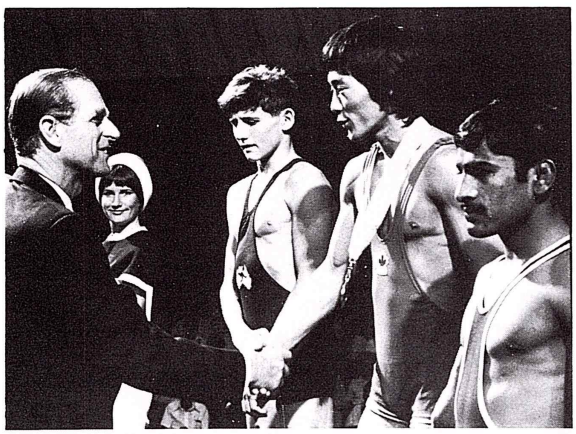
ROUND 1
Gordon Bertie (Canada) beat John Navie (Australia) by a fall in 8 min. 33 sec.
Sudesh Kumar (India) beat Bruce McMahon (New Zealand) by a fall in 7 min. 17 sec.

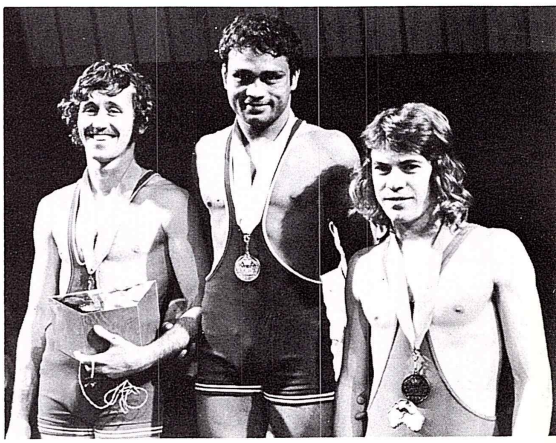
ROUND 2
John Navie (Australia) beat Bruce McMahon (New Zealand) by a fall in 7 min. 57 sec.
Sudesh Kumar (India) beat Gordon Bertie (Canada) on points.

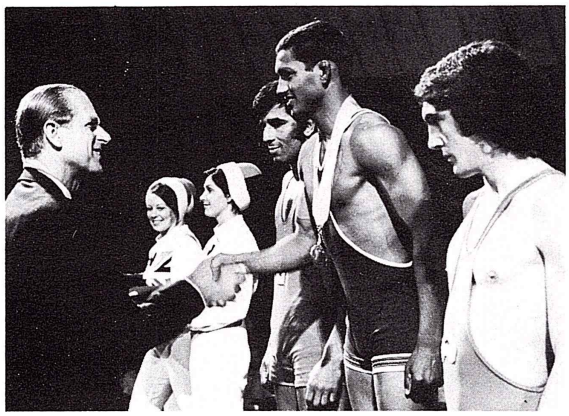
ROUND 3
Sudesh Kumar (India) beat John Navie (Australia) by a fall in 2 min. 48 sec.

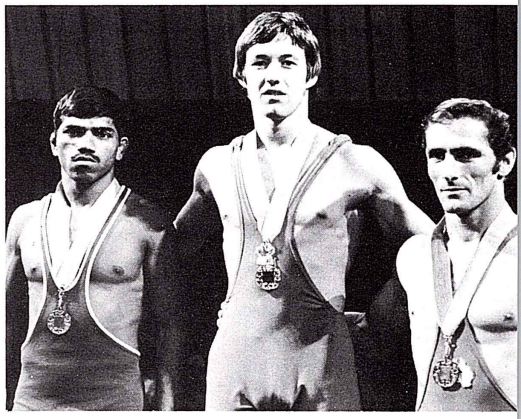
FINAL PLACINGS
1 Sudesh Kumar (India)
2 Gordon Bertie (Canada)
3 John Navie (Australia)

LEFT: The Duke of Edinburgh presents the medals to the light flyweights—Walter Koenig (Australia), silver; Mitchell Kawasaki (Canada), gold; and Radhey Shyam (India), bronze. RIGHT: The flyweight medallists—Gordon Bertie (Canada), silver; Sudesh Kumar (India), gold; John Navie (Australia), bronze.









LEFT: Congratulations for Prem Nath (India), winner of the bantamweight class, from the Duke of Edinburgh. Amrik Singh Gill (England) was second and Kevin Burke (Australia) third. RIGHT: The featherweight medallists—Shivaji Chingle (India), silver; Egon Beiler (Canada), gold; Raymond Brown (Australia), bronze.

Bantamweight (up to 57 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—J. Trifunov (Canada)
1934—E. Melrose (Scotland)
1938—E. Purcell (Australia)
1950—D. Mudgway (New Zealand)
1954—G. Jameson (Australia)
1958—Mohd Ahktar (Pakistan)
1962—D. Saraj (Pakistan)
1966—Bishambar Singh (India)
1970—Sardar Mohd (Pakistan)
1974—Prem Nath (India)

ROUND 1
Prem Nath (India) beat Amrik Singh Gill (England) on points.
Kevin Burke (Australia) beat Barry Oldridge (New Zealand) on points.

ROUND 2
Amrik Singh Gill (England) beat Tim Wenzell (Canada) on points.
Prem Nath (India) beat Kevin Burke (Australia) on points.

ROUND 3
Amrik Singh Gill (England) beat Barry Oldridge (New Zealand) on points.
Prem Nath (India) beat Tim Wenzell (Canada) on points.

ROUND 4
Amrik Singh Gill (England) beat Kevin Burke (Australia) on points.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Prem Nath (India)
2 Amrik Singh Gill (England)
3 Kevin Burke (Australia)

Featherweight (up to 62 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—C. Chilcott (Canada)
1934—R. McNab (Canada)
1938—R. Purchase (Australia)
1950—J. C. Armitt (New Zealand)
1954—A. J. Goldenhuys (S. Africa)
1958—A. J. Goldenhuys (S. Africa)
1962—Ala-ud-din (Pakistan)
1966—M. Akhtar (Pakistan)
1970—Saeed Mohd (Pakistan)
1974—Egon Beiler (Canada)

ROUND 1
Shivaji Chingle (India) beat Andrew Roche (New Zealand) on points.
Egon Beiler (Canada) beat Raymond Brown (Australia) on points.

ROUND 2
Egon Beiler (Canada) beat Paul Toole (England) by a fall in 4 min 41 sec.
Raymond Brown (Australia) beat Andrew Roche (New Zealand) on points.

ROUND 3
Raymond Brown (Australia) beat Paul Toole (England) on points.
Egon Beiler (Canada) beat Shivaji Chingle (India) by a fall in 2 min 25 sec.

ROUND 4
Shivaji Chingle (India) beat Raymond Brown (Australia) on points.

FINAL PLACINGS
1 Egon Beiler (Canada)
2 Shivaji Chingle (India)
3 Raymond Brown (Australia)

Lightweight (up to 68 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—H. Thomas (Canada)
1934—R. E. Garrard (Australia)
1938—R. E. Garrard (Australia)
1950—R. E. Garrard (Australia)
1954—G. A. Pienaar (S. Africa)
1958—Mohd Astraf (Pakistan)
1962—M. Akhtar (Pakistan)
1966—Mukhtiar Singh (India)
1970—Udey Chand (India)
1974—Jagrup Singh (India)

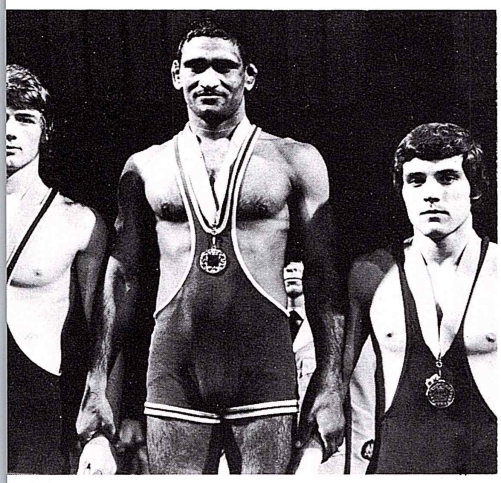
ROUND 1
Paul Dalley (New Zealand) beat Reg Marsh (Australia) on points.
Jagrup Singh (India) beat Joseph Gilligan (England) on points.
Stephen Martin (Canada) beat Thomas Anderson (Scotland) by a fall in 2 min 23 sec.

ROUND 2
Joseph Gilligan (England) beat Reg Marsh (Australia) on points.
Stephen Martin (Canada) beat Paul Dalley (New Zealand) on points.
Jagrup Singh (India) beat Thomas Anderson (Scotland) on points.

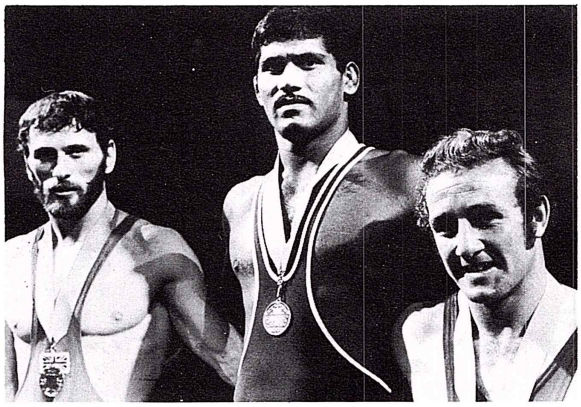
ROUND 3
Joseph Gilligan (England) beat Paul Dalley (New Zealand) on points.
Jagrup Singh (India) beat Stephen Martin (Canada) on points.

ROUND 4
Joseph Gilligan (England) beat Stephen Martin (Canada) on points.

FINAL PLACINGS
1 Jagrup Singh (India)
2 Joseph Gilligan (England)
3 Stephen Martin (Canada)



The lightweight (left) and welterweight medal winners, from left: Joseph Gilligan (England), silver; Jagrup Singh (India), gold; Stephen Martin (Canada), bronze; Anthony Shacklady (England), silver; Raghunath Pawar (India), gold; Gordon Mackay (New Zealand), bronze.



Welterweight (up to 74 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—R. Priestley (Canada)
1934—J. Schleimer (Canada)
1938—J. Trevaskis (Australia)
1950—H. Hudson (Canada)
1954—N. Loubser (S. Africa)
1958—Mohd Bashir (Pakistan)
1962—Mohd Bashir (Pakistan)
1966—Mohd Bashir (Pakistan)
1970—Mukhtiar Singh (India)
1974—Raghunath Pawar (India)

ROUND 1
Grant Lavallee (Canada) drew with Bruce Akers (Australia).
Raghunath Pawar (India) beat Gordon Mackay (New Zealand) on points.

ROUND 2
Anthony Shacklady (England) beat Grant Lavallee (Canada) on points.
Raghunath Pawar (India) beat Bruce Akers (Australia) on points.

ROUND 3
Anthony Shacklady (England) beat Bruce Akers (Australia) on points.
Gordon Mackay (New Zealand) beat Grant Lavallee (Canada) on points.

ROUND 4
Raghunath Pawar (India) beat Anthony Shacklady (England) on points.

ROUND 5
Anthony Shacklady (England) beat Gordon Mackay (New Zealand) on points.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Raghunath Pawar (India)
2 Anthony Shacklady (England)
3 Gordon Mackay (New Zealand)

Middleweight (up to 82 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—M. Chepwick (Canada)
1934—T. Evans (Canada)
1938—T. Evans (Canada)
1950—M. Vachon (Canada)
1954—H. Van Zyl (S. Africa)
1958—H. Van Zyl (S. Africa)
1962—M. Faiz (Pakistan)
1966—M. Faiz (Pakistan)
1970—Harish Chandra Rajindra (India)
1974—David Aspin (New Zealand)

ROUND 1
David Aspin (New Zealand) beat Wesley O'Brien (Australia) by a fall in 4 min 49 sec.
Sat Pal (India) beat Charles Kelly (Scotland) on points.
Taras Hryb (Canada) beat Ronald Grinstead (England) on points.

ROUND 2
Taras Hryb (Canada) beat Charles Kelly (Scotland) on points.
David Aspin (New Zealand) beat Ronald Grinstead (England) by a fall in 1 min 55 sec.
Wesley O'Brien (Australia) v. Sat Pal (India), both disqualified.

ROUND 3
David Aspin (New Zealand) beat Sat Pal (India) on points.

ROUND 4
David Aspin (New Zealand) beat Taras Hryb (Canada) by a fall in 2 min 34 sec.

ROUND 5
Sat Pal (India) beat Taras Hryb (Canada) by a fall in 3 min 47 sec.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 David Aspin (New Zealand)
2 Sat Pal (India)
3 Taras Hryb (Canada)

Light Heavyweight (up to 90 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—L. McIntyre (Canada)
1934—W. H. Cubbin (S. Africa)
1938—E. R. Scarf (Australia)
1950—P. Morton (S. Africa)
1954—J. L. Theron (S. Africa)
1958—J. L. Theron (S. Africa)
1962—A. Buck (England)
1966—R. Chamberot (Canada)
1970—Faiz Mohd (Pakistan)
1974—Terry Paice (Canada)

ROUND 1
Netra Pal (India) beat Maurice Allan (Scotland) on points.
Terry Paice (Canada) beat Ilian Michael (Australia) by a fall in 4 min 28 sec.

ROUND 2
Terry Paice (Canada) beat Netra Pal (India), disqualified.
Maurice Allan (Scotland) beat Jim Downey (New Zealand) by a fall in 4 min 46 sec.

ROUND 3
Maurice Allan (Scotland) beat Ilian Michael (Australia) by a fall in 2 min 18 sec.
Netra Pal (India) beat Jim Downey (New Zealand) by a fall in 2 min 44 sec.

ROUND 4
Terry Paice (Canada) beat Maurice Allan (Scotland) on points.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Terry Paice (Canada)
2 Netra Pal (India)
3 Maurice Allan (Scotland)

Heavyweight (up to 100 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1930—E. McCready (Canada)
1934—J. Knight (Australia)
1938—J. Knight (Australia)
1950—J. Armstrong (Australia)
1954—K. Richmond (England)
1958—Lila Ram (India)
1962—Naiz Muhammad (Pakistan)
1966—Bhim Singh (India)
1970—E. M. Millard (Canada)
1974—Claude Pilon (Canada)

ROUND 1
Claude Pilon (Canada) beat Anthony Jordonov (Australia) by a fall in 1 min 17 sec.
Dadu Chaugule (India) beat Ian Duncan (Scotland) on points.

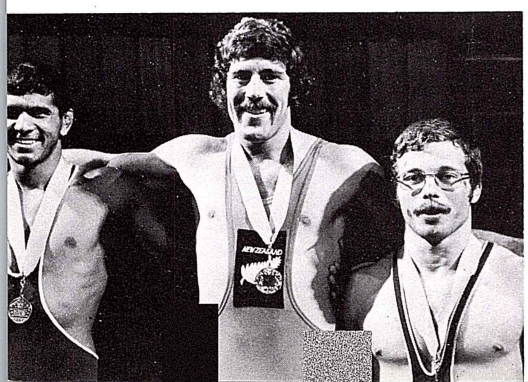
ROUND 2
Claude Pilon (Canada) beat Ian Duncan (Scotland) by a fall in 2 min 21 sec.
Dadu Chaugule (India) beat Anthony Jordonov (Australia), disqualified.

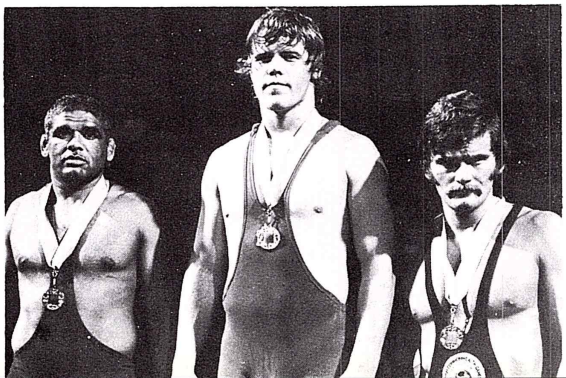
ROUND 3
Claude Pilon (Canada) beat Dadu Chaugule (India) on points.

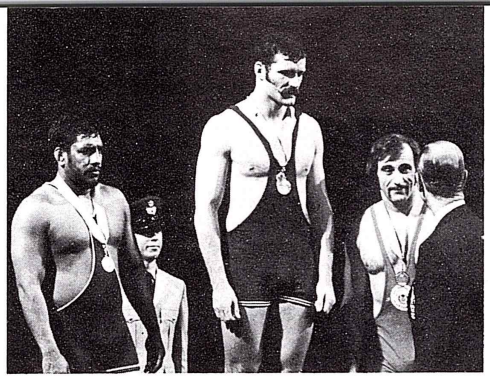
FINAL PLACINGS

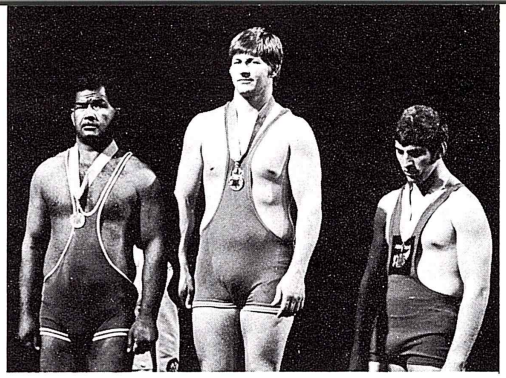
1 Claude Pilon (Canada)
2 Dadu Chaugule (India)
3 Ian Duncan (Scotland)

BELOW LEFT: The middleweight medallists—Sat Pal (India), silver; David Aspin (New Zealand) gold; Taras Hryb (Canada), bronze. RIGHT: Netra Pal (India), silver, Terry Paice (Canada), gold, and Maurice Allan (Scotland), bronze, took the honours in the light heavyweight class.









LEFT: The heavyweight medallists with the Duke of Edinburgh—Dadu Chaugule (India), silver; Claude Pilon (Canada), gold; Ian Duncan (Scotland), bronze. RIGHT: Bishwanath Singh (India), silver, Bill Benko (Canada), gold, and Gary Knight (New Zealand), bronze, who won the medals in the super heavyweight class.

Heavyweight Plus (over 100 kg)

GAMES WINNERS

1970—Ikram Ilahi (Pakistan) *1974—Bill Benko (Canada)*

ROUND 1

Bishwanath Singh (India) beat Buck Samrai (Australia) on points.
Bill Benko (Canada) beat William Robertson (Scotland) by a fall in 1 min 14 sec.

ROUND 2

Bill Benko (Canada) beat Gary Knight (New Zealand) by a fall in 1 min 01 sec.
William Robertson (Scotland) beat Buck Samrai (Australia) on points.

ROUND 3

Gary Knight (New Zealand) v. William Robertson (Scotland), both disqualified.
Bishwanath Singh (India) v. Bill Benko (Canada), both disqualified.

FINAL PLACINGS

1 Bill Benko (Canada)
2 Bishwanath Singh (India)
3 Gary Knight (New Zealand)

Wrestling — Medal Winners

EVENT	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE
Light Flyweight	Mitchell Kawasaki (Canada)	Walter Koenig (Australia)	Radhey Shyam (India)
Flyweight	Sudesh Kumar (India)	Gordon Bertie (Canada)	John Navie (Australia)
Bantamweight	Prem Nath (India)	Amrik Singh Gill (England)	Kevin Burke (Australia)
Featherweight	Egon Beiler (Canada)	Shivaji Chingle (India)	Raymond Brown (Australia)
Lightweight	Jagrup Singh (India)	Joseph Gilligan (England)	Stephen Martin (Canada)
Welterweight	Raghunath Pawar (India)	Anthony Shacklady (England)	Gordon Mackay (New Zealand)
Middleweight	David Aspin (New Zealand)	Sat Pal (India)	Taras Hryb (Canada)
Light Heavyweight	Terry Paice (Canada)	Netra Pal (India)	Maurice Allan (Scotland)
Heavyweight	Claude Pilon (Canada)	Dadu Chaugule (India)	Ian Duncan (Scotland)
Heavyweight Plus	Bill Benko (Canada)	Bishwanath Singh (India)	Gary Knight (New Zealand)

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Recorders: E. A. Taylor (Chief), Father J. Mori, Mrs M. E. Jackman, I. D. Teague, Mrs M. N. Dorne, A. W. Mahan, M. F. Jones.
Athletics Report Room: Mrs O. B. Denman, Miss S. Tinkler, Mrs T. Copeman, Miss G. Anderson, R. Woodward, R. Grieve, W. Hill, T. B. Anderson, L. Johnson, L. Maxted, R. J. Steele, C. S. Kernahan, M. Sutherland, A. Reeve.
Officials Report Room: Miss D. Paten, Miss H. Adams, Mrs L. Guillard.
Assistant Scoreboard Manager:
P. R. Auckram.
Scoreboard Operations: Miss B. Flynn, Miss R. Hames.
Assistant Progamme Editor: C. M. Wishart.
Typists: Miss A. Hood, Mrs P. M. Herbert.

Track

Referee: E. Lunn, M.B.E.
Photo-finish:
Judges: M. W. Cooper (chief), R. W. Cleal.
Recorder: J. Hammonds.
Judges: W. J. A. Livingstone (Chief), R. Swain, A. R. Rankin, J. H. Cain, L. R. Harris, N. A. Clarke.
Timekeepers: G. R. Young (Chief), S. R. Dawson, I. H. Boyd, D. P. Synnott, K. O. Plunkett, E. M. Moreton, J. R. MacDonald (England), J. F. O'Rourke (Australia), H. N. Andrews (Canada).
Lap Timekeeper: A. F. Atkinson.
Judges' and Timekeepers' Assistants:
Miss K. Jameson, J. Henning (Northern Ireland).
Starters: C. A. Dickie, G. Fernandez, J. C. Harbut, H. M. Shewan.
Marksmen: C. R. MacLachlan (Chief), L. L. Searle, K. S. Wood, G. Steffens, H. H. Pryde, J. Waddell (Scotland), R. B. Evans (Wales).
Wind Gauge Observers: K. S. Jameson (Chief) J. R. Haworth, Miss A. Kennedy, S. N. McKenzie, B. May (Australia).
Umpires: R. A. Spence (Chief), P. Howat, A. D. Rowse, Lt. Col. R. E. Johnston, M.B.E., J. Overend, A. D. Lorden, M. M. Willans, D. McGaughran, J. E. Annear, R. A. Havill, J. McIntosh, Mrs G. A. Matson, A. W. Richards, C. J. Thompson, E. R. Prince, G. Wilson (Northern Ireland), F.Evans, M.B.E. (Scotland), W. J. Leach (Australia), G. M. Wheeler (Australia).
Clothing Stewards: E. Gilliver (Chief), A. D. Bell, Mrs R. Horton, Mrs N. Smith, Miss P. Flynn.

Field

Referees:
Throws: L. O'Keefe. **Assistant:** D. M. Duncan (Scotland).
Jumps Distance: M. A. Flynn.
Jumps Height: H. V. Hickey.
Team A—Shot and Discus: D. W. H. Churches (Chief), C. V. Owens, D. J. Cowie, W. D. Kitt (Australia), K. Barnett, F. Copeman, Father J. M. Collins, B. E. L. Benson (England), J. H. Dodd (England), A. Fong, Miss A. J. C. Baird (Scotland), D. Eddy, B. Slattery.
Team B—Hammer and Javelin: R. P. Luckie (Chief), Lt. S. Johnson, F. G. Eggleton (Australia), T. Williamson (Scotland), E. Ekako (Papua New Guinea), G. I. Anderson, Father J. Goulter, B. Willis (England), Miss M. J. Patterson (Australia), I. J. Nicholls, Miss I. G. Scott (Scotland), A. Grayburn, B. Blackwell.
Team C—Long and Triple Jumps: N. E. Coop (Chief), D. J. Locke, R.. Babbage, Mrs L. Overend, Mrs O. Locke, Miss L. M. Neville (Australia), Mrs H. De Beer, Miss E. A. Richards (Australia), Mrs D. Russell, C. C. Gordon, J.Mote, M. Sloane.
Team D—High Jump and Pole Vault: K. Gibbons (Chief), D. J. Malcolm, D. McGonagle, A. J. Hutchinson, Mrs E. Willans, R. J. McKee, P. T. Johnson (Scotland), Mrs D. Jameson, Father B. R. Newman (Papua New Guinea).
Safety Officer: G. J. Grant.

Arena — General

Deputy Chief Equipment Officer: Dr. R. P. Pottinger.
Equipment Stewards: N. Daniel, Father S. O'Connell, J. Kozanic, J. Gordon, C. Hicks, R. Davidson, M. A. Mason, R. J. Heseltine, D. Greig, Mrs V. Grant, G. J. Grant, G. Howat, L. Jones, S. McLean, M. Clarkson, R. McMillan, D. Bailey, B. Wright, K. Simpson, Miss J. Watson, G Wade.

Marathon and Walk

Marathon and Walk Deputy Controller: K. Jago.
Controller's Secretary: S. V. R. Young.
Referee: R. F. B. Perry.
Deputy Referee: H. Barton.
Recorders: S. V. R. Young, J. Tobin.
Timekeepers: A. Cook, F. A. Stevens, W. J. Sands, J. Hamilton, A. Potts, R. S. Tucker, J. Stuart, J. D. Cunningham, J. Tobin, P. E. Kennedy.
Walk Judges: V. B. Sharp, M.B.E. (Australia) (Chief), N. Marrone (Canada), A. H. Keay (Canada), W. C. Batson, O.B.E. (England), W. J. Harris, M.B.E. (England), E. A. Staker (England), J. A. Larkin (Australia), J. S. McDougall (Australia), C. E. J. Cook, G. T. Harvie, R. Pilkington, L. F. Gerrie, D. Chadderton.
Chief Judge's Recorder (Walk) G. R. Seatter.
Stewards: J. R. Taylor, M. P. Poulton, A. R. G. Creed, R. Farmer, W. L. Hobbs, J. E. B. Perry, M. Lusty, L. Beatty, F. R. Sharp, A. Jemmett, Miss D. Dixey, J. Jarvis, K. Leitch, J. Cleary, P. Cleary, Mrs P. Cameron, C. Muir, G. Gilling, G. Dempsey, B. Smithers, T. P. Darby, Miss L. Osborne, J. Smithers, W. McLean, Mrs W. McLean, R. Lindsay, R. Tapley, H. Tapley, R. Jemmett, Miss J. Gilling, A. S. Bayard, J. Argue, J. Shirtcliffe, N. Reid, Miss D. Hoskin, G. Carter, G. Seatter, D. Milne, K. Potter, D. Clarke, D. Thomas, Sister Joy Ryan, Mrs T. A. Gilling, E. Jackson, D. Field, J. Caughley, S. L. Jelley, B. F. Lewis, R. Hood, R. Merrifield, K. Hay, P. R. McWilliam, R. G. Flaus, J. Hinton, W. J. Rollo, E. Rowe, K. Cooke, A. C. Brownie, I. C. Brownie, E. Tuck, M. M. R. Mason, I. Falvey, J. Mote, B. Campbell, B. Beale, H. O. Savage, D. Cutting, M. Price, R. L. Hatherley, R. West, M. A. K. Brawn, D. Smolenski, E. Hamilton, E. Hughes, J. Mulvaney, A. Burlton, P. McLean, J. Darby, P. Rigg, W. J. Spencer, L. M. Ward, N. Buxton, A. Curwen, O. Kitchingman, B. R. Winskill, Mrs N. Buxton, Mrs G. O. Halliday, Mrs O. Kitchingman, Mrs G. M. Cleary, T. Sweeney, M. Sloane, G. Dixey, G. Boriman, S. Kitchingman, C. Kitchingman, D. J. Reece. D. C. McKenzie, E. M. Gray, Mrs R. Lindsay, C. McConchie, M. Sinclair.
Equipment: R. C. Davies, H. Cook, A. Keyes, T. Bain.
R/T Operator Traffic Control: R. Kennedy.

BADMINTON OFFICIALS

Jury of Appeal: H. A. E. Scheele (England), I. G. Russell (New Zealand), D. Stockins (Australia), Teh Gin Sooi (Malaysia).
I.B.F. Representative: H. A. E. Scheele (England).
Director: J. R. Thorne (New Zealand).
Secretary: B. G. Hadlee (New Zealand).
Referee: G. F. Vincent (New Zealand).
Deputy Referee: G. W. Miller (New Zealand).
N.Z.B.F. Representatives: L. M. Brackley, I. D. Palmer, I. G. Russell.
Umpires/Linesmen Controllers: G. W. Miller, J. W. Patton, Mrs S. Goddard.
Press Liaison Officer: J. B. Ewart.
Recorder: Mrs A. K. Smith.
Training Liaison Officer: N. Gardiner.
Equipment Controller: R. K. Macefield.
Programme Editor: B. B. Galbraith.
Umpires/Service Judges: Mrs. D P. Blackler, Miss C. Compton, R. J. Denton, D. Fowler, Mrs S. Goddard, R. Grimmer, B. Halstead, T. Heaps, D. B. Higgins, J. E. Lambert, J. W. Patton, J. Robinson, R. Seabourne, R. Walbridge (all New Zealand); W. R. Hindson (Australia); K. L. Coad (Canada); M. A. Gilks, F. E. Hinchcliff, F. B. Wilson (all England); F. Wright (Wales).
Linesmen: Miss P. Bullen, P. Burn, R. Burn, R. Cable, A. Carpenter, Mrs A. Chambers, M. Creighton, Mrs L. D'Ott, R. D'Ott, G. Ellis, Miss H. Flynn, R. Gatehouse, T. Gibbling, J. Goddard, G. M. Hardie, Mrs J. Higgins, Mrs J. Johnston, L. Johnson, E. Kirkland, A. Lake, J. Lang, D. LePage, Mrs S. Macrae, D. Maclure, J. Maguire, G. A. Miller, Miss M. Mockett, V. Moroney, Mrs D. Murphy, F. Myers, Miss J. Nathan, M. Nolan, N. B. Park, J. Payne, T. Ralfe, D. Ross, Mrs L. Russell, G. Sanders, Mrs A. Schultz, C. Schultz, D. Skelton, Mrs M. Taylforth, K. Taylor, Mrs R. Thompson, Miss S. Thompson. Miss G. Tompkins, Miss M. Tompkins, E. Tonks, E. Wallace, C. Wasley, P. Watts, D. White, P. Whiting, S. Wilson, P. Wright, B. Wylie.
Assistant Equipment Officials: Miss C. Reay, H. G. Warren.

BOWLS OFFICIALS

Jury of Appeal: G. N. Boulton, M.B.E. (New Zealand), T. Toms (Wales), R. Thompson, M.B.E. (Northern Ireland). Reserve: C. H. Cresswell (Kenya).
Director of Bowls: M. A. Le Cren (New Zealand).
Deputy Director of Bowls: J. A. Moloney (New Zealand).
Secretary of Control Committee: D. Martin (New Zealand).
International Bowling Board Observer: G. N. Boulton, M.B.E. (New Zealand).

New Zealand Bowling Association Officers: F. W. Larcombe (President), F. H. Bustin (Senior Vice-President), P. B. Devereux (Junior Vice-President), G. H. Jolly (Secretary).

News Media Liaison Officer: J. N. S. Flett (New Zealand).

Greens Convener: G. T. Cotton.

Scoreboards Convener: M. S. Robinson.

Stands & Seating Convener: F. S. Cornelius.

Transport Convener: H. C. Collett.

Training Liaison Officer: J. R. Smith.

Woolston W. M. C. Facilities: J. R. Whitford, R. C. Cox (Assistant).

General Manager/Secretary, Woolston W.M.C.: R. A. Herdman.

Emergency Committee representative: W. J. Hanger.

Control Committee members: L. C. Lindley, W. J. Cole, A. Memory.

Control Room Assistants: J. T. Bisman, Mrs M. E. McLay.

Entertainment Assistant: B. M. Rice.

Chief Umpire: T. H. Mitchell (New Zealand).

Deputy Chief Umpire: B. R. Jordan (New Zealand).

Convener of Markers: F. Hobbs (New Zealand).

Convener of Rink Scorers: J. J. Dolan (New Zealand).

Umpires, Markers and Rink Scorers: R. M. Ashton, E. N. Bassett, R. Barnett, A. M. Barron, J. A. Brown, H. G. Burrell, D. Bunt, J. S. Clark, J. D. Collins, T. P. Collins, M. P. Connelly, P. Croft, J. E. Curry, D. Fitzgerald, E. C. Garrett, N. H. Gent, R. Harrop, R. G. Hawke, R. L. Harrowfield, H. T. Hirst, J. G. Hunter, W. James, J. Jackson, J. N. Kitchen, N. Manchester, D. Moyes, A. Mackay, S. Hovell, S. Grubb, P. G. Ingram, G. J. Coombes, H. A. Smith, R. B. Divers, A. Leonard, J. Allison (Scotland), E. Morgan (Wales), J. C. Weldon (Papua New Guinea), J. M. Reid, J. M. Smillie, P. R. Smith, K. Sullivan, R. M. Tinnelly. H. J. Trumper, J. Wilkins, R. Williams, C. J. Wood, D. Patterson, R. Buchan.

Scoreboard Operators: A. Memory, C. G. Crawford, W. R. Wilkinson, F. F. Warren, E. C. Ford, R. Shuker, R. C. Lamb, P. Rose, G. Anderton, F. Mercer, A. Ellingford, D. Miller, C. Timlin, P. Meier, B. Smith, K Murray, W. D. Sams, R. Inglis, G. Street.

BOXING OFFICIALS

Director of Boxing: S. C. Ashton.

Deputy Director of Boxing: R. J. McDonald.

Arena Manager: C. Wellman.

Chief Whip: R. Harper.

Welfare and Training Officer: W. Darrell.

Chief Equipment Officer: E. Marriott.

Office Manager: M. Lavender.

Programme Editor: K. S. Mann.

Chief Recorder: A. Bradshaw.

Medical Liaison Officer: J. Murray.

Transport Manager: J. Mitchell.

Referees and Judges Liaison: H. Wallace.

C.B.A. President: E. Pocock.

Chairman of Medical Jury: Dr L. Blonstein.

Chairman of Medical Panel: Dr D. L. Cropp.

Medical Panel: Dr K. N. Talbot, Dr. T R. Bracken, Dr D. R. Tipping, Dr E. I. S. Kincaid, Dr R. Aitken.

International Observer and Chairman of Jury of Appeal: J. A. V. Castle (Australia).

Jury: S. C. Ashton (New Zealand), T. N. Quaye (Ghana), A. Osland (Canada).

Announcers: D. Springer, J. Farry.

Chief Security Officer: K. Dawson.

Arena Security Officer: B. Maunsell.

Chief Scales Supervisor: J. Pierson.

Chief Glover: K. Pope.

Chief Scoreboard Operator: W. Lightfoot.

Chief Marshall: B. Hornblow.

Timekeepers: P. Leonard, J. M. Shields.

Medical Liaison: R. Ashton.

Chief Competitors Steward: K. Barry.

Referees and Judges Security: J. Wallis.

Ring Stewards: P. Fitzsimons, A. Fidow.

Glove Stewards: J. Kampjes, M. Maunsell, A. Mackenzie.

Competitors Stewards: B. Pope, J. McGrory, E. Tolhurst, R. Williams.

Security Stewards: A. Underhay, M. Seddon, L. Fidow.

Recorder: E. Tindill.

Scoreboard Operator: D. Sheffield.

Ushers: C. Creagh, W. Russell.

Overseas Officials: W. F. Murphy (Australia), G. Waterfield (Wales), W. G. Carro (Wales), T. George (Wales), E. Fatupaito (Western Samoa).

REFEREES AND JUDGES:

Australia: G. F. Abrahart, P. M. Hynes, A. Tanner.

Canada: H. A. Lowes.

England: A. G. Gaitskell.

Ghana: G. W. Amarteifio.

Kenya: M. J. Duffy, T. Hill.

Nigeria: O. Oguntokun, S. Adeoye.

Northern Ireland: E. Thompson.

Scotland: R. Crozier.

Sri Lanka: E. Gray.

Judges:

Australia: J. A. Davies, W. Kern, A. Tunstall.

Canada: D. Williams.

New Zealand: R. Gould, R. Lyall, B. O'Brien.

CYCLING OFFICIALS

Track

Director: H. R. Dutton.
Deputy Director: W. J. Main.
Assistant Director: R. Carruthers.
F.I.A.C. Technical Delegate: M. Jekiel (Switzerland).
Controller: R. T. Sowry.
Assistant Controller: B. E. Dawe.
Chief Commissaire: C. Manins (Australia).
Secretary to Chief Commissaire: R. B. Shephard.
Jury of Appeal: V. N. Gailley (Australia), J. C. Clague (Isle of Man), G. Anderson (New Zealand), M. Jefferies (Canada), I. Thomson (Scotland).
Seeding Committee: R. O'Donnell (Australia), W. S. Williams, N. W. Watts.
Medical Control Commissaires: W. J. Main (Chief), D. G. Humphries, A. Mapuhi.
Programme Editors: W. S. Williams, T. E. King.
Training Liaison Officer: C. Dickinson.
News Liaison Officer: L. D. Payne.
N.Z.A.C.A. National President: A. A. Pennington.
Corner Stewards: T. Tindale, G. Sycamore, C. D. Bishop, N. W. Watts, T. d'A.Cuff.
Starters: G. Sharrock (Chief), G. Tabak.
Finish Judges: D. R. Johnson (Chief), J. L. Cheatley, R. Brown, S. Scurr.
Timekeepers: F. Jones (Chief), R. D. Giles, J. Hogan, T. Sklenars, A. Rice, G. D. Reid, B. George.
Marshals: P. Hunter (Chief), R. D. Mann, E. Scott.
Lap Scorers: A. H. Walker, H. F. Litolff, D. F. Sutherland, R. Gedye.
Start Attendants: J. Healey (Chief), A. F. Day, D. Bridgeman.
Commissaires' Stewards: L. E. Tall, R. Beban.
Recorders: T. E. King, B. G. Newport, Mrs N. Walker, Miss J. Henderson (Secretary).
Announcers: S. J. Taylor, M. D. Payne.
Scoreboard Operators: A. D. Branchflower (Australia), W. Herley (Australia).
Track Stewards: F. K. Derbyshire, C. Keen, D. Comparini, E. Warren, F. C. Muir, W. J. Spencer, R. Bannister.
Cycle Mechanic: L. Vette.

Road Race

Director: H. R. Dutton.
Deputy Director: W. J. Main.
Assistant Director: R. Carruthers.
F.I.A.C. Technical Delegate: M. Jekiel (Switzerland).
Controller: R. T. Sowry.
Assistant Controller: B. E. Dawe
Chief Commissaire: C. Manins (Australia).
Secretary to Chief Commissaire: R. B. Shephard.
Jury of Appeal: V. N. Gailley (Australia), J. C. Clague (Isle of Man), G. Anderson (New Zealand), M. Jefferies (Canada), I. Thomson (Scotland).
Medical Control Commissaires: W. J. Main (Chief), D. G. Humphries, N. W. Watts, A. Mapuhi.
Assistant Commissaires: T. Tindale, G. Sycamore, C. D. Bishop, A. Mapuhi, N. W. Watts, T. d'A Cuff.
Starter: G. Sharrock.
Finish Judges: D. R. Johnson (Chief), J. Cheatley, R. Brown.
Timekeepers: F. Jones (Chief), T. Sklenars, R. D. Giles, J. Hogan.
Marshals: P. Hunter (Chief), R. D. Mann.
Lap Scorers: A. H. Walker, H. F. Litolff, T. E. King, R. Beban.
Chief of Service Pits: E. Scott.
Radio Control Stewards: R. D. Mann, D. Bridgeman, J. Healey, D. G. Humphries, S. Scurr, L. E. Tall, B. George, D. F. Sutherland, A. F. Day, B. G. Newport, G. D. Reid, G. Tabak, R. Gedye, A. Rice.
Recorders: Mrs N. Walker, Miss J. Henderson (Secretary).
Announcers: S. J. Taylor, M. D. Payne.
Drivers: D. Comparini, J. Morris, R. R. S. Treloar, D. Litolff, R. Bannister.
Mechanics: K. J. Grogan, L. Vette, R. J. Weir, K. F. Radburnd.
Motor Cyclists: M. Shurity, E. Cameron, P. Zonnerveld, R. Gillard.
Stewards: C. Keen, F. K. Derbyshire, F. C. Muir, A. C. Morgan, E. Warren, W. J. Spencer.

SHOOTING OFFICIALS

Executive and Administration

International Shooting Union Observer: A. J. Palmer, O.B.E. (England)
Chairman of Shooting Technical Committee: W. Sterritt.
Deputy Chairman of Shooting Technical Committee: K. McDowall.
Secretary: R. D. Cormack.
Technical Secretary for Official Report: H. Tse.
Programme Editor: C. J. Malzard.
Transportation Officer: R. E. Condliffe.
Teams Liaison Officers: M. A. Havill, O. S. Priest.
Technical Representatives: V. Curtis, R. East.

Demonstration Sport Representatives (Running Boar): N. K. Pearce, L. Perham, G. McIntyre.

Ammunition Sales Controller: M. Sims.

Training Liaison Officer: Miss Enid Douglas.

Gunsmith: D. G. Arnold.

Typist/Xerox Operators: Mrs B. Pawson, Miss R. Mulligan, Miss K. Johnston, Miss A. Stott, Miss J. Spackman, Mrs N. Hubbard.

Jury of Appeal: A. J. Palmer, O.B.E. (England) (Chairman), K. McDowall (New Zealand), R. A. F. Martin (New Zealand), Abdulrahman Omar (Kenya), C. Stott (New Zealand).

Trap and Skeet

Range Jury: C. J. Malzard (New Zealand) (Chairman), B. E. J. George (Wales), P. Hayman (New Zealand), N. Pryce-Jones (England), J. R. Russek (New Zealand).

Range Controller: C. Stott.

Chief Range Officer: A. Brown.

Referees Controller: L. W. Kerr.

Referees: P. Brownlie, R. Evans, G. C. Halligan, D. McGregor.

Scorer Controller: M. I. Boyce.

Scorers: J. Gorton, B. Nicholls, L. Paddon, V. Peterson, R. Rogers, J. C. Streeter, L. J. Willis.

Trappers: E. M. Duncan, G. S. Lancaster, J. Pateman, M. Smart, N. Scott, G. Wall.

Stewards: N. Barr, J. Blanchfield, A. Lassen, N. Inwood, I. Teague, W. H. Walker.

Small-bore Rifle

Range Jury: J. Ross (New Zealand) (Chairman), H. Barker (New Zealand), Dr R. L. Godfrey (Australia), B. Lacey (New Zealand), E. W. Martin (Wales).

Results Jury: J. Medlicott (New Zealand) (Chairman), L. Wilton (New Zealand), S. T. Reid (New Zealand).

Range Controllers: H. Barker, S. T. Reid.

Chief Range Officer: N. A. Rees.

Range Officers: C. Hubbard, J. N. Overton, J. A. Neale, G. B. Muir.

Target Judges: R. Cowley, A. J. Mann, R. W. Taylor, J. R. Pratley, M. P. Watt, L. D. Taylor, V. J. B. McHugh, J. Findlay, S. J. Beams, R. G. Weston, N. B. Scadden, R. J. Queale.

Register Keepers: Mrs M. R. Queale, J. W. Blay, D. Wild, J. G. McAra, Mrs M. P. Taylor, Mrs E. M. Sterritt, V. L. Hicks, D. Dallow, W. J. Drayton, L. Griebel, N. Pawson, W. B. Philpott, T. Kingston, J. H. Henderson, Mrs H. M. Galletly, R. M. G. Davies, R. N. Andrews, P. Chester, B. Till, Mrs M. Morris, M. Thackwell, R. Smith, Mrs R. Wooley, A. I. Prattley, D. H. Horsnell, J. J. Manson, A. Burgess, M G. Cowens, R. L. Mitchell, G. Oakley, D. F. Smith, Mrs A. McDowall, A. W. Henshaw.

Runners: Miss H. Sterritt, Miss S. White.

Scoreboard Officials: R. M. Opie, K. Lockyer, snr.

Target Changer Maintenance: B. W. Blackie, R. Ransley.

Firearm Security: D. H. Thomson, Mrs M. Thomson.

Rapid Fire Pistol

Range Jury: J. D. Morton (New Zealand) (Chairman), P. W. Anderson (Australia), J. Harper (New Zealand), N. A. Rees (New Zealand), K. Tilden (Australia).

Results Jury: As for Small-bore Rifle.

Range Controller: J. D. Morton.

Chief Range Officer: P. R. Garrett (Australia).

Assistant Chief Range Officer: K. Tilden (Australia).

Range Officers: F. N. Hayes, A. J. Ducquet (Australia)

Register Keepers: R. A. Mitchell, M. Sheppard.

Scorers: A. Van der Velde, R. M. Woods.

Target Officers: R. O. Leishman, R. F. Woollett.

Timers: Mrs A. Harper, A. Thompson.

Relief: M. Gray (Australia).

Patchers and Target Changers: A. Burgess, L. Griebel, J. H. Henderson, V. M. Hume, I. Padlie, N. Pawson, B. Till.

Free Pistol

Range Jury: As for Rapid Fire Pistol.

Results Jury: As for Small-bore Rifle and Rapid Fire Pistol.

Chief Range Officer: P. R. Garrett (Australia).

Assistant Chief Range Officer: K. Tilden (Australia).

Range Officers: A. Ducquet (Australia), F. N. Hayes, R. Weston.

Register Keepers, Target Judges, Runners, Scoreboard Officials and Target Maintenance: As for Small-bore Rifle.

Full-bore Rifle

Range Jury: B. A. C. Hoban (New Zealand) (Chairman), R. E. Taylor (New Zealand), C. Thom (New Zealand), Lt.Col. T. W. Whittaker, O.B.E. (Wales), J. S. Wooster (New Zealand).

Range Officers: Sq. Ldr. P. A. Brodie, Major E. D. Wasson, J. S. Wooster.

Scorers: H. Barker, W. Burton, B. Coe, T. Duncan, M. Lattimore, B. George, J. Marshall, F. Reeves, A. Ramsey, A. Wallace, J. Waller, A. Tantrum, G. Smith, R. Whiteman.

Results Board: D. W. Meder.

Runners: Miss L. Anderson, Miss K. Duncan, Miss R. Wooster.

Butts Party: 2 Service Officers, 28 Other Ranks.

SWIMMING OFFICIALS

F.I.N.A: Dr H. Henning (U.S.A.).

Jury of Appeal: W. Berge Phillips (Australia), M. R. Duckmanton (New Zealand), S. Grange (Australia), A. Harvey (Canada), M. Rutter (England).

Director of Swimming: A. J. Donaldson (New Zealand).

Referees and Judges of Stroke: M. R. Duckmanton (New Zealand), D. Dunfee (Canada) M. Rutter (England), W. H. Slade (Australia).

Starters: J. Greenwood (New Zealand), R. N. Smith (New Zealand).

Chief Timekeeper: L. D. McKenna (New Zealand).

Timekeepers: I. N. Chadwick (New Zealand), L. R. Conroy (New Zealand), R. J. Cushen (New Zealand), R. L. Dixon (New Zealand), D. H. Elliott (New Zealand), B. L. Faith (New Zealand), Mrs G. Faith (New Zealand), Mrs D. Cluer (Papua New Guinea), D. Cluer (Papua New Guinea), R. G. Gridgeman (New Zealand), A. K. Griffith (New Zealand), Miss A. Heatly (Scotland), Mrs J. Horn (Australia), Mrs M. Hope (New Zealand), P. Jena (India), E. B. Lyons (New Zealand), R. A. Meyer (New Zealand), Mrs J. Nisbet (New Zealand), R. Penman (New Zealand), Miss J. Phillips (Australia), M. Raymond (New Zealand), L. Ridley (New Zealand), A. Robb (Scotland), H. Schofield (Australia), Mrs B. J. Shaw (New Zealand), Mrs M. Sowry (New Zealand), Mrs E. Wordsworth (New Zealand), I. A. Wordsworth (New Zealand).

Chief Judge: C. M. Arlidge (New Zealand).

Deputy Chief Judge: J. McNamara (Australia).

Finishing Judges: D. S. Ardrey (New Zealand), T. J. Bashford (England), Mrs M. Black (Scotland), Mrs. S. Crosswaite (Wales), G. R. Eddowes (England), D. G. Finlayson (New Zealand), T. Granvelu (India), C. A. Harrow (New Zealand), I. C. Hope (New Zealand), B. L. Johnstone (Papua New Guinea), W. Kerkin (New Zealand), A. Monahan (Australia), J. Neil (Scotland), Mrs J. Pearson (New Zealand), N. Robertson (New Zealand), Mrs J. Scadden (New Zealand), F. O. Strange (New Zealand), Mrs M. Throll (New Zealand), L. Voigt (Australia).

Chief Inspector of Turns: R. M. Webb (New Zealand).

Inspector of Turns: A. Blue (Australia), W. Clure (Australia), L. J. Crabb (New Zealand), R. Elliot (New Zealand), H. S. Glenn (New Zealand), R. Goel (India), G. Hare (Australia), P. W. Harkess (New Zealand), G. Hull (Australia), C. A. Kennedy (New Zealand), W. Norman (New Zealand), J. Reid (Australia), M. Smith (Australia), R. Smith (Australia), A. Steinbeck (Australia), P. B. Strombon (New Zealand), Mrs R. Tanner (Australia).

Announcer: J. H. Vivian (New Zealand).

Recorders: R. J. Dyer (New Zealand) (Chief), Mrs I. M. Johnstone (Papua New Guinea), T. V. Wall (New Zealand).

False Start Steward: R. W. Luscombe (New Zealand).

Starters' Marshals: F. Tomlinson (New Zealand), S. Williams (New Zealand).

Programme Editor: J. O. Turpin (New Zealand).

Assistant Editor: J. Newburn (New Zealand).

Scoreboard Managers: D. P. Johnson (New Zealand), H. Smeith (New Zealand).

Receptionist/Teletypists: Mrs M. Baughan (New Zealand), Miss C. Protheroe (New Zealand), Miss M. Richardson (New Zealand), Miss A. Cunningham (New Zealand), R. Samms (New Zealand), Mrs P. Buckley.

Runner: Miss P. Truscott (New Zealand).

Diving

Referee: R. Hood (New Zealand).

Judges: V. Baird (Canada), M. Campbell (New Zealand), I. Dunsmuire (New Zealand), A. Fasoli (England), Mrs J. Prance (Australia), T. Keeble (Australia), E. Landers (New Zealand), F. Murphy (Australia), W. Richards (Australia), J. Sanders (Australia), M. Taylor (Scotland), L. Warner (Australia).

Secretary: F. B. Greenam (New Zealand).

Recorders: J. De Malmanche (New Zealand).

Steward: T. Massey (New Zealand).

WEIGHTLIFTING OFFICIALS

Chairman, Weightlifting Control Committee: A. B. Roy.

Venue Liaison: H. Morrison.

International Observer: O. State (England).

Chief Speaker: O. State (England).

Assistant Competition Secretary: H. Binder (England).

Referees: D. Bona (New Zealand), A. Gomas (New Zealand), R. Edwards (Australia), E. J. Hanlon (Australia), V. P. Sharma (Fiji), R. Harris (New Zealand), R. Cashman (Australia), T. Flood (England), G. Fletcher (New Zealand), P. Martini (Australia), J. Cullen (New Zealand), D. Webster (Scotland), M. Santos (Australia), B. Mahony (New Zealand), P. Saint-Cyr (Canada), G. Kirby (Australia), K. Shetty (India), T. Clark (New Zealand), H. McBain (Australia), R. Cates (New Zealand), R. E. Edwards (Australia).

Recorders: R. Mann, W. Kelso, P. Doreen.

Marshals and Security Officers: S. Crotty, B. Mahony, G. Fletcher, R. Cates, R. Harris, A. Gomas, J. Davies (Wales), I. G. Laurie

(Australia) J. Woodward.
Timekeepers: D. Bona, B. Wilson.
Chief Loader: I. Deihl.
Scoreboard Operators: R. Louis, A. Kiesanowski, J. Monk.
Warm-up Scoreboard Operators: B. Savage, R. Smart.
Loaders: M. Condon, D. Endicott-Davies, P. Appleby, J. Bennett, F. AhKuoi, D. Murphy, C. Armstrong.
Training Liaison: M. J. Beresford, G. Ward.
Training Liaison Assistant: R. Smart.
News Media Liaison: P. Newberry.
Communications Liaison Officer: C. Watkins.
Typist: Mrs L. J. Lenden.

WRESTLING OFFICIALS

International Representative: H. Jacob, O.B.E. (England) (Member International Federation Board F.I.L.A.)
Jury of Appeal: H. Jacob (England) (Chairman), T. W. Collings (Canada), R. Gerrard, M.B.E. (Australia), L. W. Woods (New Zealand), S. J. Bissell (England), W. Baxter (Scotland), D. P. Chand (India).
Chairman, Commonwealth Games Control Committee: J. A. McInnes.
President, New Zealand Amateur Wrestling Union: L. W. Woods (Technical Liaison Officer).
Chairman, New Zealand Amateur Wrestling Union: A. M. McLeod (Technical Delegate to Wrestling).
Mat Chairman: J. A. McInnes.
Deputy Mat Chairmen: D. P. Chand (India), R. Gerrard, M.B.E. (Australia).
Controller: W. H. Straw.
Controller's Assistant: Mrs M. Mudgway.
Recorders: C. R. Wright, R. Walker, Mrs R. Walker.
Technical Committee: H. Jacob (International Observer), J. A. McInnes (New Zealand) (Chairman), T. W. Collings (Canada), G. A. Jameson (Australia), A. M. McLeod (New Zealand), R. Gerrard (Australia), S. J. Bissell (England), W. Baxter (Scotland), D. P. Chand (India), C. R. Wright (New Zealand) (Secretary).
Referees/Judges: F. Flannery, S. Raskovy, G. A. Jameson (Australia), D. P. Chand, K. S. Minhas (India), K. Ruby, S. Pope, J. A. McInnes, K. J. Humphrey, T. Hawkey, I. B. Roberts, A. N. Le Vaillant, R. E. Meinung, D. J. Cowie, H. Fenton, G. I. Tovizi, N. K. Parker, A. Laurenson (New Zealand).
Overseas Official: C. Simpson (Australia).
Arena Manager: C. A. Ragg, D. J. Hughes (Assistant Manager).
Training Officer: I. B. Roberts.
Timekeepers: T. McLaughlan, W. Ragg, T. S. Kennedy, M. Manhire, G. Lethaby.
Weigh-in Supervisor: J. D. Prestney.
Control Committee Officials: I. T. Harding, T. G. Downey.
Announcer: E. J. Tyler, B. J. Sutton and M. Fussell (Relieving Announcers)
Emergency Officer: B. J. Sutton.
News Media Liaison: K. Donaldson.
Programme Editor: J. D. Turner, A. E. Pickering (Assistant Editor).
Judges' Assistant: C. Simpson (Australia).
Weigh-in and Call Stewards: F. McIwee, B. Walker, R. Scrimshaw, R. Algie, T. Connors, N. Culling, G. McMahon, A. Lye.
Medical Stewards: S. Laurenson, W. O'Connor, F. Johnson, D. Aspin.
Mat Stewards: P. G. Moore, K. A. Hickland, G. Hobson, J. Beattie, E. Kennedy, M. Townsend, C. Griffin, L. W. Beattie.
Runners: M. Schout, G. Robinson.
Typist: Miss D. Baker.
Control Point Stewards: N. Smith, G. Terry, B. McMillan, B. Hadcroft, P. C. Ragg, W. Hoare, K. McLaughlan, W. Pickering, R. Leishman, T. J. McLaughlan, R. Howard.



SPORTS COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: R. J. Auld (past secretary), N. G. Dale (secretary), J. A. McInnes (wrestling), W. Sterritt (shooting), J. H. Johnson (sports technical), A. B. Roy (weightlifting), S. C. Ashton (boxing). FRONT ROW: A. J. Donaldson (swimming), H. R. Dutton (cycling), H. C. Blazey (chairman), M. A. Le Cren (bowls), B. H. Kerr (athletics), J. R. Thorne (badminton).

Sports Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR H. C. BLAZEY)

The responsibilities of the Sports Committee were to set up nine control committees, one for each sport; select competition venues for each sport; obtain the necessary equipment for each sport; provide training venues and equipment; recommend draft programmes for each of the nine sports selected; select technical officials for approval by the Federation technical committees; plan in detail and complete preparations for conducting each sport.

The selection of venues was completed by July, 1971, but after a change in control of the Christchurch City Council at the triennial elections in October of that year, the venue for athletics and swimming became Queen Elizabeth II Park. Here a new dual complex of unusual design was built. The covered stand for the main stadium, and swimming hall backing on to it, shared a common wall dividing the two; some facilities built beneath the stands also were common to the two sports. This complex, which enabled the management of the two venues to be controlled by a single venue committee, was highly successful.

The venues for the other sports, with the exception of cycling, for which a new track of international standard was built at Denton Park, were existing buildings: badminton at Cowles Stadium; boxing at Canterbury Court; full-bore shooting at the New Zealand Army range at West Melton, small-bore, free pistol, and rapid fire pistol at the Burnett range, where new facilities were built; shotgun at Yaldhurst, which served as the headquarters for the shooting events; bowls at the Woolston Working Men's Club; wrestling and weightlifting at the new Town Hall.

Choice of equipment

After full investigation of a number of synthetic athletics tracks Chevron 440 was chosen. It proved an excellent choice. Some very fast times were recorded during the Games, including a world record for the 1500 metres by the first two finishers. In addition, 19 Games records were broken on the track and three Games records on the Chevron run-ups. Four other Games records were broken in field events.

Electronic timing, lent by Seiko, was used in six of the nine sports, and the performance of this equipment was impressive and entirely satisfactory. Seiko timing equipment has been installed permanently in the swimming pool, where two world, 10 Commonwealth, and 58 Commonwealth Games records were broken during the Games.

Electronic scoreboards, manufactured by Hird-Brown, Ltd, England, were installed at the stadium, swimming hall, and cycling velodrome. Magnetic scoreboards were used for the other sports.

No difficulty was found in obtaining sufficient category B officials of satisfactory experience and competence within New Zealand. To these were added a leavening of overseas officials who had offered their services. Only two category A officials were required, one each for pistol shooting and cycling. In both cases, their specialist

knowledge and experience were of great help in conducting these two sports.

Budgets were prepared by all nine control committees at an early stage and amended from time to time. Close control was exercised over expenditure.

Full-dress rehearsals

Before the opening of the Games full-dress rehearsals were held in all sports to familiarise officials with the sophisticated electronic equipment. In most cases, they consisted of the national championships for the sport; but they were staged under Games conditions by the actual officials who would be officiating at the Games.

The committee maintained close liaison with other committees and local bodies. Shortly before the Games period, co-ordination meetings were held with other committees to disseminate information and streamline activities in which others were involved.

Little money was spent directly by the committee as each control committee had its own budget. Special items, such as uniforms, were included in bulk purchases for all committees.

Alterations to programmes by Federation technical committees in one or two sports caused some problems; also late appointments of overseas officials. Uncertainty as to the number of competitiors in some events also caused a little difficulty.

Recommendations

(1) A separate venue committee for each venue is recommended. The venues committees relieved the control committees of all the functions of business management and enabled them to concentrate on conducting the events in their programmes.

(2) The creation of a Sports Technical Liaison Committee proved helpful. This committee prepared and procured all necessary forms, checked international requirements under the rules of each sport and ensured that they were met, and attended to the welfare of visiting technical officials.

(3) Dress rehearsals for all sports are essential, in our opinion, particularly when unfamiliar equipment is to be used.

(4) The number of sessions in cycling and swimming should be reduced if the present programmes (as decided at Munich) are continued. Fewer and longer sessions are required to satisfy paying spectators.

(5) Alternatively, non-Games events should be included in the short sessions in the above two sports.

(6) Equipment, particularly for track and field events, should be carefully checked before payment is made, to ensure that it meets international requirements.

Athletics Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR B. H. KERR)

The Athletics Control Committee was responsible for all aspects of track and field organisation. This included ordering and checking all technical and non-technical equipment, arrangements for training facilities, and advising on facility layout at the main stadium.

Training facilities were available within the Games Village at the University of Canterbury's track, at the main stadium, and at the warm-up track. Chevron 440 synthetic run-up strips and general-purpose areas supplemented the grass tracks at the Village and at the warm-up track. At the main stadium full facilities were available for training.

Pre-Games meetings were held in Ashburton and Timaru, and at the main stadium a few days before competition started.

The programme over the six days of competition provided a fair balance of interest. However, because of the very late confirmation of entries by many countries, it was impossible to finalise timing of events and programme details until about 24 hours before competition.

More than 80 applications for New Zealand all-comers, Commonwealth Games, Commonwealth, and other national records were completed and forwarded to the appropriate



ATHLETICS CONTROL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: D. W. Mackenzie, T. I. Crossen, R. W. G. Syme, A. S. Lewis, G. W. Jackman, W. A. Kennedy. FRONT ROW: R. A. Anderson, (secretary) E. Lunn, B. H. Kerr (chairman), J. G. Smart, C. A. Blazey. Absent: P. Wells.

associations for confirmation. In middle and long-distance events, only the winner of the 10,000 metres at the Munich Olympics would have held his victor's place at these Games. The final of the men's 1500 metres produced performances without precedent in a single race.

Records and friendship

Success less tangible than that recorded by tape or stopwatch was achieved through a remarkable spirit of competition and friendliness between competitors, managements, and officials. At all times the small complications inevitable in such a large athletics meeting were resolved through discussion and good will by everybody concerned.

Between January, 1971, and February, 1974, 34 regular meetings of the Control Committee were held. During 1971 and 1972 meetings were held each month, but in 1973 a meeting each two weeks was necessary. Each committee member was responsible for a particular area of organisation. Meetings were occasions for reporting on progress and establishing guide lines for the period ahead.

Much business was carried out in periods between meetings by committee members. Meetings were held with a variety of people and groups, both within and outside the Games organisation. Sub-committees were established for many purposes. Some acted for a short time to resolve a particular problem; others had long-term functions, such as the organisation of the marathon and walk.

With the formation of the Games Athletic Technical Committee on January 14, 1974, the Control Committee became an advisory group. Two meetings of the Technical Committee were held; their business included the confirmation of officials, programme, election of jury of appeal, election of draws committee, and an explanation of details of the organisation.

Main stadium facilities

Members of the Control Committee worked in close co-operation with the consultant engineers and the Main Stadium Committee at all stages during the building of the athletics stadium at Queen Elizabeth II Park. The result was a most satisfactory blend of track and field expertise with professional design and construction.

Considerable attention was paid to the need for the stadium to be not only a completely satisfactory venue for the Games but also a facility that would adapt to efficient use for athletics at all levels in the years ahead.

Because of several events, including relays, being programmed for the final afternoon, congestion caused the women's high jump to be delayed. Siting the high jump arc at the south end of the ground would have reduced this problem. However, athletes would then have had to jump towards the sun in the western sky, which would have been most unsatisfactory.

The placing of the jumping strip and pits inside the track caused some congestion near the finish line. Although the concrete edgings round the pits at the ends were covered with sponge rubber to guard against injury to competitors, the concrete side edgings were still a potential danger. A wide edging, topped with synthetic track material, should be used.

Sand blowing from pits on to the track was a problem only partly solved by covering the pits with canvas when not in use. The track surface became soiled by blowing dust, and only regular washing kept it clean.

Tunnel access to the arena proved most satisfactory. Assembly room and report room areas became congested at times when several teams of officials reported at the same time as competitors. Changing rooms for officials were not adequate; lockers should be available for officials.

In the warm-up area, outside the stadium, rest areas provided in large tents proved most popular. Mattresses were laid on the ground under the tents, and cold drink dispensers and water fountains were found essential here.

Equipment

Technical equipment was obtained from the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States in the two years preceding the Games. A full range of implements both for training and the competition pools was built up.

It was of concern to the committee that some technical equipment obtained from reputable suppliers in these countries required modification before meeting I.A.A.F. specifications. Many discuses were returned to the suppliers because they did not meet specifications. The adjustment of the hurdles required for competition involved many man-hours of work. Non-technical equipment was generally obtained locally.

Measurement of long jump, triple jump, discus, shot, hammer, and javelin was done with standard steel tapes. It was not considered necessary to use more sophisticated or complicated measuring devices. The time required for measuring and recording jumps or throws caused no delay in running an event. White canvas tape was used to mark arcs and sectors in throwing events.

Manual timekeepers were used to back up the electronic timing system provided by Seiko. Some early problems of processing and movement of the camera staging were overcome so that a most efficient timing system was provided. Times in events up to 400 metres were announced to .01 sec. both over the public address system and on the scoreboard. However, some delays did occur in obtaining the times for all competitors in long track events because of the need for a large number of prints to be obtained to cover the whole field. Later in the Games, the chief photo-time judge obtained times of all competitors straight from the negative, so that less time was lost.

Communications

Closed-circuit television transmitted track results from the chief photo-timer judge to all points of the control room (six monitors), assembly room, tunnel, ceremonial room, and manual judges' stand. A document transmitter in the control room allowed general messages and field event results to be distributed over a second circuit to monitors placed in similar positions.

The closed-circuit system was invaluable at all times. Since the photo-finish camera was distant from the control room, any other communication system would have involved considerable delay.

An extensive telephone network connected all competition areas, equipment stores, officials assembly room, report rooms, etc., by a direct dialling system. With TV and telephone systems complementing each other, communication around the stadium was no problem. Scoreboards, public address system, and public address to warm-up area and dressing rooms, etc., completed the immediate communication systems.

All draws and results, once recorded on paper, were duplicated by photo-copiers and arranged for distribution as required. This included all recorders, team managers and officials, technical officials, and news media. This distribution was not always satisfactory. In particular, distribution from the Administration Centre in the Village to team managers was justifiably criticised. Assurances were given to the Athletics Control Committee before the Games started that an adequate system would carry out this distribution; in fact the magnitude of the operation was far greater than the organisers expected. It was understaffed and lacked enough photocopy and collating machines. In spite of very long hours worked by people in this communications area, it was only on the last two days of athletics that draws and results were quickly dis-

tributed to team managers. The Edinburgh report noted a similar problem at the 1970 games.

Officials

The New Zealand Amateur Athletic Association has no examination or grading system for technical officials. Decisions on the selection of officials from within New Zealand for the Games therefore depended on subjective reports from numerous senior officials and administrators throughout the country. Because New Zealand is a small country through which athletes and officials often travel, this type of evaluation proved quite satisfactory.

Early in 1972 nominations were received from more than 200 officials for about 100 positions. These positions were filled later that year so that all technical officials had a full season of athletics in their own area in which to become fully familiar with their Games positions. Later, technical stewards were appointed, mainly from Christchurch people.

The success of a major athletics meeting depends to a great degree on its large team of officials, who must be tactful as well as firm, efficient without being officious. The committee feels that the Christchurch Games were very well served by the officials, to whom it expresses its thanks.

The committee records with deep regret the death of a field events official, Mr K. Barnett, who collapsed while watching events from the stand on the first day of the athletics programme.

Marathon and walk

A sub-committee of the Control Committee commenced the complicated job of organising these events early in 1972. In deciding on the course, consideration was given to road surface, variety of route, traffic control, and shade from the sun.

The full course was marked on the road surface by a broken green line, which enabled competitors and officials to follow the course without any difficulty.

Programme

The daily programme of events became available to the Control Committee after meetings held at the Munich Olympics. When the first draft was timed event by event certain problems became evident:
(1) Day 1 was a very long day of competition.
(2) Later days had a series of victory ceremonies one after the other at the end of the day's competition. This was inevitable with so many finals on each day.
(3) Four field events on the last day would be difficult to programme.

In practice, Day 1 was shortened by the deletion of round 2 events in men's sprints. The victory ceremonies in some cases were held in front of an emptying stadium. The last day's programme presented many problems because of relays and four field events being on simultaneously.

It is recommended that these modifications be considered for future Games:
(1) Javelin events should be held when no other events are scheduled.
(2) 400 metres semi-finals and finals should be spread over two days.
(3) No field events should be scheduled during relay events.
(4) The 20-mile road walk should be converted to an equivalent metric distance.
(5) Finals should be spread somewhat more evenly over all six days. It is appreciated that little can be added to Day 1 events. However, with large entries in men's short track events, two days may be necessary to cover early rounds.

Presentation

All technical officials first came together in Christchurch at the New Zealand championships in December, 1973. Here, movement of people and equipment was practised for the first time. In the light of this experience, some modifications in procedures were adopted, and these were implemented at the pre-Games meeting held on Sunday, January 20, 1974. Particular attention was paid to movement of officials, competitors, and equipment.

Efforts were made to present athletics efficiently and smoothly and, at the same time, to retain some degree of adaptability and informality in the organisation so that last-minute changes could be made.

The sustained interest of spectators, and the fact that all events started on time, indicated that these objects were attained.

Marathon and Walk organisation

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR W. A. KENNEDY)

The course for both events was flat. After leaving the stadium, it followed the Avon River for about five miles, then through the city suburbs to the Christchurch Airport, and returned over the same route.

The walk's turn point was three miles short of the airport turning point for the marathon.

Both events began with one lap of the 400 metre track before leaving the stadium and, on returning, the competitors had the length of the straight and one full lap to complete before finishing.

Stations

Refreshment stations were set up at the following distances:

Walk: 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 miles.
Marathon: 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41 kilometres.

Sponge stations were located at the following distances:

Walk: 13.5, 16.5, 19 miles.
Marathon: 13.5, 18.5, 23.5, 28.5, 33.5, 38.5 kilometres.

Time stations were connected by a direct telephone link with the control room at the stadium. Details of leading competitors were telephoned immediately the runners passed a station and were relayed over the public address system promptly. The official timekeepers at each station were augmented by large digital Seiko clocks mounted on mini buses. Time stations for the walk were at 5, 10, and 15 miles, and for the marathon at 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40 kilometres.

Traffic arrangements

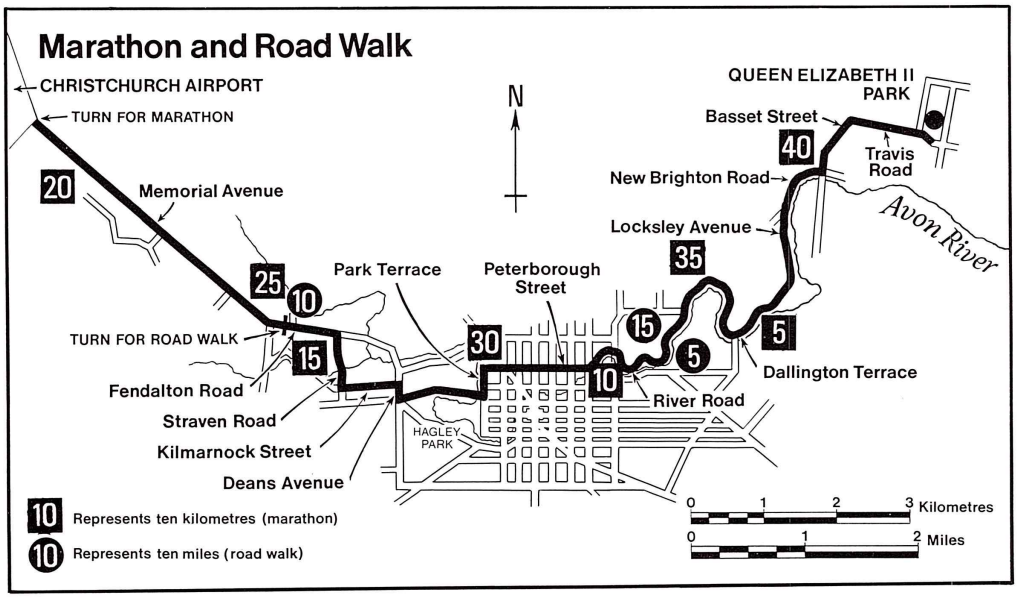
Traffic control was by the Ministry of Transport, assisted by 41 civilian marshals. The race route was closed to traffic only as the race proceeded, and although the journey crossed a busy city at peak time for traffic, neither competitors nor general traffic suffered any major disturbance.

We would, however, strongly recommend a course that could be closed completely for the duration of both races.

Fifty-six traffic officers were engaged in the exercise.

Medical arrangements

Medical arrangements were under the control of a team of five doctors. Two, particularly allocated to the marathon and walk, attended to the issuing of medical certificates for marathon competitors and general supervision of all competitors during both events. St John Ambulance personnel were on duty at all time and refreshment stations to give assistance if needed. Two ambulances were in attendance for each event.



Radio telephones

Over-all control of the marathon was carried out from the control room at the main stadium through a system of 16 radio telephone sets. These were allocated for the marathon as follows:

One each to all time stations.

One each at the 26 km and 31 km refreshment stations.

One immediately outside the stadium gate.

One operated by the deputy controller from his vehicle following the race

One each for the referee and assistant referee (who were each accompanied by a race doctor) from their vehicles following the race.

One for liaison with the Ministry of Transport lead car (this was maintained by placing the R/T in the vehicle in the care of a race marshal).

One in the equipment officer's truck.

One available for the public address announcer to enable him to keep the public well informed on the progress of the race.

One operated by "Tail End Charlie" who was responsible for reporting and assisting any competitor who withdrew from the race.

One set was operated from the control room in the stadium by the controller or his assistant.

A similar method of control was adopted for the walk.

Crowd control

Police protection for crowd control was given and contact with all areas maintained by the stationing officer in the control room who was in radio contact with squad cars on the course.

MARATHON RACE AND ROAD WALK INSTRUCTIONS

1. Competition

1.1 Both events will start and finish in the stadium.

The marathon will start on the sprint straight near the southern long jump pit, proceed in the normal running direction round the track for approximately 360 metres, and leave the track at the 100 metre sprint start, at the south end of the covered main stand. From this exit, the course will follow the bitumen driveway to the main entrance of the stadium grounds, turn right on to Travis Road, and follow the green markings along the route as defined on the course map. Competitors will follow these markings out to the Airport roundabout, from where they will travel a short distance on the north side of Memorial Avenue, crossing diagonally back to the south side at Russley Road. They then return to the stadium following the green markings on the same side of the road as on the outward run.

The walk competitors will line up on the finish line, but facing the opposite direction to that normally faced. They then proceed in a clockwise direction for one full lap of the track and the length of the front straight and pass out of the opening under the stands, following the marathon route outlined above. The turning point for the walk is outside house number 193 Fendalton Road, which is approximately 30 metres before the junction of Fendalton and Clyde Roads. Competitors will be turned back at this point and will follow the green markings back to the stadium.

For both events, competitors will enter the stadium by the same route they took on leaving. Competitors will turn right on reaching the 400 metre track and will travel the length of the front straight and then complete one full lap of the track to the finish line.

1.2 Maps of the course are provided. There is very little variation in grade at any stage of the course. There will be complete traffic control, with competitors receiving first consideration. The roads will be closed during the race. The walk begins at 5 p.m. (1700 hours) on Thursday, January 29, and the marathon begins at 5 p.m. (1700 hours) on Thursday, January 31.

2. Reporting

2.1 CONFIRMATION OF ENTRY: Team managers must confirm the entry of their athletes with the training officer at the Village before 10 a.m. (1000 hours) on the following dates: Road walk, Sunday January 27, 1974; marathon, Tuesday, January 29, 1974.

2.2 DAY OF EVENT: Competitors will report no later than 15 minutes before the commencement of their event to the competitors steward in the assembly rooms in the main stadium. From there they will be taken via the tunnel to the starting line. No competitor will be allowed to start without his competitor numbers firmly fixed to his singlet. Each competitor will be given a plastic bag with his number on it. He will deposit his clothing in this bag, which will be returned to him after the race.

3. Medical arrangements

3.1 In accordance with rule 165, paragraph 2, every entry must be accompanied by a medical certificate signed by a qualified doctor within 30 days of the race. Doctors at the Village could fill this requirement if requested. A competitor must retire from the race if ordered to do so by a member of the officially appointed medical staff. There will be medical and ambulance cover following the competitors in each event. There will be first aid available at each time and refreshment station and in the stadium at the end of each event.

3.2 Dope tests will be carried out under the direction of the B.C.G. Medical Commission at the conclusion of the events.

4. Refreshments

4.1 Team managers must notify their competitors' requirements and the points at which they are to be supplied. These requirements must be supplied in writing to the training officer in the Village not later than 10 a.m. (1000 hours) on the following dates: road walk, Sunday, January 27, 1974; marathon, Tuesday, January 29, 1974.

4.2 Special refreshments must be left with the training officer in the Village not later than 8.30 a.m. (0830 hours) on Tuesday, January 29, for the walk and not later than 8.30 a.m. (0830 hours) on Thursday, January 31, for the marathon. All bottles or containers should be made of plastic if possible in order to prevent breakages and they must be labelled with the competitor's number.

4.3 No competitor may take or be given refreshments except at the official refreshment stations, and only by the officially appointed stewards. Water only will be supplied by the race control. Plastic bottles for drinks can be obtained from the deputy controller.

4.4 **Refreshment stations** will be set up at the following distances:

Walk: 6, 9, 12, 15, 18 miles.
Marathon 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41 kilometres.

5. Sponge stations

Sponges and cold water will be available at the following distances.

Walk: 13.5, 16.5, 19 miles.
Marathon 13.5, 18.5, 23.5, 28.5, 33.5, 38.5 kilometres.

6. Time points

The time of each competitor will be given at the following distances:

Walk: 5, 10, 15 miles.
Marathon: 5, 10, 20, 30, 40 kilometres.

Each competitor's time in hours and minutes will be displayed on the large-faced Seiko clocks at each time point. An official will call this time as each competitor passes.

7. Training

It is permissible to train over the course at any time. However, athletes should strictly observe all traffic regulations while training on the route. To assist the competitor, the following marks can be seen on the roadway:

Marathon: Kilometres are painted in yellow.
Miles are painted in white.
Walk: Miles are in green.
Kilometres are in blue.

8. Indicators

Indicators for the different stations will be by a board 2 ft square and 3 ft high. They will be painted as follows:

Refreshment stations — an all-red board.
Sponge stations — an all-yellow board.
Time stations — a green board with the word "Time" written in black.
All kilometres — a white board with black numbers and letters "km".
All miles — a black board with white numbers and the word "Miles".

9. Further information required will be given at the athletics technical committee meetings, or by contacting the marathon and walk controller through the training officer in the Village.

10. Routes

Maps of the routes for the marathon race and the walk are enclosed with these instructions. Inspection of the routes by team managers and athletes will be arranged and the times of the inspection will be announced by the controller and displayed on the notice board in the Games Village. Transport will be provided for these inspections.

11. Officials—marathon race and walk (where appropriate)

11.1 Two timekeepers and two recorders will be allocated to each of the time points. The time, name, and number of each competitor passing the time point must be recorded on the result sheet for the point. The times, names, and numbers of the leading competitors must be given to the communications officer at the time point, who will transmit the information to the control point in the stadium.

[An extra recorder was provided at the first two time stations in the marathon. Tape recorders were made available at all time stations and proved essential at the 5 and 10 km points].

11.2 At the 40 km point (marathon), as soon as the first competitor passes the point his time, name, and number must immediately be relayed to the control point in the stadium so that appropriate arrangements can be made in the stadium to receive him. If time allows, information regarding the leading competitors will be relayed to the control point.

11.3 Each time point will be connected by telephone to the stadium and at the time of the beginning of the race the announcer in the control room in the stadium will call, "They are off," to all time points, and the timekeepers will start their watches and the Seiko clock at their point.

11.4 The official time of the event will be recorded on the watches of the timekeepers in the stadium.

11.5 All sheets must be given to the referee (marathon) or chief judge (walk) in the stadium after the race is finished.

Sponging stations

11.6 Four stewards will man each sponging station. The senior steward (No. 1 at each station) will be responsible for placing his team of stewards and ensuring that all the requisite equipment for his station has been obtained from the equipment stewards, and for the return of the equipment to them at the end of the race.

11.7 Each team must remain at its sponging station until every competitor still in the race has passed the station.

Refreshment stations

11.8 Four stewards will man each refreshment station. The senior steward (No. 1 at each station) will be responsible for placing his team and ensuring that all the requisite equipment for his station has been obtained from the equipment stewards and for the return of the equipment to them at the end of the race.

11.9 The senior assistant steward (No. 2 at each station) will be responsible for collecting from the assistant controller the box containing the labelled refreshments for the use of designated competitors at his station.

11.10 The senior steward will need to identify the competitors some distance before they reach the refreshment station so that the labelled refreshment is available for the appropriate competitor when he arrives at the station. It is essential that no competitor be delayed at the station.

11.11 The stewards at the sponging points will be assisted by child retrievers.

11.12 The assistant controller will ensure that

(a) all the labelled refreshments submitted by the competitors are correctly labelled, collected, and placed in the box appropriate for the refreshment point at which they will be required;

(b) the correct box of refreshments is given to each senior assistant steward, who will call to collect it from the assistant controller;

(c) the teams of stewards (sponging and refreshment) have reported;

(d) the teams of stewards are correctly stationed at the appropriate points on the route of the race.

11.13 The equipment stewards will be responsible for checking that the equipment required for the race has been assembled, put on the equipment lorry, and deposited at the various points on the route. Some time before the beginning of the Games, they will check the equipment to ensure that all the items in the equipment list have been supplied and allocated to the various stations before it is put in the van on the morning of the race.

11.14 The marshalling stewards will direct the runners how to leave the stadium at the beginning of the race and how to enter the stadium at the end of the race. As the leading competitor approaches the stadium, one steward will notify the control room that the leading competitor is about the enter the stadium. To do this, they will use the radio telephone.

11.15 The control steward will be in telephone contact with all the time stations and at turn point, and will obtain from these points details of the leading competitors, which he will pass to the officials in the stadium. In addition he will warn the marshalling steward that the leading competitor has passed the 41 km point.

11.16 There will be a chief judge and nine judges who will be conveyed in separate cars, i.e., one for the chief judge and one for each judge. The chief judge will detail the duties to be undertaken by each judge. The chief judge will be supplied with two discs, one red and one white (for walk only).

Officials in the stadium

11.17 The chief timekeeper and the referee for track events in the stadium will allocate three timekeepers and three judges (to act as recorders for the walk) to take the official times and positions of all competitors who finish the marathon race and walk.

12. Police

12.1 The passage of the competitors and the official cars during the race will be under the control of the Ministry of Transport and the New Zealand Police, and their instructions must be obeyed.

12.2 Runners will be given assistance by the police and traffic officers in leaving and entering the stadium.

12.3 Junctions on the route which are normally controlled by traffic signals will be manned by police pointsmen.

SUMMARY OF EQUIPMENT FOR MARATHON RACE

	Points			
	Time	Refreshment	Sponge	Total
Notice board ("Runners Ahead")	—	—	—	1
Notice boards	—	7 x 1	6 x 1	13
Paper cups	—	7 x 48	—	336
Plastic pails (drinking water)	—	7 x 2	—	14
Plastic pails (sponging water)	—	7 x 2	6 x 2	26
Plastic water bottles	—	7 x 4	6 x 2	40
Waste bins	5 x 1	7 x 1	6 x 1	18
Refreshment boxes (competitors)	—	7 x 2	—	14
Folding chairs	5 x 5	7 x 6	6 x 6	103
Trestle tables	—	7 x 2	6 x 2	26
Folding tables (small)	5 x 1	—	—	5
Sponges	—	7 x 6	6 x 6	78
Light rope	—	7 x 50	6 x 50	650 yds.
Labels for competitors' refreshment bottles	—	7 x 48	—	336
Labels for boxes for competitors' refreshments	—	7 x 2	—	14
Clip boards for judges	5 x 2	—	—	10
Judges in stadium	3	—	—	3
Senior officials	4	—	—	4

Competitors' clothing—				
Plastic bags and labels	—	—	—	48
Felt pens	—	—	—	2
Windscreen labels (back and front)				
"Marathon Race .. Controller"	—	—	—	2
"Marathon Race .. Deputy Controller"	—	—	—	2
"Marathon Race .. Referee"	—	—	—	2
Cars for controller	—	—	—	1
Deputy controller	—	—	—	1
Referee	—	—	—	1

SUMMARY OF EQUIPMENT FOR 20-MILE WALK

	Time	Points Refreshment	Sponge	Total
Notice board ("Walkers Ahead")	—	—	—	1
*Notice board	—	5 x 1	4 x 1	9
Paper cups	—	5 x 48	—	240
*Plastic pails (drinking water)	—	5 x 2	—	10
*Plastic pails (sponging water)	—	5 x 2	4 x 2	18
*Plastic water bottles (2-gallon)	—	5 x 4	4 x 2	28
*Waste bins	3 x 1	5 x 1	4 x 1	12
*Refreshment boxes (competitors)	—	5 x 2	—	10
*Folding chairs	3 x 5	5 x 6	4 x 6	69
*Trestle tables	—	5 x 2	4 x 2	18
*Folding tables (small)	3 x 1	—	—	3
Sponges	—	5 x 6	4 x 6	54
*Light rope	—	5 x 50	4 x 50	450 yds.
Labels for competitors' refreshment bottles	—	5 x 48	—	240
Labels for boxes for competitors' refreshments	—	5 x 2	—	10
Clip boards for judges	—	—	—	10
Recorders	3 x 2	—	—	6
Senior officials	4	—	—	4
Cars for chief judge	—	—	—	1
Judges	—	—	—	8
Competitors' clothing —				
Plastic bags and labels	—	—	—	36
*Felt pens	—	—	—	2
Windscreen labels (back and front)				
"20-Mile Walk .. Chief Judge"	—	—	—	2
"20-Mile Walk .. Judge"	—	—	—	16

*Equipment marked thus can be obtained from the equipment used in the marathon race.

Badminton Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. R. THORNE)

The preparation of the venue was planned, all equipment ordered, and liaison maintained with all other specialising committees so that the Technical Committee (which took control officially 10 days before the Games and which controlled all tournament play) was handed an operation fully prepared to conduct the sport as directed by the B.C.G. Federation procedures.

Members of the Badminton Control Committee were all volunteers appointed for their interest in the sport and their ability to organise and control specialised operations in the planning. Four members were New Zealand Badminton Federation Committee personnel — all Wellington residents — the remaining 10 being from Christchurch.

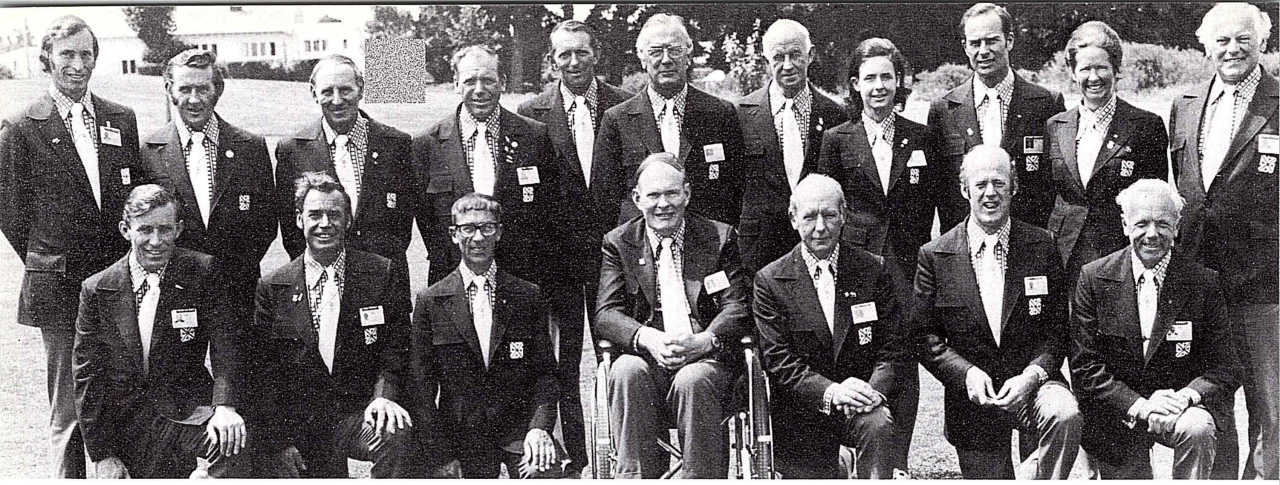
A preliminary meeting in March, 1971, was followed in a few days by the first official meeting. Subsequently 19 Control Committee meetings were held.

More than 60 sub-committee meetings were also held to discuss specific aspects and, in particular, venue problems, in the three-year period. The chairman also attended all monthly Organising Committee meetings from September, 1972, and all monthly Sports Committee meetings from its inception in February, 1971.

A budget of sports requirements, brought up to date as necessary, read as follows:

Shuttles	$4,800
Hova courts	$1,800
Umpire stands	$150
Scoreboards	$300
Nets	$40
Travel & incidental	$800

Recoverable amounts allowed were considerable in shuttles and Hova courts.



BADMINTON CONTROL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: B. G. Hadlee (secretary), R. Cordes, J. B. Ewart, K. Coad (official, Canada), R. K. Macefield, I. D. Palmer, G. W. Miller, Mrs S. Goddard, L. M. Brackley, Mrs A. K. Smith, G. F. Vincent. FRONT ROW: F. B. Wilson (official, England), J. W. Patton, B. B. Galbraith, I. G. Russell, J. R. Thorne (chairman), N. J. Gardiner, W. R. Hindson (official, Australia).

Entries were received from 13 countries and a total of 71 players took part. This was some 20 fewer than expected. The absence of Singapore and the small entry from India were disappointing.

Programme and training

In all, 118 matches were played (men's singles 38, women's singles 26, men's doubles 18, women's doubles 11, mixed doubles 25), and the tournament covered nine playing sessions. Bronze medal winners were decided at the Tuesday evening session, January 29; a rest day followed on January 30; the finals were on January 31. This programme was well balanced, and sessions (excepting the first session on Friday afternoon, January 25) generally maintained their programmed duration.

Players and officials arrived in the Village from January 10 to 19 and training sessions were arranged to meet the requirements of all teams. The V.R. Skellerup Badminton Hall, adjacent to the main venue and offering six practice courts, provided (in conjunction with the three courts in Cowles Stadium) ample training facilities. Players naturally preferred to play on the Hova courts and under the TV lighting of the main venue, and this was generally available and in use from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day. Players and officials expressed satisfaction with all training facilities.

Hosting arrangements were made to meet players' requirements during both training and tournament play. In the summer heat, with the TV lighting, it was found that players required copious liquid refreshment. It was always available and appreciated. Officials controlling the sport were generally unable to leave the venue between afternoon and evening sessions and the caterer was able to supply suitable meals. After evening play, refreshments were available to V.I.P.s and officials; these were appreciated, particularly by umpires and linesmen after officiating under TV lighting and trying conditions.

Venue arrangements

Cowles Stadium was planned to seat 2000 persons, approximately 1400 on temporary seating. This provided an arena appearance which created "atmosphere" at the venue and enhanced the spectacle under the strong TV lighting. As a badminton venue, however, it was not satisfactory from the Control Committee's viewpoint; the total floor space did not permit the satisfactory placing of the three Hova Courts and the temporary seating so as to permit sufficient clear space at the back and sides of the courts. The area available was adapted as well as possible, and basically did not affect the playing area. It did, however, make spectator control most difficult. Stands should be designed to permit spectators to leave the seated area with the minimum of movement visible to the players. The area in Cowles Stadium did not provide for this.

Within the venue, rooms were available for attendant facilities, including communications, TV, equipment, medical, ceremonial and Control. Adjacent to the main building, temporary buildings housed news media

personnel and an assembly area for umpires and linesmen. Competitors' dressing rooms were well appointed. Adequate car parking areas were available; approximately 200 officials' cars were provided for and, as the venue lent itself well in this respect, separate entrances were available for official and public cars.

As badminton is looked upon as a winter sport in many parts of the world, and as play was being conducted under TV lights producing about 65 kw, it was feared that players and spectators would find the conditions unbearable. In fact, players did not express any concern, and the standard of their play was good. International players are now generally conditioned to such heat under TV lighting. Except for one afternoon session, moderate external temperatures prevailed, and few spectators were deterred by the conditions.

Officials

There were 14 on the Control Committee and they were supported during the tournament by 20 umpires and service judges, six of whom were from overseas.

Linesmen and scoreboard operators numbered 56, and this proved adequate for three courts. Each court required an umpire, two service judges, 10 linesmen, and three scoreboard operators, and it was practicable to relieve half at the conclusion of each match so that no-one had more than two matches in succession. The standard set by umpires, service judges, linesmen, and scoreboard operators was most creditable and ensured the smooth operation of the tournament.

Recommendations

(1) The venue must be of adequate size for the number of courts used and allow for suitable seating from which spectators have easy access and exit. Spectators walking at the ends of courts is to be avoided.
(2) Suitable entrances must be provided for V.I.P.s to move to their seats.
(3) An adequate range of shuttle weights must be provided; 76, 77, 78, 79, and 80 were available at this tournament.
(4) Adequate training facilities are necessary, and use of the actual playing area under TV lighting is essential. Players must be given maximum opportunity to accustom themselves to the conditions.
(5) Competent qualified umpires and linesmen are required. Correct decisions ensure the proper atmosphere for successful tournaments.
(6) Hova courts must be carefully checked for measurement. Scoreboards need to be of adequate size for all spectators to read.
(7) Seating for umpires and linesmen must be comfortable.
(8) Programmes must be available early each day and brought up to date at the end of the day's play.

Bowls Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR M. A. LE CREN)

The objectives of the committee were:

1. The establishment of a committee, each expert in his own field of activity.

2. The establishment of a suitable venue.

3. The establishment of sub-committees to operate the various categories involved in the series and to plan, organise, and promote the operations of their groups.

4. The establishment of the technical and other requirements and action to ensure that orders were placed to meet them as and when required.

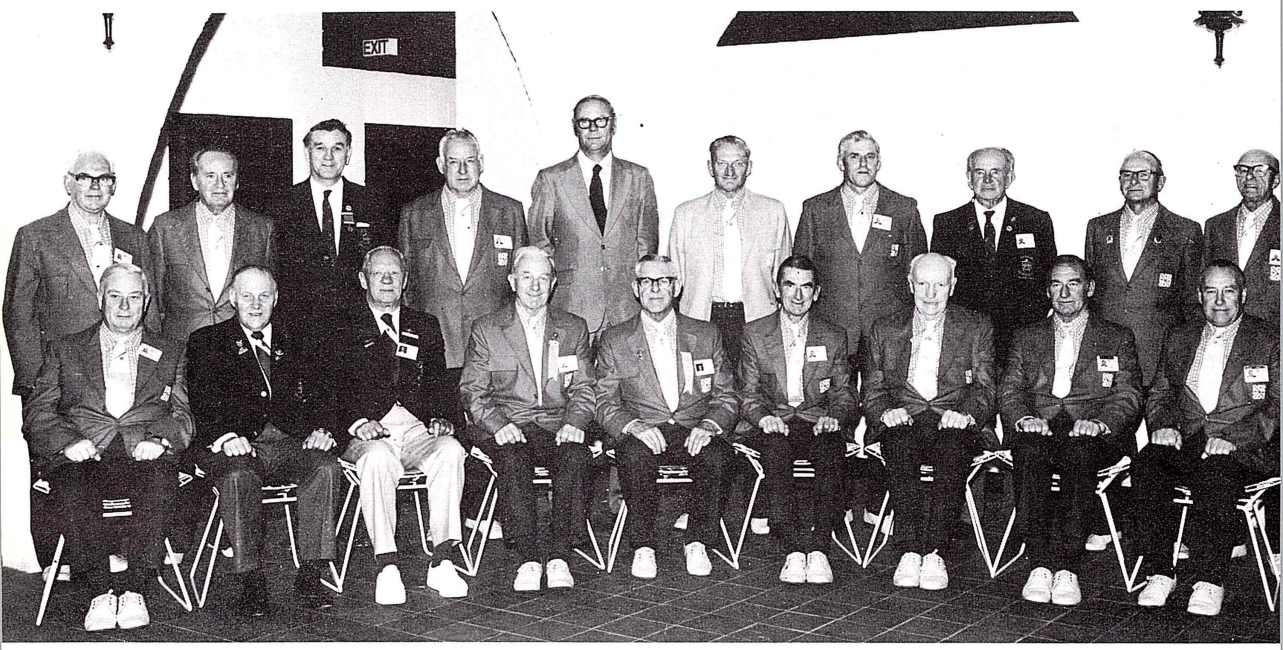
5. The establishment and maintenance of a regular series of committee and sub-committee meetings for the accomplishment of all these objectives.

6. To co-operate with the Organising, Sports, and Technical Committees and to integrate their requirements in the general plans of the bowls section.

Achievements

The complement of the Bowls Control Committee was 25.

The following groups operated: administration; umpires, markers and rink scorers; main scoreboards; stands and seating; ceremonial; venues, which included a



BOWLS CONTROL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: G. T. Cotton, J. R. Smith, G. H. Jolly, J. R. Whitford, R. A. Herdman, L. J. Russell, A. Memory, J. T. Bisman, T. H. Mitchell, L. C. Lindley. FRONT ROW: H. C. Collett, P. B. Devereux, F. W. Larcombe, J. A. Moloney (deputy chairman), M. A. Le Cren (chairman), D. Martin (secretary), W. J. Hanger, W. J. Cole, F. S. Cornelius. ABSENT: M. S. Robinson, F. H. Bustin, J. N. S. Flett, R. C. Cox.

number of sub-groups such as ticket-selling, medical, first aid, programme sales, police, security, etc.; publicity and news media; New Zealand Bowling Association entertainment; Woolston W.M.C. facilities; transport; training venues; greens committee; communications; catering.

The selected venue was the Woolston Workingmen's Club Bowling Club, with three full-sized cotula weed greens which, together with the Woolston W.M.C. facilities, proved to be an excellent complex. In addition, the Woolston Bowling Club was used to accommodate extra requirements.

Fifteen training greens, all surfaced with cotula weed, were selected and allocated to competing countries for their use as required.

All events were played simultaneously on a round-robin basis. In all, 94 competitors played 260 games in six and a half days.

Equipment

Special equipment consisted of three manual magnetic scoreboards, one for each green; 21 rink scoreboards with tumbler numbers on the four greens, one at the end of each rink in use; and a complete telephone communications system, linking all action points with the control room and with each other, which was in constant operation during the whole series.

Mats, jacks, and green and umpires' equipment were all standard provisions. The special seating required was lent by schools and the Victory Park Board, the only expenditure involved being the cost of transport.

All records were completed on standard charts adapted to cover the requirements of the occasion.

A budget covering all probable items of expenditure was submitted to the Organising Committee, and this did not require any major alterations.

With fine weather and excellent playing conditions spectator interest exceeded expectations. Paid attendance, amounting to $24,340, indicated that some 2000 spectators were present on each of the seven days.

It is generally accepted that the bowls series of the Games was an outstanding success, and for this I am grateful to, and proud of, the team that made it so.



BOXING CONTROL COMMITTEE
BACK ROW: E. Pocock, R. J. McDonald (secretary), C. Wellman, E. Marriott, J. M. Mitchell, K. Mann.
FRONT ROW: W. Darrell, W. H. Wallace, S. C. Ashton (chairman), J. Murray, R. Harper, A. Bradshaw.

Boxing Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR S. C. ASHTON)

The committee was required to:

(1) select the competition venue and suitable training venues;
(2) procure all equipment required for competitions and training; and
(3) select all technical officials required and provide them with practical experience by means of trial runs under Games conditions.

Canterbury Court, a large hall 1½ miles from the city centre, was used for the competitions. Seating was provided for more than 4000 spectators, and the attached Alston Pavilion, also a large hall, was adapted by means of temporary partitions to provide medical, changing, warming-up, and weighing-in facilities for competitors, and an adequate separate area for news media.

Eight suburban gymnasia, with adequate equipment, were used for training, and officials were appointed for each.

There were 155 competitors from 24 countries, and 12 sessions were required to enable the programme to be completed.

Equipment

A ring was built locally, based on plans procured from Munich by the director of boxing. The new white-faced tournament gloves, used at Munich, were procured from Germany for the competitions. Practice gloves were purchased from local suppliers and from Australia.

Seiko timing equipment and scoreboards were used for the events, and a magnetic scoreboard for names and countries.

Local technical officials were selected in ample time, and overseas officials were added to the list as information came to hand.

Trial runs for local officials were held twice before the Games, and proved invaluable in giving practical experience. The second occasion provided the final trials for New Zealand competitors, and also was the first occasion for televising in colour an indoor sports competition in New Zealand.

Seventeen meetings of the committee were held. They usually lasted three hours.

Transport was provided for all technical officials by volunteer car owners, all of whom were boxing officials. This was a very successful arrangement and a happy one for all concerned.

All timekeepers were accredited referees, and this unit operated very efficiently.

Recommendations

(1) At first, in the view of the boxing director and some officials, security arrangements at the Village appeared to be too stringent, as applied to overseas officials. The position improved later, when simpler procedures appeared to be followed.
(2) All announcements and medal presentations should be carried out under the direction of the director of boxing.
(3) A separate Venues Committee helped towards the success of the competitions by relieving the Technical Committee and officials of all the details not connected with the actual events.



CYCLING CONTROL COMMITTEE

FROM LEFT: R. Carruthers, A. G. Haslett, W. Main, H. R. Dutton (chairman), R. T. Sowry (secretary), A. A. Pennington. ABSENT: B. E. Dawe.

Cycling Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR H. R. DUTTON)

The Cycling Control Committee was formed 3½ years before the Games with, initially, five members. Meetings were held as required until the final year, when they were held monthly, at Paraparaumu, near Wellington.

Every effort was made to profit from the experience of previous Games organisations and the emphasis was on anticipating all the needs of visiting teams.

Denton Park was selected as the venue, and the necessary reshaping of the track was planned. The road race course decided upon made use of the only hill in Christchurch for a section of the route. A timetable was set up for the appointment of technical officials. Many meetings were required with appropriate authorities, after the selection of the road race course, to deal with traffic and crowd control, inconvenience to residents, churches, etc. The entire circuit of 6½ miles was in a residential area.

Few troubles

The evening track sessions of the Games were held in extremely cold conditions, but the competition was of a high standard and there was an almost complete absence of falls, punctures, or disputes.

The international observer for the Federation Internationale Amateur de Cyclisme was Mr M. Jekiel (Switzerland), and the international commissaire was Mr C. Manins (Australia). Technical officials were appointed from all over New Zealand and three Australian officials volunteered their services; all carried out their duties efficiently.

The Seiko timing and photofinish equipment, operated by Seiko's own technicians, provided a first-class facility.

All team managers were generally most co-operative, which greatly assisted the organising committee. The cycling events were markedly free of disputes or protests.

The tough nature of the road race course soon spread the field to 44. Watched by an estimated 70,000 spectators in fine, warm conditions, this was certainly the spectacular event of the cycling programme and produced a most exciting finish at the end of the 17 circuits. The course did have its critics, but none claimed that the winner would not be a worthy one.

Recommendations

(1) Major amendments are required to the cycling programme, as laid down by the B.C.G. Federation, to provide adequate entertainment for spectators. At Christchurch, some of the sessions were very "thin."

(2) The programme could be condensed into fewer sessions, but this might cause hardship to small teams whose riders are likely to be competing in several events.



SHOOTING CONTROL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: S. T. Reid, H. B. Barker, R. D. Cormack (secretary), I. R. Ballinger, R. East, B. A. C. Hoban, V. Curtis, J. Harper. FRONT ROW: C. W. Stott, C. J. Malzard, W. Sterritt (chairman), L. C. G. Perham, N. K. Pearce, J. S. Wooster. ABSENT: J. D. Morton.

Shooting Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR W. STERRITT)

The National Shooting Federation of New Zealand, which incorporates five national bodies, appointed the Shooting Control Committee to work in co-operation with the Games Organising Committee. Between March, 1971, and the Games it held 23 meetings.

Six events from four branches of the shooting sport were selected for the Games programme in Christchurch; full-bore rifle, small-bore rifle prone, clay pigeon (trap), clay pigeon (skeet), free pistol, and rapid fire pistol. A seventh event, running boar, was not approved by the British Commonwealth Games Federation, but was later included as a demonstration sport.

Three venues were used, the Yaldhurst range, the Burnett range, and the Army ranges at West Melton.

Mr A. J. Palmer, O.B.E., as the international observer, inspected the venues in November, 1973, and recommended various additions and minor alterations to comply with I.S.U. rules and procedures. Most of these recommendations were adopted.

The ranges

YALDHURST RANGE (skeet and trap)

Closest to Ilam Village, the Yaldhurst ranges of the Christchurch Gun Club were well equipped and endowed with a number of excellent permanent buildings. Originally, with the events to be shot under McIntosh Trophy rules, the three skeet and five trap fields would have more than adequately catered for all competition. However, the adoption of International Shooting Union rules for the shotgun events by the B.C.G. Federation at Munich in 1972 forced the installation of automatic ball traps and the construction of ground-level trap-houses on two of the fields. Two skeet fields were also modified in equipment and fitted with electronic delay timing controls.

Parking, competitor, and spectator facilities were good.

BURNETT RANGE, McLEANS ISLAND (.22 rifle, free pistol, rapid fire pistol, running boar)

Situated a short distance from the Christchurch International Airport at Harewood, the Burnett range, on McLeans Island, proved a big construction task. Almost the entire range had to be designed and built — two adjacent ranges, one a fifty-metre range to cater for rifle and free pistol shooting, and a twenty-five-metre range for rapid fire pistol shooting. Each range was bordered on three sides by high stop-banks, the fourth being closed by a building housing the firing points, officials area, and spectator space. The fifty-metre range building was almost 240 ft long and was able to cater for 48 competitors in 24 bays. A marking pit was precluded by the high local water table, and the range was finally equipped with model 120 Gehmann target boxes which were remotely controlled

either by the competitor or the register keeper and electronically operated.

For the rapid fire pistol range a building of 115 ft was constructed. The range was divided into two divisions, each containing two bays holding one set of Pidcam rapid fire targets. These Australian-made targets were electronically timed and controlled, and sufficient sets were installed to allow four competitors to shoot at one time.

Administration rooms, competitors' rest and changing rooms, news media, medical and other services were catered for by five temporary buildings, while a permanent ammunition and firearms security room was constructed of concrete block. Catering and refreshment facilities were provided for satisfactorily in marquees. Spectator space was adequate at most times; the number of spectators was surprising considering that shooting is generally regarded as a non-spectator sport.

WEST MELTON (7.62 rifle)

This venue, some 10 miles out from the shooting headquarters at Yaldhurst, is an Army range. Although many of the necessary facilities were already laid out and needed only renovation to bring them to the required standard, many difficulties were encountered. The spread of the range, with mounds spaced at 200, 300, 500, 600, 900, and 1000 yards, made it impossible to prepare roads and range surroundings to the same standards as at Yaldhurst; as a result uncomfortable muddy conditions were encountered on wet days, and gritty, dusty conditions when dry.

Difficult soil and water conditions made the task of renovating the existing mounds and grassing them a long, tedious one, as also was the construction of the new 1000-yard mound. No spectator facilities were needed at the firing points, and there was ample room next to the scoreboard behind the 1000-yard mound for the public; this was made full use of during the final.

Federation Technical Committee

At the Federation Technical Committee meetings, there was discussion on the following;

(1) 7.62 full-bore event. Match placings were confirmed as the total of all three stages, and not two as defined in N.R.A. (Great Britain) rules; the top 16 competitors to qualify for the final stage.

(2) Automatic ball trap. Use of plated shot was not approved for this event. This decision was not accepted and, after attempts to reopen discussion during the second meeting, was the subject of an appeal to the British Commonwealth Games Federation's Court of Appeal. The decision of the court was in favour of the plated shot being allowed.

(3) Firearms and security. The decision of the Organising Committee prohibiting firearms in the Village was contested, but without success.

Training programmes

Practice shooting commenced on January 14, and a daily training programme was drawn up 48 hours in advance by the training liaison officer. Distribution was by the box collection system, and at all times the shooting training liaison officer was available for consultation.

Master badge shoots were arranged for each of the six events, for which specially designed medals were awarded on the basis of: top 5 per cent, gold, next 10 per cent, silver, and next 30 per cent, bronze. These shoots were a valuable full-dress rehearsal for both range administrators and competitors.

Demonstration sport

Originally planned as an event for Games competition, running boar shooting was not approved as a programme event. On the withdrawal of rowing's application to stage one of the two demonstration sports of the Games, the substitution of running boar was approved. Advice of approval was not received until mid-1973, and the committee concerned did a magnificent job in designing and building a complex fully up to the standards of the other ranges on the Burnett range in the limited time available.

Two public demonstrations were held, and these aroused wide public and competitor interest. In addition, two special displays were given, one for Prince Philip and one for the British Commonwealth Games Federation and New Zealand officials.

Summary of events

Building upon the success of shooting at Jamaica, the six events attracted a total of 118 competitors from 20 countries. With 29 entries, the full-bore rifle event was the most popular, followed by small-bore rifle with 25, free pistol 19, rapid fire pistol 17, and trap and skeet 14 entries each. The popularity of the full-bore rifle event emphasised the support for this truly Commonwealth event, the only non-International Shooting Union event in the programme.

Two new events to the Games shooting programme, trap and skeet, were a distinct success. They introduced a spectacular character not evident in the more static forms of shooting, and drew considerable crowds to the venues.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the Constitution of the B.C.G. Federation be amended so that Rule 34 should read:

(a) (i) Full-bore rifle: 1. Commonwealth Games Regulations. 7.62 mm rifle.

(ii) Small-bore rifle: 2. Prone (English match).
3. Three position.

(iii) Shotgun: 4. Automatic ball trap.
5. Skeet.

(iv) Pistol: 6. Free pistol.
7. Rapid fire pistol.
8. Centre fire pistol.

(v) Moving target: 9. Running boar.
[The prospective host city must nominate at least one event from the five groups (i) to (v) above, with a maximum of seven events being nominated. The entry per country shall be two.]

(b) (i) The competition for the full-bore rifle event will be conducted under the rules of competition for the Commonwealth Games full-bore rifle event.

(ii) The International Shooting Union regulations shall apply to all other events.

Explanatory notes

The full-bore rifle is the only shooting event in which confusion as to the rules still exists. Many inquiries were received for copies of the rules, which have hitherto been printed only as an entity, together with the programme, entry conditions, etc., for the annual competition meeting at Bisley.

Moving target event: The inclusion of this section is necessary to give an assessment of Commonwealth shooting strength. In an initial survey in 1971, it was found that only two countries actually shot the event; in 1973, it was established in six Commonwealth countries. At a meeting of the Commonwealth Shooting Federation during the Games, four further countries agreed to establish ranges.

The increase in the maximum number of events to seven would be a natural sequence. It is proposed that the limitation on total team numbers be removed.

The maximum entry clause forces dual entry when countries wish to participate in all events fully. This not only causes some difficulties in allocating training time, but may also cause problems in staging competition so as to allow adequate physical and mental recovery time between events.

A specific procedure should be set down as to the carriage, availability, storage, and security of firearms at Games ranges and Villages.

One member of each future Shooting Control Committee should be given the task of disseminating technical data to the various shooting associations of the Commonwealth.

In countries which have no experience of staging international shooting competitions under I.S.U. rules, or whose leading organisers have not actually taken part in the physical work of organising international I.S.U. events in other countries, the I.S.U. official delegate should make a preliminary visit one year before, as well as the customary visit three months before the Games. Alternatively, the Shooting Control Committee should obtain from the I.S.U. Secretariat, through the chairman of its Technical Committee, details of basic range requirements.

In the interests of efficient organisation and economy, one range complex for all shooting events is desirable.

At least two persons each in shotgun, rifle, pistol, and running boar should, two or more years in advance, attend lectures and

examinations for qualification by the I.S.U. Judges Committee.

Any interpretation of rules which may be requested of the Organising Committee before the Games should first be referred to either the appointed I.S.U. official observer or to the I.S.U. Secretariat. The official interpretation should be made known to all possible participants through national B.C.G. associations.

Awards ceremonies should be staged at the main athletics stadium, as at Jamaica in 1966, or at the single range complex.

As in other events, and as at Olympic Games and world championships, the rapid fire pistol event should be staged in half courses on succeeding days. If the two 50-metre events are increased to 120 shots, all events except the full-bore rifle, which is fired in three daily stages, would then be shot over two successive days.

To ensure continuity of score records and in the interests of economy of installation and manpower, the auto-trap in the clay pigeon event should be made obligatory.

As the running boar is an Olympic Games event, and is gaining in popularity worldwide, its inclusion in future Commonwealth Games be given further consideration.

In view of the small 10-ring in the two 50 metres events, free pistol and small-bore rifle English match, squadding is a very critical factor even with a minimum of wind, especially on ranges which are surrounded by banking or fences. Both events would benefit if they became 120 shots, fired in four stages each of 30 shots, competitors to be divided into four groups, each group to fire once in each of four divisions of the range.

To concentrate public interest in final results, it is important that no two events should end on the same day.

Swimming Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR A. J. DONALDSON)

The objects of the committee were:

(a) to conduct the swimming and diving events,
(b) to maintain close liaison with all other committees,
(c) to ensure that all necessary equipment was available and adequate for both competitors and officials,
(d) to set a budget for expenditure and endeavour to keep within it.

The order of events was established and confirmed. The dates and times for each day's competition were finalised. All events were completed and detailed results obtained and made available at the conclusion of each session. Press, television, and radio liaison was excellent, as was our contact with all other committees. All equipment necessary was available, and the general presentation of the events and the ceremonial awarding of medals was to everyone's satisfaction.

The Seiko timing equipment and the Hird-Brown results board were entirely satisfactory. The complete pool complex has been rated by overseas officials among the best in the world, and for competition purposes proved to be highly functional.

Meetings started in October, 1971. Seventeen meetings were held, each occupying about two hours. Except on one occasion, they were held at the Games headquarters. Two visits were made to the venue for familiarisation.

Budget and general

The budget was originally set at $6,000, but was subsequently revised to $1480 on the assumption that most of the equipment needed would be supplied by the Christchurch City Council.

Expenditure involved travel, printing, lap recorders, diving judges' elevated seats, backstroke pennants, and judges' stands. A further $600 was subsequently allocated to provide for diving judges' recording equipment and training clocks.

The success of the swimming events was the result of dedication and co-operation by many people:

The committee whose names are detailed elsewhere.



SWIMMING CONTROL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: J. O. Turpin (secretary), C. A. Harrow, G. S. Brockett, D. R. Truscott. FRONT ROW: D. W. Cain, R. Shakespeare, A. J. Donaldson (chairman), M. R. Duckmanton, D. L. Shaw. ABSENT: V. T. Parkhouse, R. C. Trembath.

The consulting engineer, Mr Bill Lovell-Smith, and the Main Stadium Committee, who sought and were given the committee's view on the layout and facilities of the pool for both competition and public swimming, and who incorporated all our suggestions.

The managers of the competing teams, who gave us their full co-operation in all respects.

The pool staff and engineers, all working under difficulties with a brand-new pool complex.

The band which provided, in addition to the fanfare of trumpets, incidental music whenever appropriate.

The officials from overseas and throughout New Zealand who came at their own expense to perform their various functions. The proportion attending was approximately 25 per cent from overseas and 75 per cent from New Zealand.

First use of pool

The committee had its first opportunity to test the pool facilities at the New Zealand swimming championships from December 12 to 15, 1973. The new timing equipment and results board were operated for the first time, and from this trial developed the various forms and systems deemed necessary to provide quick and accurate results.

The pool facilities were still being completed at the time of our national championships, and consequently most of the planning and preparation for the conduct of events took place in the few weeks preceding these championships.

All New Zealand officials who were to participate in the Games were required to attend the nationals and most of the operational problems were worked out at this stage. Deficiencies in pool equipment were noted and corrections made.

All the New Zealand officials are qualified by examination for the respective roles, and the procedure for competition, governed by the laws of F.I.N.A., is very much the same the world over. Consequently, all our officials were well versed in their various activities, and visiting team managers required only the minimum of briefing.

The timetable of events proved a little more difficult, but the estimate was very accurate and enabled us to hold up or speed up various events to suit television coverage.

Enthusiastic spectators

Finally, the spirit of the Friendly Games really caught the imagination of the 5000 spectators and it was their spontaneous reaction and applause which helped to make the swimming section an undoubted success.

The president of the International Swimming Federation, Dr Harold Henning, of the United States of America, attended the Games as official observer and, together with the past president, Mr W. Berge Phillips, and Bureau member, Mr S. B. Grange, both from Australia, provided a number of helpful ideas which enabled the committee to improve the general running of the competition.

All training was carried out at the main venue, where the main pool, diving pool, and training pool were in constant use,

variable training times being allocated to teams.

The procedure for awarding medals followed almost exactly that of the Olympic Games in Munich, the flags of the three place-winners being raised by an electric pulley. The competitors stood at the far end of the pool facing the flags and in view of almost the entire stadium.

Complete results for all events, including 100 metre split times, were assembled, bound, and made available to all team managers within 30 minutes of running the final event.

Recommendations

(1) The general programme and order of events were quite satisfactory, but the number of competitors taking part was disappointing and necessitated some major adjustments. Agreement was reached among competing countries to allow all diving events to be run in two sections, and for the place-winners to provide an exhibition at the following session. This enabled us to keep faith with the public and, in general, maintain the programme in its advertised form. However, it appears that this question should be carefully studied and the programme could probably be condensed into 10 sessions instead of 12.

(2) Where electronic timing is available it is obviously pointless to have a full complement of back-up officials as well.

(3) Computerised link from timing equipment to results board should be incorporated.

(4) Separate and tightly controlled seating for competitors and reserve officials has been a fault at most Games, and the system we used proved entirely satisfactory. This provided ample seating at concourse level, with access only from the rear corridor. It reduced the movement of people on the concourse itself to the absolute minimum.

(5) Events were seeded before the first meeting of the Federation Technical Committee to provide an opportunity for checking of entries and correct spelling of names. This proved a tremendous advantage.

Weightlifting Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR A. B. ROY)

The tasks of the committee were:

(1) selection and provision of all the apparatus required;

(2) selection of suitable venues for competition and training; and

(3) training and selection of the technical officials required.

The James Hay Theatre proved to be an excellent venue in all but two relatively minor aspects — the restricted area for warm-up, and the limited spectator accommodation. Although accommodation for 1000 was thought adequate before the Games, the public response to the sport, which can be directly attributed to the excellent news coverage, was such that a larger venue should be allocated in future.

The training venue at St. Andrew's College was more than adequate, and was highly praised. It is a modern gymnasium with a concrete floor, with adequate showers and toilets and a swimming pool immediately alongside. There were seven training platforms, 12 feet square, made of two layers of flooring-grade particle board on a rubber underlay.

Equipment

Eleiko bars and weights were selected for training and competition because of their high quality and competitive prices. Eleven bars and seven sets of weights to 132½ kg were purchased, together with 20 x 20 kg rubber discs. The width of the 20 kg rubber discs made it impossible to load sufficient weight on the bar for the heavier classes. It is recommended to future committees that 25 kg discs be purchased instead of 20 kg discs.

Because the competition platform would have to take a severe pounding, a laminated platform of clean pinus radiata was selected. Although the lifting surface was undamaged after competition, it was not regarded as a success, the heat from the television lighting causing it to shrink and warp. It is suggested



WEIGHTLIFTING CONTROL COMMITTEE
STANDING: M. J. Beresford, B. N. E. Wilson (secretary), C. Watkins. FRONT: I. J. Deihl, G. F. Ward, S. S. Crotty, H. Morrison, A. B. Roy (chairman).

that future platforms be constructed of several layers of particle board with a metal casing around the outside to prevent movement.

The main scoreboard was a magnetic board supplied as part of a bulk contract.

The sub-scoreboard and three-minute timer was lent by Seiko and was also most satisfactory.

Miscellaneous equipment was lent by local associations.

There were not enough qualified overseas referees to enable a jury to be appointed and provide a different set of referees for each class; but this is not a new problem and will probably be encountered again at future Games. It was overcome by doing without the jury and having overseas referees officiate in more than one class.

The other technical officials, with the exception of the chief speaker and the assistant competition secretary, were drawn from local associations.

All members of the Control Committee had been active weightlifters and were selected because of their understanding of the problems likely to be encountered, their practical ability, and the fact that they would work together as a harmonious team.

Twenty-one meetings were held, at approximately monthly intervals.

Weightlifting became one of the more popular sports at the Games because of the attractive venue and the excellent presentation by the N.Z.B.C. Most sessions gave value for money, with the exception of the light heavyweight class, which had only four competitors compared with 16 at Edinburgh. This could not have been foreseen when the programme was drawn up.

Recommendations

(1) A warm-up area of at least 7,000 sq. ft. should be provided.
(2) Seating for 2,000 spectators should be provided.
(3) 25 kg discs should be purchased instead of 20 kg.
(4) Particle board should be used in the construction of the competition platform to avoid warping and shrinkage.



WRESTLING CONTROL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: I. B. Roberts, T. G. Downey, I. T. Harding, B. J. Sutton, C. A. Ragg. FRONT ROW: A. E. Pickering, W. H. Straw, J. A. McInnes (chairman), A. M. McLeod, C. R. Wright (secretary).

Wrestling Control Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. A. McINNES)

The Wrestling Control Committee was formed in mid-1971 under the chairmanship of an international wrestling referee with wide experience of both Olympic and Commonwealth Games.

Each Control Committee member was requested to form his own sub-committee in line with his particular duties. These sub-committees were allocated the following responsibilities: general administration and headquarters, training venues and equipment, public relations and news media, communications and transport, entertainment and staffing, accommodation and catering.

The high degree of organisation of the wrestling events was a direct result of the appointment of these sub-committees with their equally divided, but specialist, responsibilities. An effective balance was achieved by having practical people with wrestling experience on the one hand and business administrative or organising experience on the other.

Competition and training

The auditorium of the new Christchurch Town Hall was booked while the building was still under construction. The attractiveness of the venue proved to be one of the factors in the success of the wrestling events.

A special podium was constructed for use in the central floor area of the Town Hall. More than 1,100 seats were available for sale at four separate wrestling sessions and a total of 4,425 tickets were sold, resulting in revenue of $18,748.

The timing of the New Zealand amateur championships in October, 1973, proved most valuable in providing a pre-Games trial for technical officials. As only six countries were finally represented, it was decided that three training venues would be sufficient — at the Riccarton High School, Burnside High School, and Albion Football Club. These venues were manned by sub-committee members on a roster, two for each morning and two for each afternoon. Teams were likewise trained on a roster system. All venues were fitted with weights, training mats, etc., and one venue also had a swimming pool. The committee also arranged for a team of New Zealand wrestlers to train with the competitors. During the events two men were allocated to mat cleaning and four as scoreboard attendants.

A total of 26 meetings of the Control Committee were held. Because of difficulties in obtaining training mats, it was necessary to revise the budget, which finished at $11,828. Wrestling mats accounted for $9,748, podium carpet $980, miscellaneous equipment $850, travelling $250.

The only major problem was the lack of TV coverage. Earlier arrangements were made between the N.Z.B.C. and the Control Committee for the televising of wrestling, and the colour of the imported mat was specially chosen for its suitability for colour television.

Recommendations

The main Control Committee and sub-committee should attend to specified responsibilities to ensure a high standard of organisation during the events.

More international referees and judges should accompany each country's competitive team.

The use of the specially imported mat from Sarvyl, France, is recommended. No competitors suffered injuries at the Christchurch Games.

Local wrestlers should be organised to provide competition at the training venues.

Because all available rooms were fully occupied at the Town Hall, there was no area available for warm-up; for future Games this facility should be provided.

A separate V.I.P. room should be provided at the venue.

Separate training venues are needed for twice-daily, two-hour training sessions.

A podium should be used to provide judges and mat chairman with full eye-level vision.

Floodlighting should be used to provide maximum visibility of the mat.

An electric scoreboard should be used instead of a manually-operated type.

Members of the respective sub-committees should be trained also as technical officials where possible.

A public address system should be used during bouts to give spectators up-to-date information on competitors and progress results.

Sports Technical Liaison Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. H. JOHNSON)

The committee needed first a complete knowledge of the requirements of the British Commonwealth Games Federation. It had to assist the Sports Committee in its preparations, to liaise with all other committees as the need arose, and to accept specific responsibilities regarding the function and welfare of sports technical officials previously shared by a number of other committees. The achievements may be summarised:

(a) All nine participating sports received the necessary permits to conduct sport in the Xth British Commonwealth Games at least 18 months before the Games opened.

(b) The international observers for the nine sports were appointed at the earliest opportunity, the last appointment being made in September, 1973, so that contact could be made with them and their advice obtained.

(c) The compilation of technical booklets was consolidated into one basic publication — the General Rules and Information Booklet — with special inserts printed on different coloured paper to meet the needs of the handbook for competitors, Village guide, and news media information booklet.

(d) The early appointment of Mr Alan Taylor as training officer, at least two years before the opening of the Games, enabled him to assess fully his needs and to establish a workable and efficient training organisation.

(e) The training and selection of New Zealand technical officials by the nine sports was completed six months before the Games opened, and this enabled the sports concerned to mould these officials into an efficient team at subsequent New Zealand championships meetings and Games trials. The total of 161 officials from overseas was a record number of applications.

Difficulties of contact

The Sports Technical Liaison Committee was the first to be set up for any Commonwealth Games organisation. The authority of the nine international sports federations to stage the sport in the Xth British Commonwealth Games was requested as soon as the



SPORTS TECHNICAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: B. Mahony (weightlifting), R. J. McDonald (boxing), A. R. Taylor (training officer), J. W. Patton (badminton), A. S. Lewis (athletics), R. B. East (shooting), V. Curtis (shooting). FRONT ROW: R. T. Sowry (cycling), L. W. Woods (wrestling), C. A. Harrow (swimming), J. H. Johnson (chairman), M. A. Le Cren (bowls), J. L. Naysmith (secretary).

committee was formed. This proved a wise move, for while immediate replies were received from some, other international federations were very tardy. As most international federations meet at Olympic Games, it is important that the applications should be lodged in time to be considered at that meeting. One difficulty was that of language, another the infrequency of meetings of executives of the international federations.

The appointment of the international observers took a full year to complete. As the names were notified to us by the international federations these people were contacted and arrangements made for their accommodation and travel, and they were kept fully informed of the progress made in the staging of the sport. From time to time their advice was sought.

Much of the committee's work involved selecting and training technical officials for the nine sports. Though it could be said fairly that all sports had many very able officials in their ranks, New Zealand's relative isolation meant that few had had much international experience. In forming the committee, every endeavour was made to select men with such experience, who could act as advisers if required. The internal organisation of the New Zealand associations varied, some having systems of examinations whereby officials were already graded; others had none. To select the best possible officials, each New Zealand association concerned had to set up its own selection panel of experienced and knowledgeable people. As a result, officials were drawn from all parts of New Zealand, which helped to involve their districts in the planning and conduct of the Games.

Overseas technical officials posed some problems. A communication from the British Commonwealth Games Federation in May, 1971, concerning changes to the rules led the Organising Committee to believe that the appointment of category B technical officials had been substantially changed; and the sports not requiring "international panels" proceeded on the understanding that an all-New Zealand panel would be acceptable. The error was not discovered until early in 1973 and a dispensation had to be sought from the Games Federation and the forbearance of other Commonwealth countries sought. Happily this was readily granted.

While the constitution and notes on organisation booklets of the British Commonwealth Games Federation lay down the date by which application forms must be sent to countries, no mention is made of a closing date, so that, technically, officials can apply for positions right up to the opening of the Games. The committee felt that it was essential to its planning that a closing date be set (this being August, 1973) although some flexibility was necessary because of mail delays at the time in many countries. Only two category A officials were appointed (one in cycling and one in shooting).

Officials were housed in many private homes and in two Roman Catholic seminaries, the overflow being accommodated in university hostel accommodation at Lincoln College. In all hostels there were both New Zealand and overseas officials, and this

helped the visitors to find their way around a strange city.

Entry forms late

The committee undertook the task of printing, checking, and distributing all official forms, including the entry forms for all nine sports, officials' application forms, V.I.P. lists, and team lists. On receipt, the completed forms were collated by the committee and passed on to the appropriate committee. Two problems arose: the difficulty of keeping an up-to-date list of addresses in Commonwealth countries and consequent delays through information not reaching the right person; and the delay of returns. Only about 50 per cent of entry forms were received by the due dates, and one did not arrive until March, 1974, two months after the closing of the Games. The committee was also responsible for all armbands, co-ordinating the requests from all committees, and arranging for these (900) to be made.

The committee assisted the Sports Committees at the international technical meetings held in the Village on January 14 and 15, 1974. Here the benefit of planning was apparent as few problems arose; those that did were quickly explained or dealt with. This gave the visiting team managements confidence and was probably the final justification for the formation of the committee.

At the closing ceremony, technical officials took an active part for the first time. Ten representatives from each sport were chosen from within the sport and the group added to the colour of the ceremony.

Training

The appointment of Mr A. R. Taylor, a lecturer in physical education at the Christchurch Teachers' College, two years before the Games was a key to the efficient organisation that followed. He is conversant with many sports and is an international Rugby referee. His appointment to the Sports Technical Liaison Committee allowed him ample time to become fully conversant with his duties and to become known to all participating sports, to arrange training venues, equipment, and staffing, and, more important, to co-ordinate the training with other vitally concerned committees. The Sports Technical Liaison Committee provided an ideal springboard for Mr Taylor to organise his work as it included representatives of all participating sports and had access to other committees of the Organising Committee.

All sports nominated a training liaison officer who not only had standing in the individual sport but who made himself responsible for activities concerned with his sport and who was readily accessible to all team managers, etc. These personnel were as follows:

Athletics, P. G. Snell; badminton, N. Gardiner; bowls, J. R. Smith; boxing, W. Darrell; cycling, C. Dickinson; shooting, Miss Enid Douglas; swimming, D. R. Truscott and R. Trembath; weightlifting, M. Beresford, G. Ward, and R. Smart; wrestling, I. B. Roberts.

For further liaison, the chairman attended the training office at Village Headquarters for set hours daily. The fact that there were personnel readily available to discuss team problems and offer explanations or solutions proved to be one of the major reasons for the success of the training programme.

Recommendations

1. Appointment of technical officials.

The rules of the B.C.G. Federation should be clarified to meet present-day conditions.

(a) There should be a definite closing date for receipt of applications for positions as technical officials, after which it is incumbent on the host country to fill outstanding positions either from within its own ranks or by category A appointments.

(b) There should be a precise number of overseas officials to be accepted by the Organising Committee. A certificate of ability is not necessarily an indication that the applicant is better qualified to act than a local person. It is also possible that sufficient overseas officials might apply to fill all positions available. An early indication at Christchurch showed that as many as 300 Australian officials would be available to act. If those officiating do not have the opportunity of working beforehand

and using equipment that may be strange to them, the whole efficiency of the sport can be impaired. It is suggested that an Organising Committee be empowered to appoint up to a given percentage of the total number of officials required in those sports where an international panel is not required, say 90 per cent.

(c) With the introduction of electronic equipment, its acceptance by international sports federations with amended laws to cover its use, and its widespread use at Olympic and regional Games, many positions are becoming superfluous. If all overseas officials who apply under category B have to be accepted, the Organising Committee will be faced with a problem of finding positions for them, thereby being put to needless expense.

2. Appointment of training officers.

The early appointment of the training officer is recommended to all future Organising Committees, as is the system of liaison training personnel.

THE SEIKO TIMING SERVICE

From the time the promotion society began preparing New Zealand's application for the Games its members had the need for precision timing techniques very much in the forefront of their planning. Members of the society's team which visited Edinburgh in 1970 inquired into the supply of electronic timing equipment while there; they made further inquiries in Europe and Japan.

Early in 1971, the Organising Committee accepted the very generous offer of K. Hattori and Coy, Ltd, manufacturers of Seiko watches and equipment, to supply all our timing requirements on loan and to meet the expenses of the technical personnel required to operate it. The company also agreed to send all the necessary equipment and staff to Christchurch in December, 1973, for the pre-Games sports meetings which were to include national championships, again at no cost to the Organising Committee

In detailed discussions with the technical representatives of Seiko during 1972 and 1973 the equipment necessary to time the various sports was decided upon. Differing requirements, not only between the various sports but also within some of the sports, called for a wide variety of equipment. It included five photo-finish cameras, a television camera timer, nine sets of photobeam units, 11 printing timers, one wrestling timer, one boxing timer, one weightlifting timer, three marathon timers, 20 crystal chronometers, 130 stopwatches, and 10 digital electronic timers.

The equipment supplied was of a high standard and the service given by the timing team was completely satisfactory.

A brief outline of the methods used to time the various events is given below.

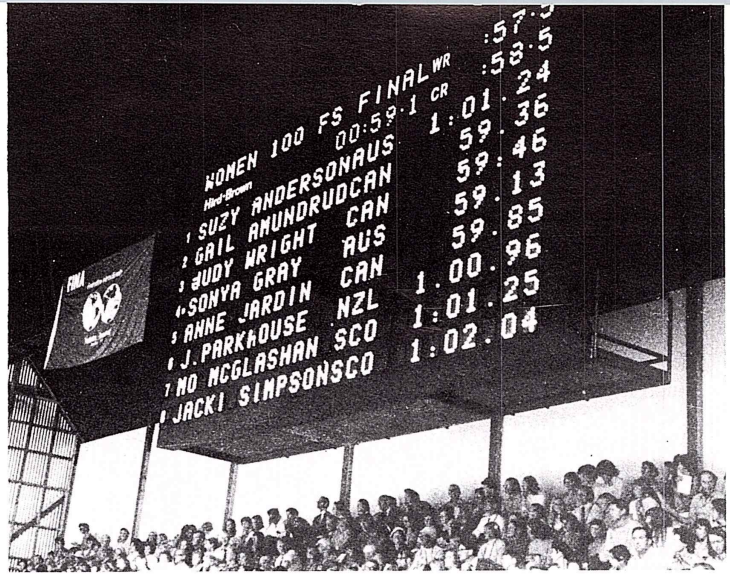
Athletics

The equipment used for timing track events was actuated by a wrist microphone which transmitted a signal from the starting pistol to the timing control room situated under the roof at the rear of the main stand.

The starting signal was received by (1) the main photo-finish camera and the back-up camera, (2) television colour camera timer, and (3) the printing timer which controlled the digital clock on the scoreboard.

As the runners approached the finish line, the camera units photographed the finish line continuously at 100 frames a second, producing a film showing the runners in order of finish. The film was marked off in vertical lines showing times to 1/100 second, with finishing times printed along the bottom edge. The film was developed in 10 seconds and an enlarged paper print could be produced in 30 seconds. The film could also be viewed, enlarged, in a special projector installed alongside the cameras.

As a supplementary check, the television camera also photographed the finish line at the same speed and produced a videotape which appeared on monitors in the



The swimming hall scoreboard. A digital counter gave the elapsed time from the start of the race.

judges' room and the athletics controller's room. The judges could thus check the placing and exact time of each runner.

The peripheral time controller, which operated the digital clock on the scoreboard, was stopped by the winner breaking the photobeam at the finish line. The time thus shown on the scoreboard was nevertheless regarded as unofficial.

Three-minute timers were used for the long jump, high jump, and pole vault. The 36 yellow lamps on the outer perimeter of the dial lit up at the rate of one each five seconds; larger lamps showed one, two, and three minutes. The elapsed time was thus quickly ascertainable by competitors and spectators.

For the marathon and road walk three scoreboard-type timers were mounted on light vans. The timers flashed a light each second after the start of the race. The digital time registered on the bottom half of the panel changed each 10 seconds to inform competitors and spectators of the current elapsed time. As the leading runner reached each successive timing point, his elapsed digital time was displayed on the top half of the panel The following runners could thus see at a glance how their times compared with the leader's.

Swimming

As on the athletics track, so in the swimming hall the sound of the starting pistol was converted into an electric signal by the microphone on the starter's wrist. The amplified signal started both the printing timer and the digital clock on the scoreboard. The digital clock was stopped by the winner's contact with his touch panel at the finish and the printing timer recorded the finishing time in each lane. It immediately printed out a paper tape showing the order of finishing and the time of each competitor to 1/100th second — the official time for the judges to inspect.

A second printing timer, started and stopped by grip-switches operated by three judges for each lane, provided back-up timing. As the race was completed, the timer printed out final times for each lane, ignoring the best and worst times for each lane. Although these results served as auxiliary times, the print-out showed times to 1/1000 second.

The digital clock on the scoreboard paused to show the lap time of the leading swimmer for 10 seconds, then made up the lost time and resumed its display of the elapsed time from the start of the race.

Boxing

The boxing events were served by a type of electronic scoreboard called a universal sports timer. On a signal from the judge, the timer showed digital times from 0 seconds to 3 minutes. At the end of three minutes the timer automatically sounded a buzzer to signify the end of the round. It then restarted from 0 seconds to time the one-minute intermission between rounds. The dial also showed the number of the round and the interval.

Cycling

The time trial, sprint, and tandem sprint cycling races were timed by photo-finish cameras which were started by the signal from the starter's pistol and recorded the competitors on film. Similar to that used

in the athletics track events, the equipment gave the order of finish and the time of each competitor.

Check times were obtained from a printing timer started by the pistol signal and stopped by signals from photobeam units at the finish line.

This timing method was used to record the official times of competitors in the pursuit races. In the centre of the arena a cylindrical pursuit indicator connected to the printing timer showed, by means of circular rows of red and blue lamps, which cyclist or team was leading at the end of each lap.

Wrestling

The wrestling timer, working in the same way as the universal sports timer, was a three-sided digital clock suspended above the podium. It also showed elapsed time from 0 seconds to 3 minutes, round number, and interval.

Weightlifting

A special electronic scoreboard was used for weightlifting events. It included a digital clock showing elapsed times from 0 seconds to 3 minutes. At two minutes it emitted a warning chime, at three minutes a disqualification buzz. It also showed the competitor's name, country (abbreviated), attempt number, and weight lifted. A similar scoreboard in the warm-up room kept waiting competitors informed.

DEMONSTRATION GYMNASTIC DISPLAY

(REPORT OF MR STAFFORD BROOKS, NEW ZEALAND GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION)

Although naturally disappointed by the decision not to include gymnastics among the nine sports at the Commonwealth Games, the New Zealand Gymnastic Association warmly welcomed an invitation to conduct a display.

The display being non-competitive, medals could not be awarded; it also had to be self-supporting, with its own organising committee comprising members of the New Zealand Gymnastic Association. A member from this committee was appointed a delegate on the Co-ordination of Other Activities Committee to keep the Games Organising Committee fully informed.

The aim was to satisfy the keen demand of the New Zealand public to be able to see gymnastics of international standard and to further the claims of the sport as a participating sport at future Games.

Three Commonwealth countries accepted invitations to attend. Those participating were:

England—Anne Parkinson, Stan Wild.

Canada—Nancy McDonnell, Carole Poulin, Denise Holst, Owen Walstrom, Glen Butler, Philip Delesalle.

Australia—Jennifer Sunderland, Rosalyn Miller, Lynne Patten, Charman Cook, Peter Lloyd, Rudolf Starosta, Philip Cheetham.

New Zealand—Jill Robson, Sandra Brooks, Avril Robinson, Dick Wilkins, Neil Davies, Hans Vanderschantz.

International equipment from Japan and Germany was imported for the two performances which were held in Cowles Stadium on the last two nights of the Games, February 1 and 2.

To allow for a complete set of male and female equipment to be laid out so that there could be an uninterrupted performance, it was necessary to remove one of the temporary stands, thereby reducing the seating capacity to 1,500.

The National Airways Corporation handled ticket sales and most tickets were sold in advance. To prevent confusion with the Games sports, a special ticket was designed and printed in black and white.

With generous co-operation from the Games Organising Committee and sound budgeting, the display ended with a substantial profit.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

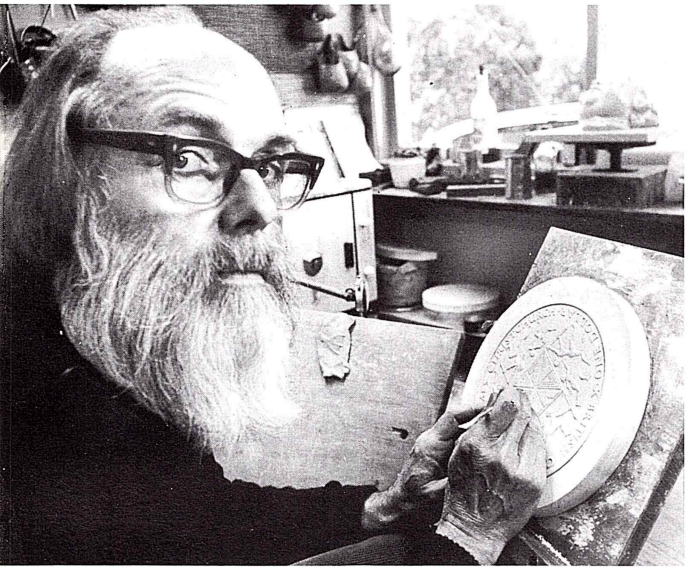
	THUR 24th	FRI 25th	SAT 26th	SUN 27th	MON 28th	TUES 29th	WED 30th	THUR 31st	FRI 1st	SAT 2nd	Venues	Spectator Capacity
DAY	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th		
OPENING CEREMONY	2 p.m										QUEEN ELIZABETH II PARK	33,236
ATHLETICS		MA	MA	MA		MA		A		MA	QUEEN ELIZABETH II PARK	33,236
BADMINTON		AE	AE		AE	AE		E			COWLES STADIUM	1,995
BOWLS		MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA	MA			WOOLSTON W.M.C.	2,000
BOXING		E	AE	AE	AE	AE	AE		E		CANTERBURY COURT	3,858
CYCLING			E	AE	E	E	AE	E		M*	DENTON PARK	5,007
SHOOTING 7.62					A	A	A				WEST MELTON	1,000
Shotgun		MA	MA					MA	MA		YALDHURST	1,000
Smallbore Rifle & Pistol			M		MA	M					HAREWOOD	1,000
SWIMMING AND DIVING		AE	AE		AE		AE	AE	AE		QUEEN ELIZABETH II PARK	5,115
WEIGHT-LIFTING		E	E			E	AE	E			TOWN HALL James Hay Theatre	937
WRESTLING					E	E	ME				TOWN HALL AUDITORIUM	2,112
CLOSING CEREMONY										A	QUEEN ELIZABETH II PARK	33,236

M - MORNING

A - AFTERNOON

E - EVENING

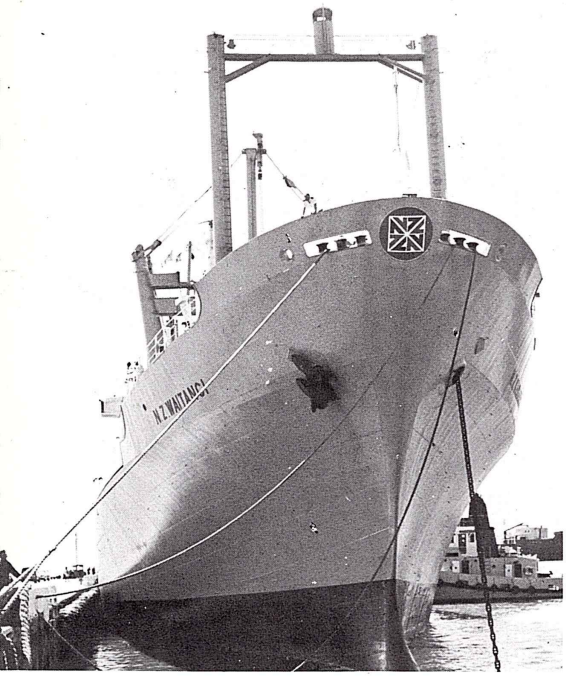
* Road race Cashmere circuit.

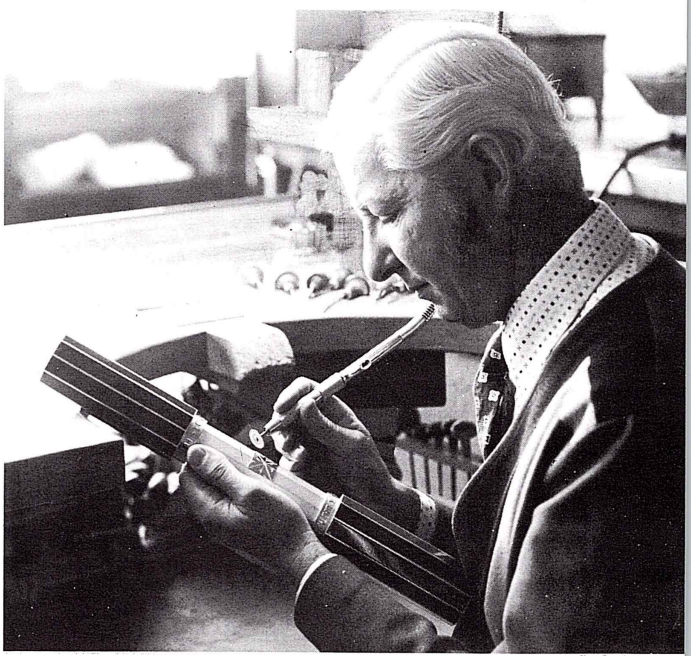




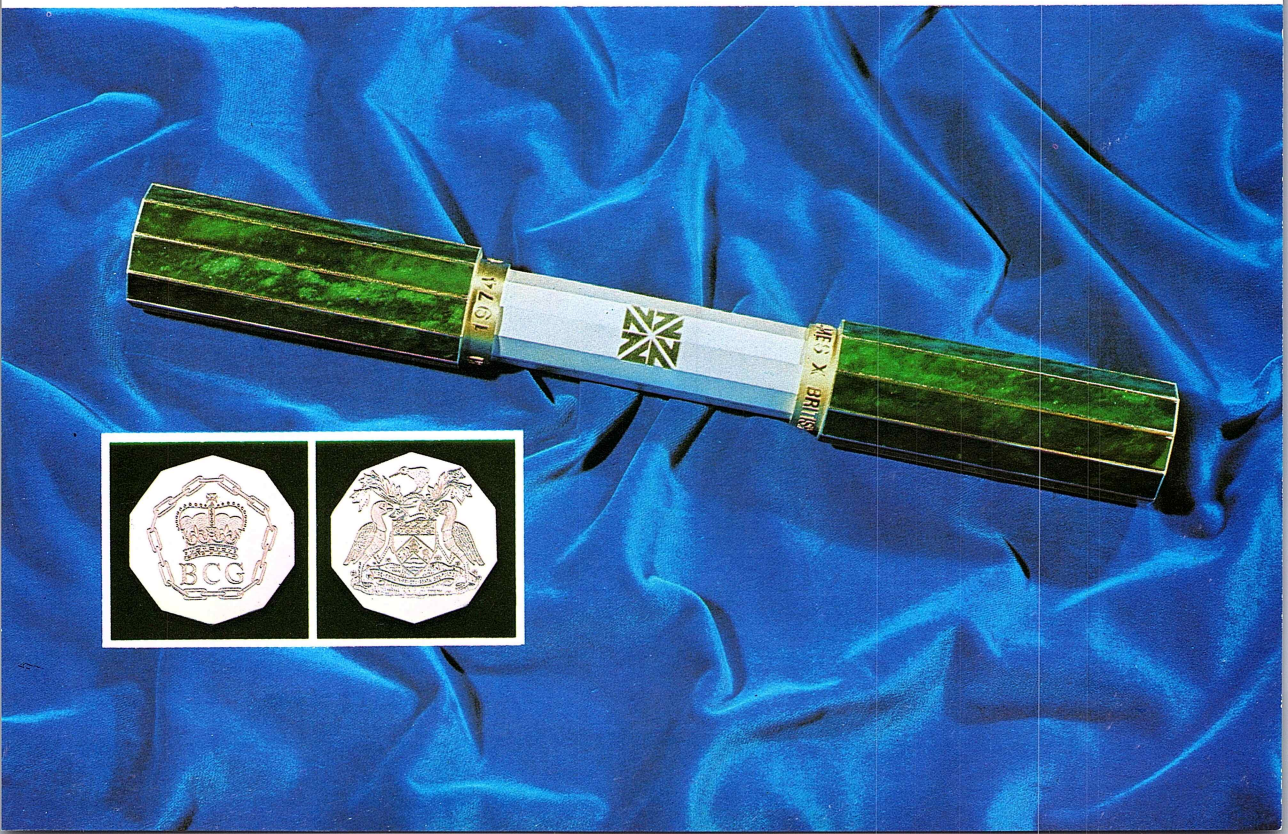
The Xth British Commonwealth Games were particularly well served by their designers. The Games symbol, shown here at its first public presentation with its designer, Mr Colin Simon, of Wellington, was an immediate success. The deceptively simple motif, in red, white, and blue, contains recurring versions of the letters N and Z, the Roman numeral X, and the figures 7 and 4. Professor Paul Beadle, a noted Auckland sculptor, who designed the victory and commemorative medals and the commemorative Games dollar, is shown working on his design for the coin. The designs blended formal Games themes with graceful motifs from traditional Maori art. The designer of the baton in which the Queen's message to the Games was carried from Sandringham to Christchurch was Mr John Black, of Christchurch, chairman of the Canterbury-Westland branch of the Jewellers of New Zealand. In silver, gold, and New Zealand greenstone, it is a superb example of the jeweller's art. The insets with the picture of the baton on the facing page show the end pieces.

BELOW, LEFT: New mission for the symbol. The New Zealand Government has acquired sole rights to the use of the Games symbol, and it now appears as the bow crest on ships of the New Zealand Line.






BRITISH
COMMONWEALTH
GAMES


1974
BCG



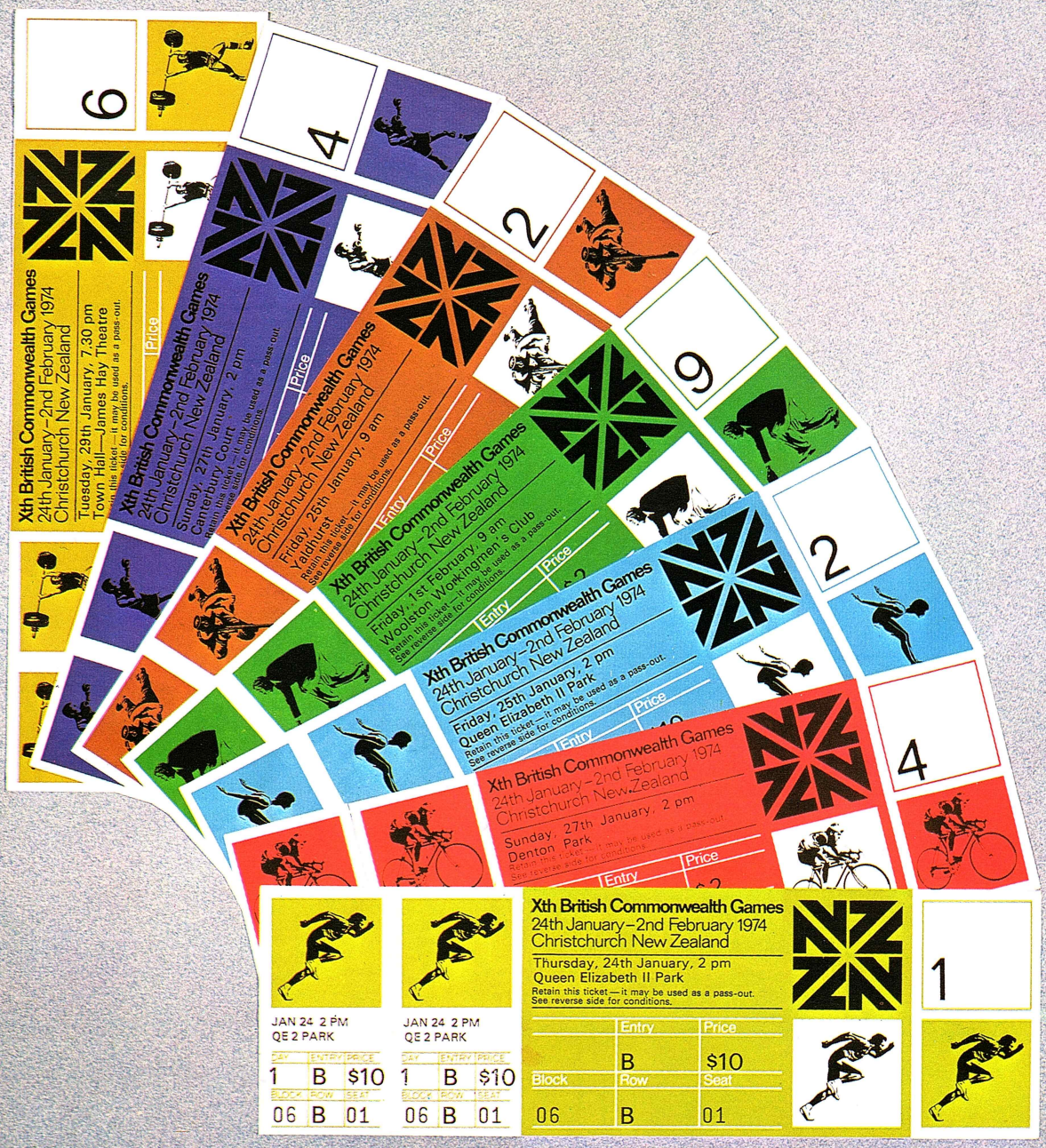






The official uniforms designed for the Christchurch Games were distinctive, colourful, and practical. On the facing page are shown the uniforms worn by the victory hostesses. Three complete outfits allowed 12 variations for formal evening wear and less formal occasions. Mrs Eileen Halley, of Palmerston North, designed the evening gowns, and Miss Jane Daniels, of Auckland, the jump suit. In the picture at left Miss Daniels discusses the Games medals with a victory hostess, Miss Virginia Mills, Canterbury. Left to right, below, are the officials' uniforms: stewards and drivers, technical officials, women drivers, Organising Committee, committee members, women technical officials. The official shirt was red, with a line pattern of small white Games symbols; the official tie featured the symbols of the Games and the British Commonwealth Games Federation on a silver ground.

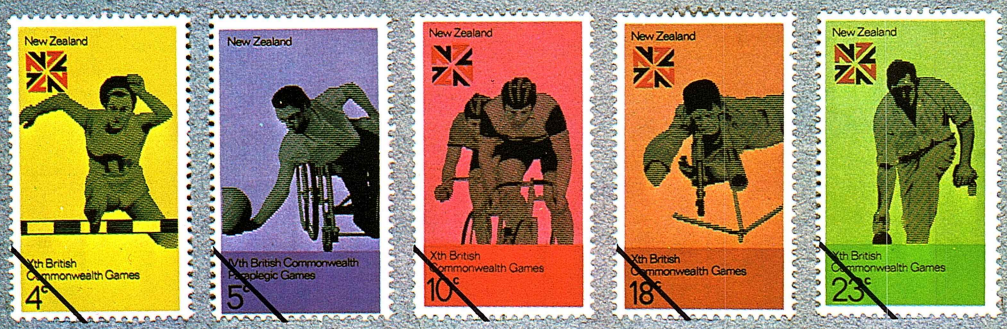
Like the posters shown on the preceding page, the tickets of admission to the Games events appreciated in value. As the "Sold out" stamp was applied to the box plans for more and more sessions the Organising Committee was compelled to issue stern warnings to discourage "scalping."



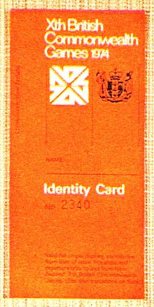


Some of the distinctive stickers and labels used during the Games and (bottom right) the Polaroid lapel pass which served as both an identity card and an admission ticket.

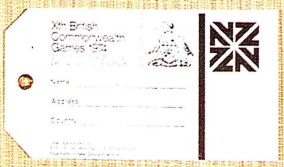
The set of postage stamps issued by the New Zealand Post Office to mark the Xth British Commonwealth Games and the Fourth Commonwealth Paraplegic Games. Pictorial date stamps and first-day postmarks were used on more than 105,000 letters and other mailed material.











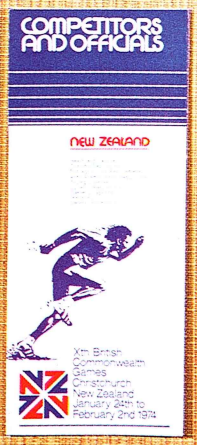






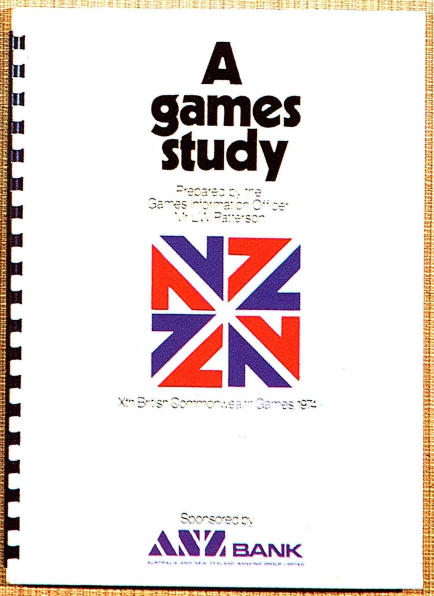












Advance information about the Games, guidance for competitors and visitors to Christchurch—a small selection of the printed material issued by the Games Organisation and Government and other agencies.



Separate posters advertising the nine sports were printed and issued to ticket agencies and organisations helping to promote the Games. The posters have since acquired some value as collectors' items.



Daily at 8 a.m. the chairman of the Organising Committee presided at a meeting of team managers and senior officials to discuss problems, actual or potential, arising in the organisation of the Games. The meetings contributed much to the happy relations between teams and organisation. The group was photographed after a meeting.

BACK ROW: Ben Mokoteli (Lesotho), Sheik Faye (The Gambia), Ronald Scott (chairman, Organising Committee), Raymond Jones (Wales), Bill Young (Australia).

SECOND ROW: Ram Ruhee (Mauritius), Ray Chapman (St. Vincent), Don Williams (Bermuda), Wally Stinson (Canada), Joe Moody (Jamaica), Austin Sealy (Barbados), Sam Atoa (Western Samoa), Father Dave Mullins (Tonga), Christopher Davidge (England).

THIRD ROW: Ernie Poole (Village commandant), Dan Kamana (Cook Islands), Naf Shabangu (Swaziland), Ken Webb (Jersey), Imoru Lafia (Ghana), David Wanjenga (Kenya), Curwen Clague (Isle of Man), Stan Brown (Fiji), Dick McColgan (Northern Ireland), Benson Lombe (Zambia), Owen Le Vallee (Guernsey).

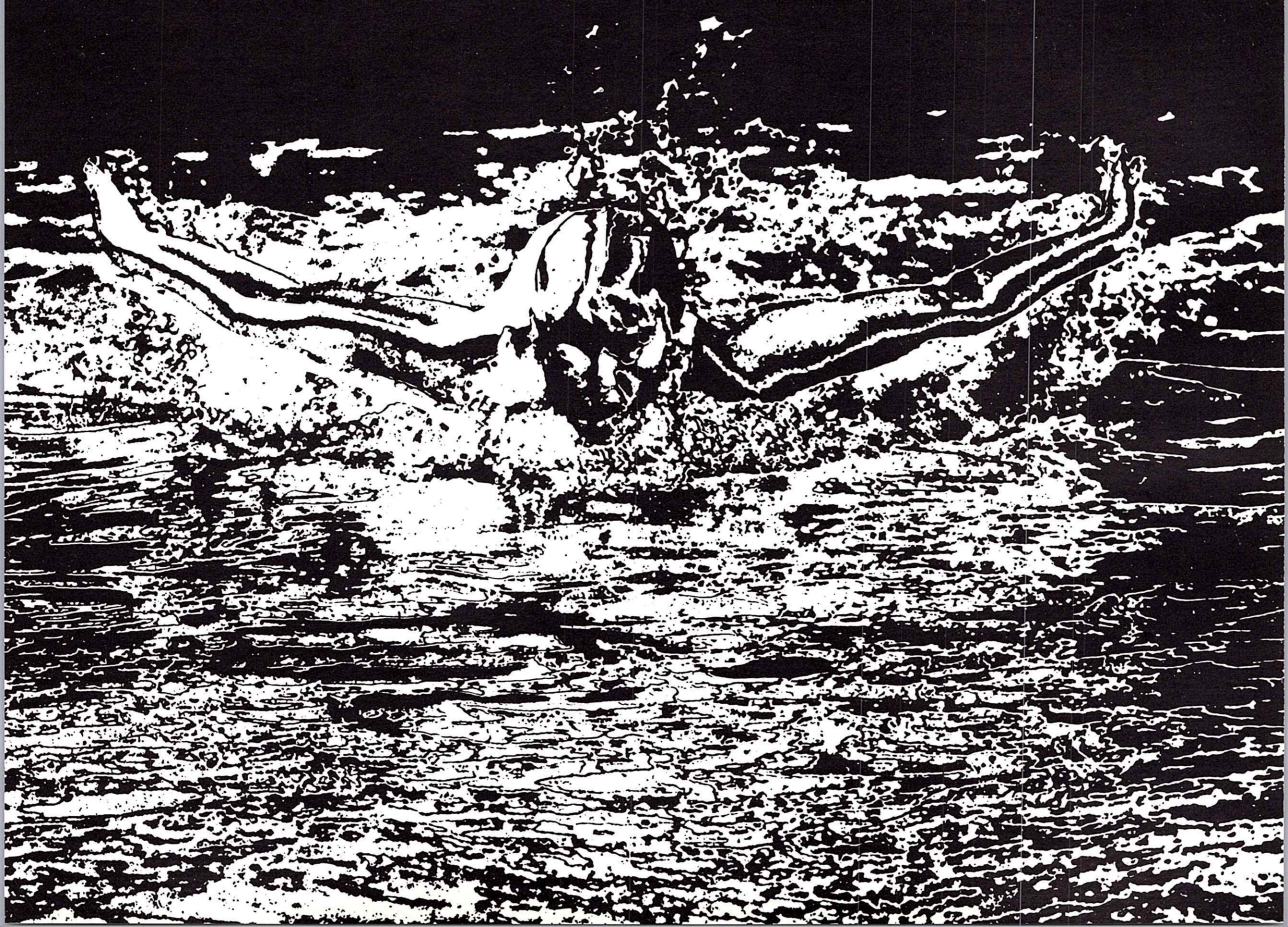
FRONT ROW: Geoff Dunn (Gibraltar), Eddie Gray (Sri Lanka), Adamson Kambwiri (Malawi), Oesi Segopolo (Botswana), Erasto Zambi (Tanzania), David de la Rosa (Trinidad and Tobago), Poly Kakoza (Uganda), Peter Heatly (Scotland), Jerry Enyeazu (Nigeria), Lew Kim (Malaysia), Bill Holley (New Zealand).

ABSENT: Sonny de Sales (Hong Kong), Kali Ganguly (India), Jack Onno (Papua New Guinea), Bill Dhillon (Singapore).

PART 3

Committee reports

Accommodation
Appeal
Catering
Ceremonial
City Decorations
Communications
Co-ordination of Other Activities
Design
Fund-raising
Legal and Concessions
Manpower
Marketing
Medical
News Media
Official History
Programmes
Protocol
Publicity and Public Relations
Reception and Recreation
Salvage
Security
Tickets
Traffic
Transport
Village
Venues
Main Stadium
Badminton Venue
Bowls Venue
Boxing Venue
Cycling Venue
Shooting Venues
Town Hall Venue



Accommodation Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR. D. L. HOGAN)

The Accommodation Committee was constituted at a meeting of the Organising Committee in December, 1970. Its primary object was to ensure that accommodation was available in Christchurch for (i) officers of the British Commonwealth Games Federation and their families, (ii) officers of the Organising Committee if required for convenience, (iii) senior officials of overseas British Commonwealth Games Associations, (iv) official representatives of international federations, (v) V.I.P.s invited by the Hospitality Committee, (vi) technical officials, judges, referees, etc., and (vii) members of the general public visiting the host city for the Games.

Accommodation for news media personnel was not originally a responsibility of this committee but was taken over. It was given a priority immediately following that of V.I.P.s.

Hotel accommodation was to be provided free for categories (i) and (iv) and made available on payment by other categories.

The committee's terms of reference required it to maintain close liaison with the Tickets Committee, particularly regarding a joint ticket-accommodation requisition and sales brochure. Every effort was to be made to convince the public that accommodation would be available for the Games.

It was to conclude an agreement with trade interests, hoteliers and moteliers, for the use of an agreed percentage of hotel beds and motel units at a reasonable price and, if possible, up to an agreed date.

A comprehensive survey of all accommodation in Christchurch and environs, grading and recording the standard available, was to cover hotels, private hotels, boarding houses, hostels (other than those required by the Village Committee), schools and colleges, camping sites, and caravan sites.

The Organising Committee stipulated four policy rules: (i) accommodation to be reserved only in conjunction with the sale of tickets for the Games; (ii) all bookings to be bed-and-breakfast only; (iii) block booking not to be accepted without names and addresses of intending visitors and deposits paid; (iv) free accommodation not to be accepted from any source.

Accommodating visitors

All the objectives were achieved. Accommodation was organised for 7,600 persons comprising the following:—

V.I.P.s	258
Technical officials	345
News media personnel	582
General public	6415
Total	7600

This accommodation was provided in the following manner:—

Hotels	1133
Motels	1319
Private homes	2354
Motor camps	2046
Hostels	748
Total	7600

There was a small surplus of standard accommodation available, largely in motels; there was a large surplus of accommodation in private homes.

A survey carried out before the Games indicated that 43% of the householders in Christchurch were expecting friends or relatives to stay with them during the Games. During January, 1974, the passengers arriving at the airport were 20,000 more than in January, 1973. This seems to indicate that two or three times the number of visitors accommodated by the committee visited Christchurch during the Games.

The committee met 39 times, the first meeting in January, 1971, and the last on March 25, 1974.

The committee was given a budget of $12,000 and was able to keep within that amount. The salaries of the accommodation officer and his assistant were not charged against this account, but were borne by the Games Organisation. The largest items of expenditure were advertising, rent, office



ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: W. D. Murie, C. C. McCready, A. W. Crowe, J. L. Manning, P. Brown, A. MacKenzie, N. F. Calcutt. FRONT ROW: R. C. Webb, D. L. Hogan (chairman), G. K. Frew (secretary), Miss L. J. Fairbairn. ABSENT: Mrs R. Brown, N. D. Freeman, M. T. Hughes, W. M. Tolerton.

expenses, and wages of clerical assistants and home inspectors.

In addition to this amount, the committee obtained from the Organising Committee an advance of $10,000 to enable it to pay deposits on accommodation, such deposits to be recovered when the accommodation was allocated. It is estimated that up to 10% of this float might have been lost in the confusion over the last few weeks before the Games, as a result of the failure of guests—particularly overseas groups—to turn up, and because guests made other arrangements without adequate notice. In addition to this, a number of overseas tourist companies sent guests to the Games to accommodation reserved for them by this committee, and up to the time of writing this report—some three months after the Games—had not paid for that accommodation. The committee decided to pay these accounts, many of which were due to private homes, to avoid embarrassment, and continued the process of recovering from the companies concerned.

On the credit side, a sub-committee took over Lincoln College, ran it as a hotel for a period before and during the Games, and made a substantial profit.

Shortage of beds

From its inception, the committee was acutely conscious that hotel accommodation was in very short supply in Christchurch; the maximum use of all available accommodation would have to be made.

A survey of hotels in March, 1971, showed that the number of hotel beds available in the city and environs was 1,984. Of this number, 1,744 were in the metropolitan area and the rest were scattered throughout the neighbouring counties, up to 50 miles from the city. Only 892 of these beds were available with their own bathroom facilities.

Motels were capable of housing 2,189 persons in the same area. This figure for motels was rather misleading; because of the nature of motels it would be impossible to achieve maximum usage. Many of the beds listed included double beds and beds that could be put up in unit lounges.

The third type of standard accommodation available consisted of private hotels and guest houses. A survey showed that there were 567 beds in this group.

By December, 1971, the committee concluded that the maximum capacity of Christchurch and environs in standard accommodation was as follows: in licensed hotels, 1,984; in motels, 2,189; in private hotels and guest houses, 567; total, 4,740.

It was realised that quite a large part of this accommodation might not be suitable or might not be available to the committee. Experience confirmed this view.

The committee had no firm estimate available to it of the number of visitors who might come to the Games. It relied largely on what happened at Edinburgh in 1970 and Perth in 1962. The Perth situation seemed to be very similar to the Christchurch one, and for that reason the committee followed the procedure adopted at the Perth Games to meet many of its problems.

The committee accepted that it would have to cater for an influx of up to 15,000 visitors and based its early planning on that figure. On this figure the existing standard facilities were inadequate.

To gain the support of the accommodation industry, the then chairman called a public meeting in January, 1971, of all interested parties. Representatives of the Games Organisation and the committee also met members of the Moteliers Association, who indicated that they would co-operate with the committee.

Rules for booking

At these meetings the principles upon which the committee would operate were explained:

(a) No commission would be payable on accommodation booked through the committee. The full tariff would be paid to the hotelier or motelier.

(b) A non-refundable deposit of $20 a person would be paid as soon as booking was confirmed.

(c) The maximum use would be made of accommodation. The committee would have a large pool of applications made up from individuals and groups so that it would be in a position to make the best use of accommodation available.

(d) The committee would give preference to applications for the full period of the Games.

(e) Tickets would be sold in conjunction with accommodation. Visitors booking through the Games Organisation would be assured of both tickets and accommodation. Visitors making accommodation bookings through sources other than the committee would be required to obtain their tickets through the same source.

(f) Care would be taken to ensure that hoteliers and moteliers would not be returned unsold accommodation just before the Games. An assurance was given that all unsold accommodation would be returned on November 1, 1973, three months before the opening.

These principles formed the basis of all subsequent negotiations with the individual proprietors. From these meetings a number of urgent problems were brought to the attention of the committee:

(1) Some proprietors had already accepted bookings for the Games—as early as four years before their opening. The committee agreed to take over these bookings and offer the opportunity to confirm the booking and purchase tickets. Many of these bookings failed to materialise.

(2) Some proprietors had regular clients for whom they wished to give first preference in bookings. The committee agreed to take these over.

(3) Many proprietors had standing arrangements with tour operators who supplied them with regular custom, and these proprietors were not prepared to deal with the committee while such arrangements existed.

Agreement with tour operators

Christchurch is one of the main cities in New Zealand for the entry and exit of overseas tourists. It has an international airport and a major seaport. It is also an overnight stop for the numerous bus tours en route to and from the various tourist resorts in the South Island. These tours are at their peak at the time of the Games. They take up a substantial part of the best hotel accommodation each night, and it was therefore essential to endeavour to get the tour operators to reduce non-Games tours to a minimum and to put all Games tours through the Accommodation Committee.

This matter also concerned the Tickets Committee, because it was expected that these tour operators would be selling tickets for the Games overseas. On January 25, 1971, a meeting was arranged between the Accommodation Committee and representatives of the tour operators at which these problems were discussed. As a result of this and several subsequent meetings, agreement was reached in the following terms:

(1) Tour operators would make every effort to reduce non-Games tours to a minimum during the Games. It was expected that New Zealand operators could be kept down to four a night, but even this could absorb well over 100 beds a night.

(2) They would put all Games tours through the Games office.

(3) They agreed that commission would not be paid on accommodation booked for the Games, which was in line with the usual Games practice.

(4) They would make their own arrangements for non-Games tours directly with the hotels as soon as possible and advise the Accommodation Committee.

(5) The Games Organisation would make



Offers of home hospitality for visitors to Christchurch for the Games far exceeded the number required. Mrs Patricia Newsome (left) and Mrs Leonie Peterson, assistant accommodation officers, have a big task equating supply and demand.

available to tour operators blocks of tickets and accommodation to enable any operators interested to organise packaged tours for the Games.

(6) In cases where Games tours had already been sold the Games Organisation would take them over and make available both tickets and accommodation.

(7) Tour operators indicated that no motel accommodation would be required.

The generous and helpful co-operation of the tour operators removed one of the biggest obstacles to successful negotiations with hotels and motels. Even so, when final arrangements were made for non-Games tours it was found that they took, on peak days, up to 200 beds in the best hotels.

Home hospitality

In view of the lack of standard accommodation to meet the estimated number of guests coming to the Games it was obvious that the gap would have to be bridged by using private homes. There were precedents for this; it had been used extensively at the Munich Olympics and at the Perth Commonwealth Games. Christchurch is proud of its homes, which are of a particularly high standard.

A sub-committee was set up to go into the best ways and means of using this type of accommodation, and after a considerable amount of work and research it presented a report which led to the committee's adopting the following guide-lines for this class of accommodation:

(1) It should be referred to as "home hospitality" and such terms as "billeting" should be avoided. It was considered that the proposed term would fit in with the spirit of the "Friendly Games," and that the word "hospitality" would imply friendship and a desire to help in the Games rather than monetary gain.

(2) Home hospitality would be let on a bed-and-breakfast basis and any additional meals and services would be a matter for arrangement between guest and host.

(3) The minimum standard was a private bedroom, the breakfast a cooked one. The committee had other standards which it applied when each home was inspected but which it did not publicise. These included availability of public transport, laundry facilities, refrigerators, TV, showers, etc., and also the age structure of the family.

(4) A flat rate of $5 a person per night for bed and breakfast would be the approved rate. A graded system would be difficult to administer and could lead to dissatisfaction between hosts.

A deposit of $10 a person would be required with every booking in the class made through the Games Organisation.

(5) The information obtained from the host would be matched up with corresponding information supplied on the accommodation application form to ensure compatibility. In practice, this did not work out. When applications started to come to hand it was found that very little of the information was filled in on the forms, and overseas agents in particular made little effort to ensure that it was supplied. Occupation and age became the most common basis upon which guest and host were selected.

The committee was uncertain what to do about hosts who stipulated "no smokers," "no alcohol," "Christians only," and the like, and decided to put aside such homes on the grounds that these were not questions that could be asked of applicants. The committee was later surprised to find that some applicants for accommodation in private homes made similar stipulations, and fortunately was able to meet their requirements.

The scheme was put in motion with the insertion of an advertisement in each of the daily newspapers. The first advertisement produced offers of 584 beds, and from then on there was a steady flow of offers. By the time the Games were due to start the committee had something like 4,000 beds in private homes available to it, and could have doubled that number had it been necessary to do so.

To check on the standard of the homes a number of inspectors were employed at $1 a home. Women proved to be particularly good at this work, particularly as a discussion was required with the lady of the house.

Home hospitality proved to be particularly free from trouble. No complaints of a serious nature came to the attention of the committee. A few householders wrote to the guest requesting payment in advance and at rates well beyond the $5 a night agreed upon. When this became known to the committee the accommodation was cancelled and the guest was allocated a new host. Likewise some householders offered their accommodation to the committee but stipulated a rate in excess of the $5 a day. The committee declined these offers.

Licensed hotels

The first survey showed 1984 hotel beds available in Christchurch, but subsequent checks suggested that the real figure was not more than 1500; of these, some were well outside the metropolitan area. Of the number that remained, only a small number were single rooms, and an equally small number of rooms had full facilities. Fortunately, Ballins Industries Ltd, a firm operating a chain of first-class hotels, offered the committee not less than 75% of its accommodation. This offer included the Clarendon Hotel, which became the principal hotel for the Games and the headquarters for the Federation and V.I.P.s.

To secure as many of the hotel beds as possible the committee adopted a programme which began with a circular letter to all hotels in the area seeking their assistance. This was followed later by a further letter and ultimately every hotel was called upon by a committee member. These interviews had to be repeated from time to time, especially when hotels changed ownership.

Co-operation from many hotels was slow in coming, especially in the first two years, when most of them wanted to "wait and see." To some extent this distrust was reduced when a final agreement was reached with the tour operators. The first year of the committee's operation was largely spent in creating good will and trying to get co-operation. This was generally achieved, though even in the last six months the committee was glad of the Government's assistance in securing extra accommodation for V.I.P.s.

The New Zealand Government decided to invite to the Games as guests of the Government representatives of Pacific nations which were members of the Commonwealth. It also took over some of the guests of the Federation, including all those who held Cabinet rank or the equivalent in their country. The Government was able to use its influence to secure additional accommodation in first-class hotels.

The opening of a large new hotel, the Ramada Inn, on January 12, 1974, and the cancellation of a large number of tours, both Games and non-Games, also gave relief.

Use of hostels

A survey of the hostels, private hotels, and guest houses in the metropolitan area showed that there were 674 beds in hostels and 567 in private hotels and guest houses. This latter group were canvassed in much the same manner as the licensed hotels. It was found that a substantial part of private hotel and guest house accommodation was let permanently or semi-permanently and therefore was not available during the Games.

Of the hostels the biggest by far was at Lincoln College, whose halls of residence could accommodate 500 in single and double rooms. Ultimately this was expanded to take 619. Accommodation at Lincoln College is provided throughout the year; when it is not occupied by students, residential courses for many organisations are held at the college, and the college maintains its catering staff throughout the year. The college had agreed to the holding of the 1974 British Commonwealth and International Conference of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at Lincoln from January 18 to 23, 1974. This conference is customarily held the week

preceding the Games. It draws members from all parts of the Commonwealth who stay for the Games.

A sub-committee was set up to deal with the problems arising from the Lincoln College negotiations, and this committee arranged to take over all the college accommodation, not only for the Games but also for the conference. It took over the halls of residence early in January and operated them as a hotel. This meant the appointment of a manager and staff so that normal hotel service facilities were provided.

This was a most successful and profitable venture, largely because of the ability and enthusiasm of the sub-committee. The college provided accommodation for 619 persons in all, including conference members, technical officials, and overseas groups. As Lincoln is 15 miles from Christchurch transport was a problem, though this improved when the Games got under way.

Two other hostels were used, one in Riccarton Road and the other in Bower Avenue. The first had a capacity of 90 single rooms and the other 35. Because of their closeness to the venues these two hostels were used principally for technical officials.

School hostels provided accommodation for broadcasting personnel, for the New Zealand Band, and for some Games Village staff.

Motels

Motels in New Zealand are described as either terminating or serviced. A terminating motel is one at which the guest is left to himself. He hires a unit, generally consisting of a kitchen and lounge and one or two bedrooms, plus all facilities. They generally accommodate from four to six people who must either cook their own meals or go out for them. The majority of motels in Christchurch are in this category. They are best suited to family groups.

It was therefore particularly difficult to market this type of accommodation for Games visitors. The charging system also did not lend itself to this use. The usual charge is a basic rate for two persons, plus a surcharge for each additional person. The committee encouraged moteliers to service terminating motels during the Games and also to incorporate the costs in a per head price. This led to some very sharp increases in charges and later caused considerable friction. It was also found that most units were equipped with divans in the lounge which could be made up into beds to take extra guests, and many of these had been included in the surveys carried out on motel capacity, so that the capacity was somewhat lower than estimated. The committee did not agree to the use of such beds, in view of the length of stay of most guests, unless the guests gave their prior consent.

The second type, serviced motels, were rather like licensed hotels except that they did not have a licence to sell liquor, or had a wine licence only; usually a unit consisted of a bedroom and lounge or bed-sitting-room, full facilities, and a limited kitchen.

Based on subsequent information it is probable that the capacity of motels for a function such as the Games was nearer 2,000 than the 2,409 at first estimated.

Negotiations with moteliers were difficult. There were a large number of individual proprietors, each with his own attitude to the Games. Changes of ownership were also frequent.

Not all moteliers responded to the committee's proposals. Many had made arrangements with regular customers, and others preferred to arrange the letting of their own units. The problem of working with motels was made more difficult because they were the only form of accommodation available to the news media, whose special needs were difficult to meet in a motel. However, thanks to the willing help of a large number of moteliers, the situation was met with reasonable satisfaction on all sides.

Motels, like other standard forms of accommodation, were hit by last-minute cancellations. Because of their set-up of rooms and facilities in units, it was not easy for them to re-let vacant accommodation on short notice.

Motor camps

Motor camp accommodation was almost exclusively taken by visitors from other parts of New Zealand. Christchurch is well supplied with caravan parks, camping sites, and holiday cabins. The demand was heavy and the proprietors were co-operative, most spaces being allocated by the committee.

Use of ships

When the committee realised that the number of hotel beds available was well below the number that would be required the possibility of chartering a ship to act as a floating hotel at Lyttelton was looked at. The port is only eight miles by road or rail from the centre of the city. Inquiries produced a limited number of charter offers varying from $24,000 to $34,000 a day to accommodate between 750 and 1000 guests. The idea was a most attractive one, but the cost was too great.

Two tourist ships came to New Zealand for the Games and berthed at Lyttelton. Both were from Australia.

Special visitors

The Royal Yacht Britannia arrived at Lyttelton just before the Games and left at the conclusion, providing accommodation for the members of the Royal Family attending the Games.

Members of the Federation and their families were accommodated at the Clarendon Hotel in the heart of the city, selected as the principal hotel for the Games. It is close to two other hotels, the United Service and the Ramada Inn, both of which provided accommodation for V.I.P.s and special guests of the Government.

The committee suffered from a lack of advance information on Games guests from many countries. Information was lacking on arrival and departure times, on whether or not the guest was accompanied by his wife, a member of his family, or an aide; in some cases the number coming was supplied but not the names.

Technical officials

No difficulty was experienced in accommodating technical officials. Overseas officials were placed in three large hostels and a group of motels. Of a total of just over 1,000 technical officials at the Games the committee provided accommodation for only 258. Though most of these officials came from New Zealand, not all came from Christchurch. The majority of those from outside Christchurch stayed in private homes.

Particulars of officials requiring accommodation were supplied by the various sports committees. It was necessary to liase with the Transport Committee to ensure that suitable transport was available between accommodation and venues. To facilitate transport, officials for each sport were accommodated as far as possible together.

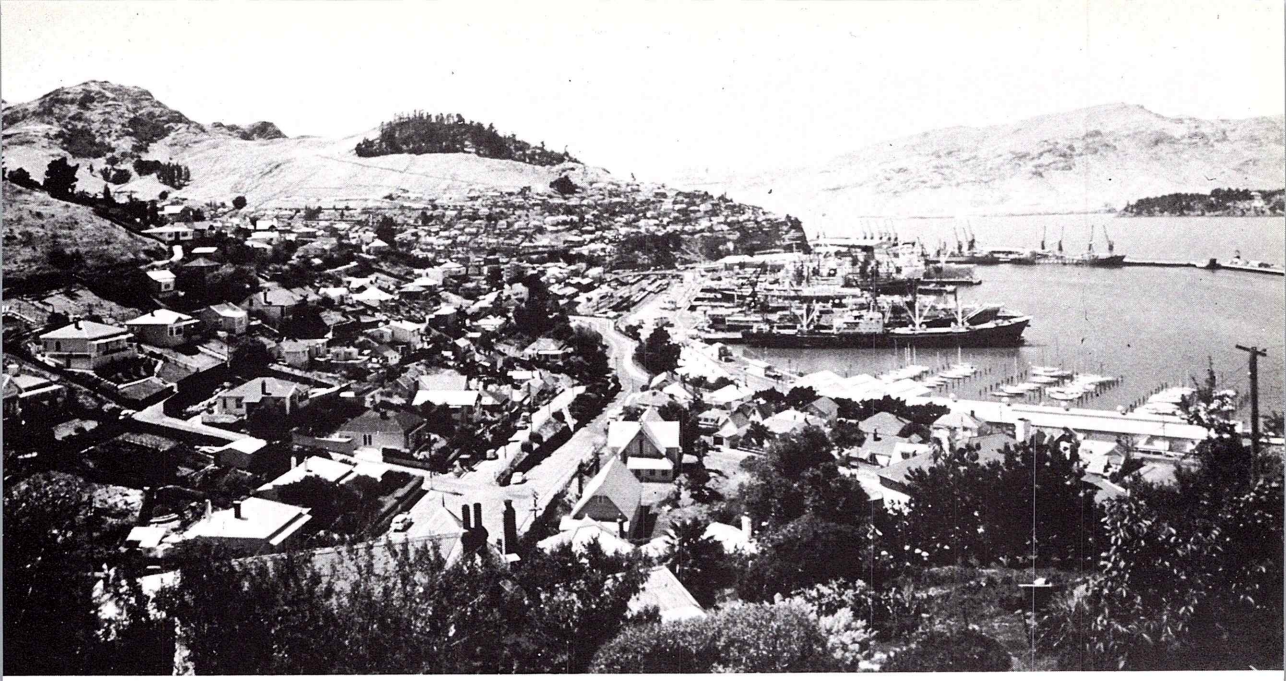
News media

The news media group was the most difficult to accommodate. The usual practice at Games is to set aside one or two large hotels for the press. These were not available in Christchurch. The largest hotel in Christchurch would take about 200 guests, much below what was required by the news media. In addition, the best hotels were required for the Federation and for V.I.P.s. By arrangement with the News Media Committee it was decided that the press, as distinct from radio and television, should be accommodated in the main in motels. Conscious that the press must be given the best possible accommodation, the committee was faced with many problems. To meet the press needs it was necessary to induce moteliers to provide services akin to those of a hotel rather than a terminating motel. This meant that moteliers would have to charge per head rather than per unit, provide breakfast, and service units. This was eventually arranged.

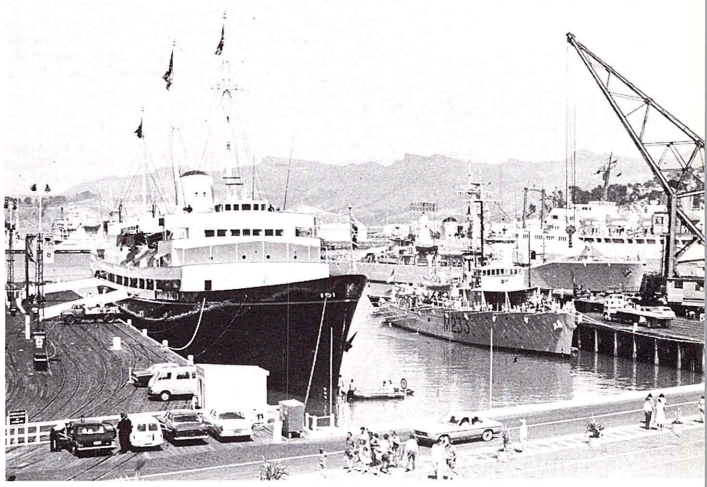
The News Media Committee prepared a list of accredited personnel suggesting groupings which could share motel units compatibly. The list also included those who were regarded as V.I.P.s within the profession and for whom first-class hotel accommodation was regarded as essential. After much negotiating and frequent changes of plan, all press personnel were satisfactorily accommodated.

Radio and T.V. personnel made their arrangements with the committee chiefly through the N.Z.B.C., which acted as unofficial agents for the B.B.C. and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The N.Z.B.C. had a large staff who were accomodated in hotels, motels, and a school hostel. The B.B.C. were accommodated at one hotel, and the C.B.C. at two of the principal hotels in Christchurch. The C.B.C. staff have a union agreement under which all personnel must be housed in first-line hotels, in single rooms with facilities. To meet this demand it was necessary to use a considerable number of twin rooms in the best hotels as



All played a part in accommodating visitors to Christchurch for the Games: the port of Lyttelton, where two cruise ships were floating homes for Australian visitors; the Royal Yacht Britannia, which housed the Royal Family; the Clarendon Hotel, Christchurch, headquarters for British Commonwealth Games Federation officials and their families; and the Ramada Inn, completed just in time to relieve the heavy pressure on the city's first-class hotel accommodation.







single rooms, which correspondingly reduced availability of top-quality accommodation to other visitors.

General public

It is probable that most members of the general public who came to Christchurch for the Games, and, indeed, many of the overseas visitors, stayed in private homes, with friends or relations. Many New Zealand applicants, when advised that the only accommodation available to them was in private homes, withdrew and made their own arrangements to stay privately. In an effort to assess the potential accommodation in private homes the committee had a sample survey made and this indicated that 43% of households in Christchurch were expecting visitors during the Games.

A large number of tours from overseas which were promised in the early stages of planning, and for which accommodation was reserved, failed to materialise. It is probable that not more than 5,000 visitors came from overseas to the Games. It is difficult to estimate the New Zealand visitors. Possibly 20,000 would be a reasonable estimate.

Staff

The Games Organisation provided the only administrative and clerical assistance for the first 18 months of the committee's existence. During this time the bulk of this work was done by committee members and voluntary assistants.

An accommodation officer was appointed and took office on August 1, 1972. The committee was fortunate in getting for this position Mr Gordon Beaumont, a man with considerable experience in the tourist industry both in New Zealand and England, and with considerable administrative ability. Later two other officers (female) were added in May and August, 1973, and for the last three months two further clerical assistants.

The standard of work by the staff was excellent, and their dedication to their work during the hectic weeks just before and during the Games was outstanding. During this period they were called upon to work long hours each day and on Saturdays and Sundays under pressure which required continued patience and tact.

Recommendations

(1) The Accommodation Committee had from time to time to communicate with persons and organisations throughout the Commonwealth. It would have been much more efficient and advantageous had the organisation had its own overseas telecommunications system in its headquarters.

(2) The committee considers that if agents and tour operators are given blocks of accommodation to sell, all such accommodation for which deposits and names are not supplied, preferably six months but certainly not less than three months before opening, should be returned to the Games Organisation.

(3) Co-operation and liaison between Tickets and Accommodation Committees are essential. Where tickets are more readily available than accommodation the Tickets Committee may be much more generous to agents and tourist organisations in the matter of time to complete their sales and confirm bookings than the Accommodation Committee could afford to be in these circumstances there is need to ensure that the Accommodation Committee is not left with unsold accommodation in the interests of greater ticket sales.

(4) The arrangements for the accommodation of Federation members and V.I.P.s were greatly assisted by close liaison with the Protocol Committee over the final few months before the Games. It enabled changes in personnel and in arrival times to be advised to this committee so that accommodation bookings could be adjusted accordingly. Close liaison between the two committees is recommended, even to the extent of having adjoining offices in the headquarters.

(5) Hostel accommodation is usually provided for technical officials, in who are men and women dedicated to sport. They pay their own expenses and they need good but reasonably priced acommodation. They should be advised before they leave home of the precise accommodation costs that they will have to meet.

Appeal Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF THE HON. J. K. McALPINE)

Within days of the Games having been awarded to New Zealand, planning commenced for a nationwide appeal for funds. A professional firm of fund-raisers was retained, arrangements were finalised, and the appeal was launched early in 1971. By this time the original target of $250,000 had been raised to $600,000.

The country was divided into 25 areas based on Rugby Football Union boundaries. Well-known and energetic men were appointed as chairmen in each area and good progress was soon made.

The chairmen of most committees and individual committee members approached major potential donors with a marked degree of success.

As expected, the Canterbury appeal was very well supported, so much so that its area target was doubled. But it was two other South Island areas, Nelson and South Canterbury, which apparently first reached their targets, simultaneously, in short, concentrated campaigns.

Changing fortunes

An appeal of this magnitude depends on public support and good will; and as the fortunes of the Organising Committee fluctuated because of circumstances beyond its control, so response to the appeal varied. At a critical time in August, 1971, public controversy on the change in venue of the main stadium brought progress to a standstill in many areas. Again, in 1973, the cancellation of the Springbok Rugby football tour had a marked effect.

Whereas a campaign of six months had been planned, an extension became necessary. Then, because of the need for more revenue, the appeal was prolonged through to 1973.

Auckland was a late starter but finished well, and the total contributions from all areas as at October 25, 1974, were $750,999, less expenses of $62,646, making a total of $688,353. Much of this was contributed early in the appeal and provided much-needed working capital for the Organising Committee.

The business community of New Zealand was the major supporter of the appeal and contributions from many local bodies were a welcome feature. Numerically, the largest number of contributions came from the public; and their wish to be involved gave us great impetus and encouragement.

The chairmen of the area appeal committees from many parts of New Zealand met at a conference in Christchurch in May, 1972, to discuss progress and plans for furthering the appeal for funds.





CATERING COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: N. M. Todd (secretary), J. C. Hulme, D. R. Brocherie, W. Woodham, M. J. Hall, A. Withington (Village executive officer). FRONT ROW: J. W. Dieudonne (dining room manager), J. Meskill, D. G. Cox (deputy chairman), H. T. Dean (chairman), Mrs L. M. Lawson, R. S. Hall (catering manager).

Catering Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR H. T. DEAN)

A formidable task was faced by the Catering Committee in providing at the Games Village 6,000 meals a day from a kitchen designed to produce a maximum of 1800. Although more dining space was obtained by adding an extra dining hall, no increase in kitchen facilities was provided except a servery and wash-up alcove. With the help of the University staff and the Student Union manager, existing equipment was relocated and new ovens and equipment purchased. Early in 1973 Burkes Caterers were appointed as consultants, and Mr Bob Hall (a committee member) was appointed full-time catering director. Thereafter, a joint committee of Burkes, the catering director, and the committee carried the burden of catering organisation and control.

The meals produced were first-class throughout; and it was gratifying to committee and staff alike to receive many expressions of appreciation from athletes, officials, and visitors.

A sub-committee under the deputy chairman of the Catering Committee (Mr David Cox) was given the task of organising venue catering for technical officials, staff, and the general public.

Team and sports functions in the Village were held in a dining hall on the campus controlled by University staff. These functions were arranged directly with the staff and were not the responsibility of the Catering Committee.

A total of 37 meetings of the Catering Committee were held — monthly, then fortnightly, and later weekly.

Meeting first on March 15, 1971, the committee found many problems in the building programme, the supply of foodstuffs, and escalating commodity prices. These were not resolved until the intensive last six months before the Games, when confirmation of team numbers was received and it became clear that the dining hall extension would be ready in time for fitting out with the necessary equipment. The availability of cooks was also assured at that time. November and December, 1973, saw the take-over of the whole Student Union building for final preparations. Meals on a full-time basis were served from January 6, 1974.

Catering at the Village

To cope with the storage problem, three ships' "cooltainers" were hired, and placed adjacent to the kitchen. They proved invaluable for storing meat, milk, and vegetables and relieved pressure on the storage of dry supplies. As a back-up kitchen and food preparation area, the large kitchen and store of Rochester Hall were taken over.

The two dining halls available seated approximately 750. As one filled, athletes were directed to the other. The cafeteria system of dining was used, athletes queueing only for the main course. Breakfast cereals, fruit, cream, milk, juice, ice cream, desserts, cheeses, and biscuits were placed round the dining halls and athletes helped themselves. A cold buffet was laid on for lunch

and dinner every day—self-service, with staff on hand to replenish the food.

Each athlete was directed to a place at table set with place mat, cutlery, side plate, etc. On each table dishes of butter packs, jam pottles, jugs of milk, sugar sachets, sauces, etc, were placed. Waitresses cleared used plates, replenished tables, and at breakfast served tea or coffee. At lunch and dinner coffee and tea were served in the two large lounges upstairs.

As each place at a table was vacated, a fresh setting was made; 2000 sittings over a two-hour meal period were coped with quite easily.

On opening and closing days, when all residents were expected to leave for the stadium together directly after lunch, the kitchen and dining halls remained open all morning.

Steak the mainstay

Adequate supplies of fresh meat, poultry, fish, and vegetables were available through local supplies. Very early it was decided that steak would be the mainstay of the menu and very large quantities of the best New Zealand T-bone and sirloin steaks were ordered and held in cool storage. Steak was available for virtually every meal. With excellent chefs using good, reliable equipment, it was possible to produce steaks to individual requirements in a few moments.

During the Games period, many visitors took meals in the Village and commented favourably on the variety, quality, and quantity of the food provided. The committee, staff, and residents were delighted to have, among those dining in the Village, Prince Philip, Prince Charles, Princess Anne, and Captain Mark Phillips; also Mr and Mrs Kirk, and Mr and Mrs Whitlam.

The catering director and executive chef toured New Zealand to interview and engage suitable chefs and cooks, who were given free travel and board in a school hostel close to Ilam.

The catering consultants were able to supply supervising staff for waitressing, etc, while university students and schoolgirls on vacation were employed to wait at tables and handle kitchen and dining hall duties.

Catering at venues

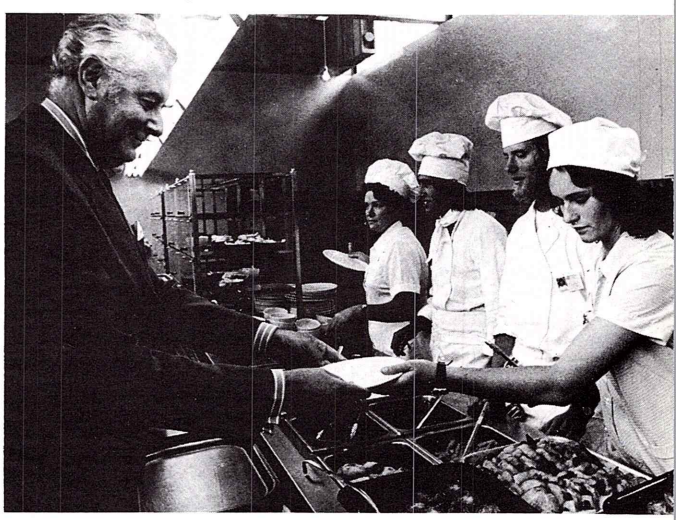
The sub-committee for catering arrangements at venues was responsible to the Catering Committee for ensuring that at each venue the public. staff, and technical officials were provided with light meals, liquor, ice cream, soft drinks, chocolate, etc., at a nominal cost. For some venues they had to appoint a caterer. Where facilities were inadequate water, power and other services had to be arranged.

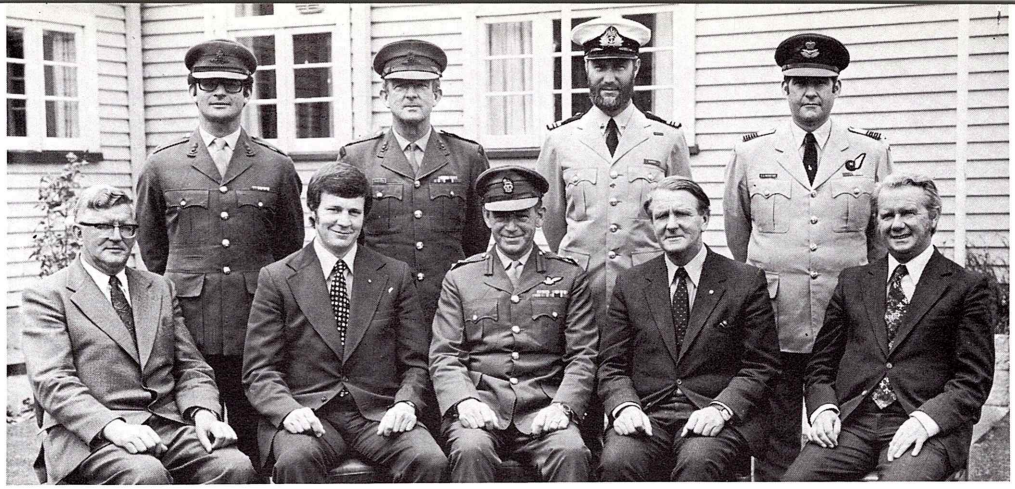
Caterers were required to provide a separate facility at the venue where technical officials could be served and relax. Technical officials received vouchers for meals, and each venue committee was allocated a number of meal vouchers because of the long hours they were required to be on duty.

Up to and during the Games period daily inspections were carried out at each venue to ensure that everything was running smoothly.

The Catering Committee faced a daunting task in aiming to provide a standard of meals at least equal to that of Edinburgh, which had the advantages of expert staff, large and new kitchens, dining halls built for the occasion, the whole of the British Isles and Europe to draw on for supplies, and cooking schools on their doorstep. That they succeeded—as, by general opinion, they did—is due to the dedication and hard work of the director of catering, Burkes Caterers, and every member of the Catering Committee.

The Prime Minister of Australia (Mr Gough Whitlam) was one of the distinguished visitors who joined athletes and team officials for meals at the Games Village.





CEREMONIAL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: Major K. P. Murphy (secretary), Lt Col W. B. F. McAllum, Lt Cdr R. L. Clough, Wing Cdr I. J. Webster. FRONT ROW: D. J. McClure (treasurer), N. B. Ullrich, Brigadier L. W. Wright (chairman), C. F. S. Caldwell, Professor J. A. Ritchie. ABSENT: A. I. R. Jamieson.

Ceremonial Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF BRIGADIER L. W. WRIGHT)

The tasks of the Ceremonial Committee were to:

(a) prepare operation orders for the opening, closing and victory ceremonies, and to run these ceremonies;

(b) perform escort duties within all venues for AX and AXX category V.I.P.s;

(c) organize and control a relay of runners to bring a message from the Queen to Christchurch.

All the tasks assigned to the Ceremonial Committee were performed without mishap, although the Queen's Message relay in England had to be reduced from 120 miles to five miles because of the fuel crisis; in Christchurch, the closing ceremony took on an informal note a little sooner than expected.

The committee held 41 meetings from June, 1972; the Queen's Message relay sub-committee 13 from April, 1972; the opening display sub-committee 14 from March, 1972; and the victory hostess sub-committee five from July, 1973.

Queen's message relay

The route for the relay was from Sandringham Palace to Heathrow Airport, London; thence by air to Auckland, by runner to Wellington, a short leg by air to Nelson, and then runner to Blenheim; again by air to Invercargill, and finally to Christchurch by runner.

Some 1200 runners covered 900 miles of road in New Zealand, all registered members of athletics clubs based in centres along the route. An average distance of just over 80 miles a day was maintained; there was no running by night. A singlet featuring the Games symbol and the words "Queen's Message Relay Xth British Commonwealth Games" was provided for all runners in the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

The arrangements in the United Kingdom were handled by Commander Bill Collins, who has organised relays for past Games, Commonwealth and Olympic. Constant touch was maintained between Commander Collins and the relay sub-committee. In New Zealand the sub-committee worked through local co-ordinators in each of the eight athletics centres whose region the relay traversed. These regional co-ordinators arranged with athletics clubs for runners, with local bodies regarding ceremonies along the route, and with police and traffic departments.

The relay was begun on January 9, 1974, by Her Majesty The Queen, who handed the baton to Ian Stewart, winner of the 5,000 metres at Edinburgh. He ran the first stage, through the grounds of Sandringham Palace to the highway, accompanied by Rita Ridley, winner of the women's 1500 metres at Edinburgh, and Murray Halberg, a gold medallist at both the 1958 and 1962 Games. As the relay progressed through the United Kingdom and New Zealand, small ceremonies were held by local body authorities en route, until the baton reached

Queen Elizabeth II Park on the afternoon of January 24.

The name of the runner to carry the baton on its final stage was a well-kept secret, and the choice of runner proved very popular. Sylvia Potts received an explosive ovation as she ran the lap of the arena to complete the relay and hand the baton to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who read the message before he opened the Games. It is believed that this is the first occasion on which a woman has run the final stage of a relay for a gathering such as Commonwealth or Olympic Games.

Opening ceremony

The opening ceremony was held in the athletics arena at Queen Elizabeth II Park on Thursday, January 24. The ceremony began at 2 p.m. with the arrival and formal reception of the Games Federation officers. It included the ceremonial challenge (wero), traditionally accorded to notable visitors, for His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

This was followed by an hour of lively display and entertainment by a Maori group of 400, massed brass bands, and a massed choir of 500. Finally, 2,500 9-to-10-year-old school children with appropriately coloured capes ran with a fine semblance of spontaneity on to the arena and formed the pattern of the Xth Games symbol. The opening display, timed to last an hour, proved to be an adequate arrangement to set the scene for the spectacle of the march-on of the teams.

Scotland, having hosted the 1970 Games, led the march into the arena, followed by other national teams in alphabetical order, with the host nation, New Zealand, coming last.

Special arrangements of brass band music appropriate to the national origin of each team were played while the team was marching past the saluting base. During the final rehearsal it was found that the gaps between teams required enlarging to allow the music for smaller teams to be appreciated. This extended the ceremony beyond the programmed time. Continuous musical presentation was achieved by two bands playing alternately in a well-rehearsed sequence. To avoid hesitation in the programme on the last-minute withdrawal of a team the flag of that nation was paraded and its music played as though the team were in attendance.

Ceremonial at venues

Ceremonial responsibilities at each of the nine venues were in the charge of a venue ceremonial controller, drawn from one of the Services and assisted by Service staffs and victory hostesses. The rank of the controller and size of his staff depended upon the level of ceremonial activity at the particular venue. Except for one evening period at one venue all victory ceremonies were attended by a brass or silver band to provide the musical honours. By and large, ceremonial tasks involved the escorting of AX and AXX stand V.I.P.s and conducting victory ceremonies.

The V.I.P.s to whom AX accreditation was accorded are listed within the Federation Constitution. A new category of V.I.P., AXX, was instituted to cater for heads of state and other public dignitaries who attended the Games. These V.I.P.s were seated near the AX stand and took precedence over categories other than AX.

Service officers escorted AX and AXX V.I.P.s at all venues, under the general direction of the executive officer, AX stands. For the opening and closing ceremonies, the venue ceremonial controllers were assigned to Queen Elizabeth II Park as escorting officers.

Victory ceremonies

Where practicable, ceremonial venue staff were used at more than one venue; e.g., at three venues where the victory ceremonies were held during the last, but staggered, sessions of competition, the same group of servicemen performed the medal and flag-raising tasks at all three. General preparation for victory ceremonies was done by the executive officer, victory ceremonies, but the conduct of the ceremonies during the Games became the responsibility of the individual ceremonial controllers. A standard procedure was produced and ceremonial controllers adapted it individually to suit their own particular venues.

The 25 victory hostesses were chosen from districts throughout the country. They

were brought to Christchurch ten days before the Games commenced to be outfitted, visit the venues, rehearse the victory ceremony procedure, and generally become acquainted with the Games. The girls were not assigned to any particular venue and each girl appeared at an average of six venues and participated in approximately 20 ceremonies. The striking uniform design was selected from a nationwide competition and provided for day and evening wear.

Medals

The distribution of victory and commemorative medals was controlled by a medals officer and his assistant, again Service officers. Base security was provided by bank storage and the day's requirements of victory medals were drawn from the bank by the medals officer and delivered to an officer in charge of medals at each venue.

The control of medals requires considerable care, as does the process for engraving. Each medal winner was required to verify his personal details on a record card which was used as the engraver's instructions. A duplicate of this record constituted the receipt for the medal to complete the accounting process. The only problem encounted was the colour matching of ribbon clasps to the medals.

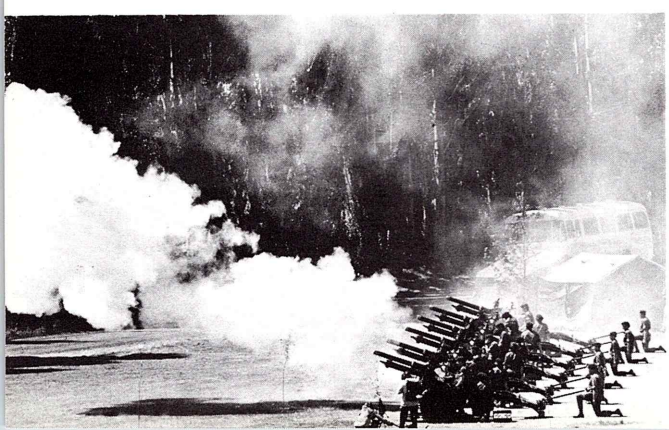
The commemorative medals were distributed to team members, technical officials, and members of Games committees in bulk.

Ceremonial equipment

The production of flags was probably the most important equipment procurement task for the Ceremonial Committee. Very early in planning, national bodies were contacted and asked to provide a sample national flag and the score of their national and victory anthems. The flag order had to be lodged before sports nominations were received; therefore it was a matter of trying to determine quantities of flags from general Games correspondence with countries, past Games history publications, etc. To order on the basis of each country participating in every sport would incur a far greater and inordinate expense.

Other equipment such as flagpoles and saluting and victory daises were made locally to specifications approved by the Ceremonial Committee.

An artillery salute of ten guns signalled the opening of the tenth Games.



Musical director

Music featured in all ceremonial activities. Every item of the opening display and much of the opening ceremony itself ran to a musical accompaniment, anthems at victory ceremonies were played live, and music featured at the closing ceremony. The Ceremonial Committee was fortunate in having among its members the Professor of Music from the University of Canterbury. It would be difficult to imagine the committee fulfilling its functions without a person of such standing.

Closing ceremony

The closing ceremony was programmed to commence about 4.15 p.m., directly after the victory ceremony for the final event. On this occasion the women's high jump was scheduled last, and this proved a singularly unfortunate choice. The final event should be such that closing ceremony timings can be programmed with a reasonable degree of certainty, avoiding the need to keep Royalty, competitors, and spectators waiting unnecessarily.

The ceremony commenced with a performance by the choir of 500 and the R.N.Z.A.F. Band while the arena was being cleared of athletics equipment. After inspection by Her Majesty the Queen, the Royal guard of honour marched off. The parade then entered the arena; team managers and nine rather loosely-arranged sports groups mingled with the victory and information hostesses and the Games drivers.

It soon became clear that these, "the friendly Games," were not to end on any note of formality. The centre of the arena,

scene for the last 10 days of intense and serious athletic endeavour, was given over to the high-spirited frolics of the exuberant while the more sedate continued their march round the track. It was an extraordinary and moving spectacle that displeased some formalists and traditionalists but apparently delighted most of the spectators. However, when the time came to lower the Federation flag and bestow it for safe-keeping the atmosphere was so lighthearted that it was not possible to maintain the appropriate sense of dignity and formality.

At the end of the ceremony the Royal Family, though closely attended by the throng, were able to move easily to open Landrovers, drive around the arena, and depart.

Recommendations

Certain ceremonial activity must necessarily take place before the assembled competitors, technicians, and officials; but it is strongly recommended that in future these activities be conducted in such a way as to avoid constraint upon the informality of the occasion.

Experience indicates that the teams should have been marched on either by a band which immediately left the arena or by a band stationed in the enclosure on the stand. Further, the ceremonial connected with the closing should have taken place in locations above the floor of the arena where all could witness the procedures and briefly pay tribute to the symbols of the spirit of sportsmanship.

It is also recommended that care be exercised in the selection of the last sporting event when it and the start of the closing ceremony are planned as consecutive events in the same arena.

Consideration should also be given to the ceremonial connected with the Federation flag being undertaken by athletes of the host country. This flag symbolises the continuity of sportsmanship and friendship and should, in the committee's view, be the care of the group it symbolises.

City Decorations Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF CR D. R. DOWELL)

The aim of the committee was to ensure that Christchurch was well prepared for the Xth British Commonwealth Games, looking clean and attractive, and that buildings, gardens, and offices were looking their best.

The committee adopted six policies:

(a) to encourage business houses to clean the exterior of old buildings or premises requiring such attention;

(b) to encourage the incorporation of the Games symbol in flower displays by the Christchurch City Council parks and gardens department, by adjoining local bodies, and in factory gardens;

(c) to display, and to encourage others to display, the flags of competing Commonwealth countries on public buildings and at such key locations as points of entry;

CITY DECORATIONS COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: M. P. Hobby, A. MacKenzie, H. G. Gilpin, W. J. McFarlane, D. A. Anderson, J. D. Heffernan, P. G. Scoular, J. H. Gray (secretary), FRONT ROW: R. A. Proctor, A. Emmett, D. R. Dowell (chairman), P. J. Donnelly, E. J. Smith. ABSENT: R. S. Newton, V. W. Wood, J. S. Bisphan, J. P. Shelley.





Christchurch and its visitors were left in no doubt about the locations of the Games venues.

(d) street decorations, to include floral displays and stylised presentations symbolic of the Games;

(e) floodlighting of buildings and areas characteristic of Christchurch (e.g., a stretch of the River Avon);

(f) promoting a generally high standard of maintenance of private dwellings and gardens during the Games period, particularly near venues and the Games Village and along key routes.

It was generally conceded that Christchurch was looking its best during the Games, and a great deal of the credit is due to the householders of the metropolitan area who responded to the committee's exhortations to put extra effort into their gardens for the occasion. Unseasonable rain immediately before the Games helped by freshening up the face of the city, which was greener than usual for the time of year.

Business houses in the central business district exhibited a high standard of maintenance, and floral displays, public, private, and industrial, were noteworthy. The comprehensive street decorations and floodlighting also occasioned a great deal of favourable comment.

Budget

Expenditure totalled $16,394, made up as follows:

Street and floral decoration	$12,705
Gardening advice leaflet	255
Fountains in River Avon	1,613
Floodlighting	1,821
Total	$16,394

No major problems were faced by the committee, thanks to the excellent co-operation between all local bodies and other organisations, and the support of the general public.

It is recommended that future committees should follow a selective policy in street decorations. We took the view that it was preferable to decorate a limited number of key points effectively rather than attempt to cover the city as a whole, the cost of which would have been prohibitive if done satisfactorily.

Communications Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR W. B. BARNES)

The committee was required to design, provide, and operate all communications systems necessary to ensure successful administration of the Games as a whole, the conduct of the various sporting events and the reporting of results, and, in collaboration with the New Zealand Post Office and the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, to assist in providing adequate communications, postal, sound broadcast and television facilities to meet the needs of the public, news media, and competitors.

Although timing and photo-finish equipment are identified as part of the Communications Committee function and were handled as such at Edinburgh, this was not the case in Christchurch. Photo-finish and timing equipment, together with the installation of scoreboards, was handled by the Sports Committee, the Communications Committee being responsible only for the interworking cables.

Summary of achievements

The committee designed, provided, and operated a comprehensive communications system consisting of:

(a) Games Administration linked-number automatic telephone network with a central answering switchboard and 11 private



COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: Malcolm Campbell (assistant to communications controller), J. O. Kuchen, H. N. Cuttriss, J. R. Sandle, D. S. G. Preston, D. N. Woodham (secretary), B. L. Pattrick (proxy for D. M. McFarlane), J. A. Preston. FRONT ROW: Reeves Harris, M. T. Reedy, G. G. Swift (communications controller), W. B. Barnes (chairman), L. D. Bewley (deputy chairman), E. N. Ratcliff, W. H. Hickson. ABSENT: P. E. Rollo.

automatic exchanges. These interconnected all venues, Games Headquarters, the Village and news media offices. Various operator turrets were provided for specialised control functions; for example, Ceremonial control.

(b) A results service network including the use of telecopier inputs, teleprinter outputs at all venues, news media offices and distant centres. This required a total of 27 teleprinter locations.

(c) A "flash" service for the news media for immediate reporting of important events from any venue through a special telephone system to reporters' headsets and loudspeakers located in the news media rooms.

(d) A results information service unit located at the Christchurch branch of the Bank of New Zealand.

(e) A VHF radio network of five channels for executive control, transport, and events held outside the venues.

(f) Two personal paging systems for locating administrators and V.I.P.s.

(g) Telephone, telex and telegraph facilities, both national and international, for press, radio, and television for all venues, news clubs, etc.

(h) Public address systems at all venues, including a high-fidelity system for the choir at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

(i) Miscellaneous links to scoreboards, timing gear, field telephones, road-race reporting points, etc.

(j) The provision of Rank-Xerox copying machines at all venues.

The committee studied all requirements and prepared specifications for all equipment required, placed orders on the Post Office, and let contracts to successful tenderers for the supply, installation and maintenance of the specialised equipment required. The committee arranged for the staff to operate the switchboards and the results services. It also made satisfactory arrangements with the Post Office for the provision of adequate postal and telegraph facilities where required, the publication of a Games telephone directory, Post Office information booklet, and special commemorative stamp issues.

The communications arrangements were completely successful; results were transferred from the venues to the news media quickly and accurately, the quality of the telephone services and sound and television broadcasts was excellent, and the public address systems functioned satisfactorily.

Shortly after the Games in Edinburgh, in July, 1970, the Organising Committee, following precedent, requested the Regional Engineer of the New Zealand Post Office, Christchurch, to form the nucleus of a Communications Sub-Committee. This interim committee consisted of Messrs H. W. Wilkinson (chairman), M. T. Reedy, D. M. McFarlane, J. R. Sandle, J. O. Kuchen and T. L. Clifford (secretary). After some valuable preliminary work, in which a study was made of the information then available from Edinburgh, together with a status report on the capability of the Post Office communications system in Christchurch and the resources available to undertake such a project, an inaugural meeting was held on December 4, 1970. As time went on it became clear that the scope of the committee work would be much greater than originally expected and that it would be necessary to widen the representation to include expertise from the New Zealand Broadcasting

Corporation and the other media, and also Post Office Headquarters personnel from Wellington, in view of national and international implications.

Committee reconstituted

After discussions by the chairman of the Organising Committee, Mr R. S. Scott, with the Director-General of the Post Office and the Secretary of Internal Affairs on July 29, 1971, it was decided to reorganise the committee. For administrative reasons and the wider representation necessary, the Director-General did not wish Post Office officials to control the business of the committee and desired to see a clear division between the responsibilities of the Games Organisation and those of the Post Office.

The basis of the reorganisation was that the Post Office would assist the Games Organisation as far as possible in defining the communications needs by providing expert committee members, and would provide Post Office services as specified on formal request, but would not take direct responsibility for administration of Games activities or the Communications budget. The effect of this was the preparation and general acceptance of a policy statement outlining the division of responsibilities and the appointment of a non-Post Office chairman, Mr W. B. Barnes, and treasurer, Mr D. N. Woodham. Messrs L. D. Bewley and W. H. Hickson from Post Office Headquarters, Messrs P. O. Rollo and E. W. Ratcliffe from N.Z.B.C., and Mr D. S. G. Preston from the Post Office were also added to the committee. At that time Messrs H. W. Wilkinson and Clifford resigned from the committee in view of their impending retirement from the Post Office.

The first meeting of the reconstituted committee was on September 29, 1971, and, in all, 25 monthly meetings were held.

The committee was responsible for all major decisions on the type of communications to be provided, and prudently opted for systems that were simple in design and operation.

In June, 1972, the chairman and deputy chairman had the opportunity of visiting Scotland for discussions with the Communications Committee for the Edinburgh Games. These proved of great value; we are indebted to that committee for some very sound advice and helpful information. In particular it was emphasised that it was not too early to implement the plans already developed, and as a result it was decided to appoint a communications controller without any further delay.

In October, 1972, Mr G. G. Swift, a senior Post Office engineer, was seconded to the Organising Committee full-time. Furthermore, the committee decided to appoint 12 volunteer part-time communications liaison officers, all experienced technical personnel, so that one could be attached to each sports committee, the News Media Committee, the Village Committee and the venues committees. These liaison officers were formed into a second committee under the chairmanship of Mr Swift, who in turn was appointed to the main Communications Committee.

We had therefore developed a two-tier system. Actually the main committee was responsible for the broad aspects of communications planning and, as this gradually diminished, the operational committee's work load gradually increased. There is no doubt that the two-tier system worked splendidly and the success that was achieved was in no small measure due to the activities of Mr Swift and his volunteer liaison officers.

As the volume of planning work grew less, the chairman sought and obtained approval from the main committee to establish a small emergency sub-committee with the power to make critical decisions and to direct the communications controller and his staff as necessary. Thus an administration was devised and created that provided all the skills necessary for planning a really complex communications system, yet had the flexibility to deal with emergencies as they arose.

Budget increases

The first budget estimate, based on the then known requirements, was presented to the Communications Committee on January 27, 1972, and showed total estimated expenses at $80,000. The estimates were periodically updated, but stayed within the over-all total of $80,000 until May, 1973, when the committee was asked to add to its budget the cost of operators' wages



Testing the scoreboard communications in the athletics control room at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

and meal costs for shift workers, an estimated increase of $21,000. Again, in November, 1973, $8,482, the organisation's estimated contribution to the Christchurch City Council for part-cost of the public address systems, and $12,500 for a special address system and windbreak for the choir, were also added to the committee's budget.

In the meantime the estimated number of teams, competitors and officials had increased considerably, so that PABX, general answering, and other services had to be expanded and the estimated cost increased by $16,500. The original budget for PABXs, general answering services, flash circuit, results service, personal paging system, VHF mobiles, CCT/off-air TV and public address systems, of $80,000 had, by January, 1974, increased to $96,100, and with the addition of other responsibilities, the final budget stood at $140,082.

In an undertaking of this magnitude involving over 500 voluntary people and some 26 committees, some administrative "grey" areas were to be expected. The committee found a marked reluctance on the part of some sporting officials to accept the fact that there was any need for communications equipment at all. Conversely, others were extremely anxious to ensure that they had all the communication aids available. Similarly, the committee had great difficulty in assessing accurately requirements for facilities for news media personnel. In spite of a wealth of information provided by committees of Games held earlier, some committees had no idea of what their communications requirements would be.

The committee decided, therefore, to act where necessary as a catalyst. Liaison officers under the direction of the communications controller prepared detailed technical specifications based on the committees' earlier planning as follows: Games H.Q. and general; news media (at Queen Elizabeth II Park); Games Village; athletics, swimming, cycling, wrestling, weightlifting, bowls, shooting, boxing, badminton; central answering switchboard; B.N.Z. results service; VHF radio telephone services; CC TV contract documents; PA contract documents.

In spite of the paucity of information from local sources surprisingly little modification to the original specifications was necessary. If anything, the committees' planning tended to overprovide facilities rather than otherwise. For example, in the telephone network, special PABX cut-in turrets were included for the director of athletics and the athletics ceremonial controller. These were never used. Similarly, the "flash" system for news representatives was not used to anything like the degree originally envisaged.

Automatic telephone networks

In brief, the network comprised a central answering switchboard provided and staffed by the Post Office, an administrative network, and a results information service which was sponsored by the Bank of New Zealand. By this means the public, when seeking information of a general nature, were directed to the B.N.Z. facility, thus relieving the administrative network. The central answering switchboard was brought into service quite early (November, 1973) to give the operators time to adjust themselves to the switchboard and to the Games multi-PABX network, and to learn sufficient Games background information to handle public inquiries. This proved a prudent decision and many complimentary remarks were made on the courtesy and efficiency of the operators, who had a difficult job in

dealing with many foreign athletes and officials. A lot of credit for this must go to the tolls superintendent who selected and trained the staff for operations on all the Games switchboards.

Results service network

The results service network was fundamentally a teleprinter network. As both news media personnel and sports administrators insisted on "hard copy" results, Rank-Xerox telecopier machines were used to transmit results from remote venues to the results service centre established at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

This involved a four-minute transmission time, which was acceptable. These results were then fed on punched tape into a Creed flip-flop tape transmitter which served about 30 teleprinters on an omnibus New Zealand-wide teleprinter network.

Satellite tape transmitters were located in the athletics and swimming control rooms at the park so that the athletics and swimming results could be directly fed into the omnibus teleprinter network. The telecopier network was backed up by an emergency telephone system, but this was not required. This teleprinter system was not in any way overloaded and it was simple and efficient in operation. It permitted last-minute changes in format so that the results were transmitted in a form acceptable to the news media. All the teleprinter and telecopier operators were volunteers with the exception of four professional teleprinter operators who were made available by the National Airways Corporation.

Although the planning of a results service system was originally in the terms of reference of the News Media Committee, this responsibility was accepted by Communications, and this streamlined the work of planning.

"Flash" results system

This was essentially a service to news media personnel covering all venues. Its function was to provide immediate verbal information on matters such as unconfirmed results, cancellations, and newsworthy incidents. The input to the system was by special telephone network, the output by headsets or loudspeakers. The controller, located at Queen Elizabeth II Park, received all requests for "flash" messages and controlled the use of the circuit. Newsmen were alerted for an impending message by flashing lights. Approximately 250 headsets were provided.

VHF radio telephone (two-way radio) networks

Four two-way, two-frequency VHF radio telephone channels and one two-way, single-frequency were used for Games operations. All five channels were exclusive and were used extensively by Games officials. The four two-frequency channels were used for (a) executive personnel, (b) transport control, (c) road race control, and (d) security and emergency communications.

The one single-frequency channel originally intended for ceremonial control at Queen Elizabeth II Park was eventually not required for this service and was used by the Venues Committee.

These systems were used constantly and extensively by those to whom they erwe allocated.

Personal paging systems

Two personal paging systems were used to assist personnel in running the Games. Most important was a Motorola installation, lent by the Post Office, which had a city-wide range of 15 to 20 miles. The system was restricted to 12 receivers and proved extremely efficient. Administration during the Games was handled by a very small group of top executive personnel whose task would have been difficult, if not impossible, without radio-telephone mobile sets in vehicles and personal paging receivers. The second system was a local short-range personal paging system used only at the Games Village. It consisted of 20 receivers with a range of one to two miles; this again proved extremely efficient.

Closed-circuit television systems

Closed-circuit television systems were used to handle results for track and field, weightlifting, and cycling. A special system was provided for use by the Police for crowd surveillance at Queen Elizabeth II Park. All operated smoothly and were trouble-free.

Off-Air television systems

Off-air television systems were provided for the news media at all venues and for

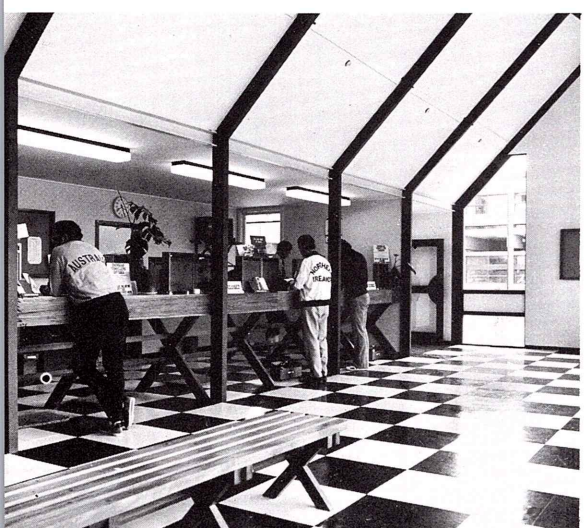
competitors and officials at the Games Village. Over 100 sets were installed, of which 78 were colour TV receivers. Of these, 33 were installed for news media personnel at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

Public address systems

Public address systems were provided at all venues and caused more last-minute problems than any of the other systems. This was particularly true at the athletics stadium and the swimming pool hall. An immense amount of last-minute experimentation was necessary, but eventually voice reproduction of an acceptable standard was achieved.

Liaison with departments and suppliers

The committee was greatly aided in its planning by the New Zealand Post Office, the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, and a number of major suppliers. The Post Office was the principal contractor to the Communications Committee for the provision of the administrative telephone network, the results service network, the "flash" circuit network, the executive personal paging systems, and the base station equipment for the radio-telephone networks. The Broadcasting Corporation had sole rights to television coverage for the Games. Both these departments provided an outstanding service to the committee and can take credit for the success that was achieved. Rank-Xerox also made an outstanding contribution in supplying 18 model 660, 13 model 3600, and one model 7000 duplicating machines, and 20 model 400 telecopier machines. In addition, they provided, free, engineering staff for all the venues and operating staff at Queen Elizabeth II Park and the Village. They, too, turned on an exemplary performance.



The public counter of the post office at the Games Village—before the day's rush started.

Telephone directory

A 55-page telephone directory for the Games network was produced by the Post Office. This was a prestige publication which quickly became scarce. The initial run of 2,000 copies was supplemented under emergency conditions by a further 2,000.

Recommendations

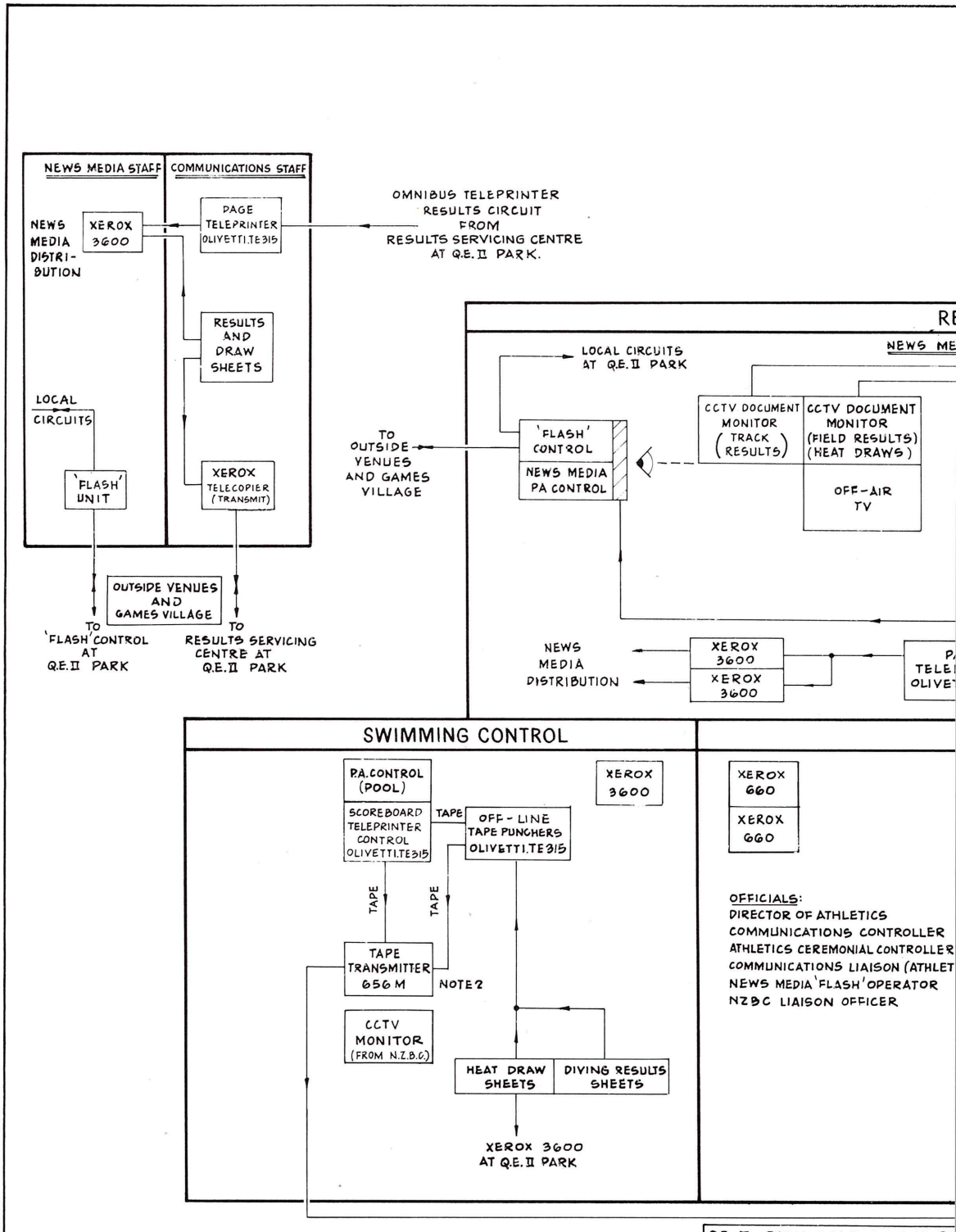
1. The committee would strongly recommend that scoreboards and timing and photo-finish equipment be under the control of the Communications Committee. As this equipment becomes more sophisticated it should be handled exclusively by a committee having technical expertise.

2. In general, communications facilities for news media in terms of direct circuits to tolls, flash outlets, and direct telephone lines to local exchanges were overprovided and could be scaled down.

3. The communications controller should be appointed at least two years before the event.

4. A two-tier committee system should be adopted. The main committee responsible for planning could be reduced, say, to six, including the communications controller, and the sub-committee under the chairmanship of the controller and comprising technical liaison officers could be adjusted as circumstances warrant.

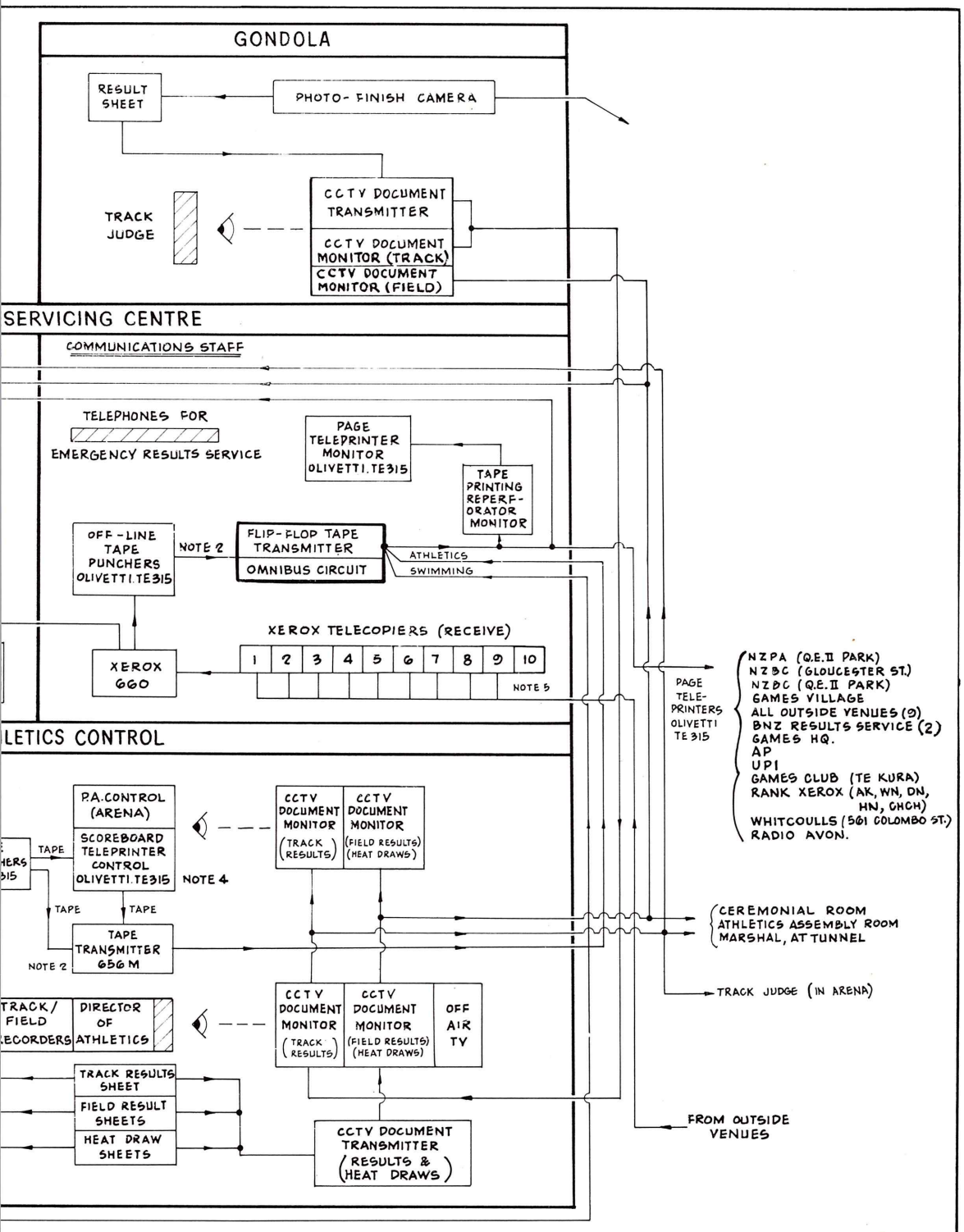
5. From the very earliest stages of planning a very close liaison should be established between Communications and the various sporting committees. It is strongly recommended that communications liaison officers be used for this purpose. A person with the right background and training can be taught the technicalities of a sport; a sports administrator cannot as easily be taught the scientific and engineering techniques of communications.



1. ATHLETICS FIELD RESULTS BY RUNNER TO ATHLETICS CONTROL ROOM [FOR SUMMARISED PROGRESS RESULTS AND FINAL RESULTS.

2. TO TRANSMIT THE OPERATOR TAKES TAPE & INSERTS IT IN THE TAPE TRANSMITTER, & THEN OPERATES THE TIGHT TAPE & TAPE-OUT LEVERS. FROM THIS POINT ONWARDS THE CIRCUIT IS AUTOMATIC & THE MESSAGE WILL BE SENT AS SOON AS THE OMNIBUS CIRCUIT BECOMES FREE.

3. RESULTS SHEET PAPER OR SMALL TRANSMITTERS



E A4 SIZE DOCUMENT COPIERS.

4. CHIEF TRACK/FIELD RECORDER TO CERTIFY RESULT BEFORE TAPE SENT IN RESULTS SERVICE TAPE TRANSMITTER.

5. XEROX TELECOPIERS TAKE 4 OR 6 MINUTES TO TRANSMIT A RESULT SHEET OF SIZE A4 PAPER.

BLOCK PLAN FOR XTH COMMONWEALTH GAMES RESULTS SERVICE NETWORK



CO-ORDINATION OF OTHER ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: K. Baxter, D. G. Rhodes, R. Cosgrove, S. E. Brooks, W. R. Hawkey, J. Crew, Professor J. A. Ritchie, B. E. Curry, R. B. Clapp, N. G. Gow, Chief Inspector R. P. Silk, I. Bennett, FRONT ROW: Miss L. I. Atkinson (secretary), Miss J. E. Collier, I. Calvert, D. B. Rich (chairman), N. B. Ullrich, K. G. Orsbourn, H. G. Hay.

Co-ordination of Other Activities Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR D. B. RICH)

This was the first time that a committee of this nature had been formed as a sub-committee of an Organising Committee for the British Commonwealth Games. The object of the committee was to ensure that there were no clashes between events held at the time of the Games. The committee was also responsible for encouraging activities which would complement and enhance the Xth British Commonwealth Games.

The committee set up three main sub-committees — cultural, Games Club, and church services — and late in 1973 undertook the oversight of emergency welfare.

The committee worked with, and had the advantage of, the specialised knowledge of many organisations and individuals, e.g., representatives of the National Council of Churches, the Roman Catholic Church, the Christchurch City Council, and the Ministry of Transport on the church service sub-committee; members of the Round Table on the Games Club sub-committee; representatives of the Christchurch City Council and welfare organisations together with the Police Department on the emergency services welfare sub-committee; and the work of the cultural sub-committee largely devolved upon the Christchurch Arts Festival executive.

Cultural sub-committee

With the prospect of thousands of visitors and competitors in Christchurch for the Games, the Christchurch Arts Festival Inc., already a well-established organisation experienced in promoting a wide diversity of entertainments in a concentrated period, undertook to organise a series of cultural events on behalf of the C.O.A.C. Committee. The Games festival, however, could clearly not be a full-scale arts festival for several reasons. The Games required many of the venues that an arts festival would normally use. The Arts Festival did not wish to seek financial support from the community in any way that would detract from the Games' financial support or revenue. It was also undesirable to have major functions of an artistic nature at the same time as important Games functions.

But it was felt that a small-scale festival emphasing works by New Zealand artists, musicians, and other performers would give pleasure to our visitors and give them an opportunity to see facets of the New Zealand way of life other than sport.

These aims were achieved to the full and, we believe, enhanced the success of the Commonwealth Games as a whole. The entertainments covered a wide range, the most significant being an orchestral and choral concert on January 20; the Christchurch Symphony Orchestra, with the Christchurch Harmonic Society and the Royal Christchurch Musical Society choirs, presented Beethoven's Choral Symphony and also the Aotearoa Overture by the New Zealand composer, Douglas Lilburn.

Two New Zealand plays were presented by the Court Theatre for the duration of the Games — "Wool," by Gordon Dryland, and "Awatea," by Bruce Mason.

Two notable exhibitions of New Zealand art also ran for the duration of the Games — a historical exhibition, on a scale not previously seen in New Zealand, "The Quest for Arcadia," at the McDougall Gallery; and a very ambitious and successful exhibition of works by contemporary painters, print-makers, sculptors, potters, weavers, and jewellers, "Art New Zealand 1974," at the Canterbury Society of Arts Gallery.

In addition, there were lunchtime and evening performances of chamber music, piano and vocal recitals, organ recitals, and a number of poetry, literature, and children's verse and music presentations, a pop concert, a three-day Maori festival, two major floral exhibitions, an intimate review, folk music, and an interesting series of street theatre shows. Some of these items made quite substantial profits; others, by their very nature, drew small audiences and were run at a loss. Over all, however, the Christchurch Arts Festival was able to present a balanced programme designed to show a wide range of New Zealand art at its best.

All this was made possible only by an enormous amount of voluntary work most willingly given and a special grant of $5,000 from the Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council.

Church service sub-committee

An invitation was extended on behalf of the Organising Committee to the National Council of Churches and the Roman Catholic Church to plan a church service at the time of the Games. An ecumenical service was arranged for Games officials and competitors, visitors, and citizens of Christchurch in North Hagley Park, near Lake Victoria, on Sunday, January 27, the main service commencing at 11.45 a.m. The weather was cloudy but fine, and a congregation of between 6,000 and 8,000 attended.

The service was preceded by an informal half-hour of ballads, readings, and items from a rock band. The main part of the service commenced with a Maori welcome by Mr J. Karetai on behalf of the Maori people, and a Maori song then followed the opening song, "Morning has Broken." This was introduced by the Rev. Kenape Faleto'ese, president of the National Council of Churches, who also conducted the opening prayer. Other participants included His Royal Highness, Prince Philip, who read the first reading, and Sir Alexander Ross, who on behalf of the British Commonwealth Games Federation read the second reading. The third reading was read by Mrs Helen Howes, symbolising the participation of the people of Christchurch. Prayers of Intercession were offered by Bishop Pyatt and Bishop Ashby after the participation by the congregation in a symbolic meal at which they broke biscuits and shared them with their neighbours.

Games Club sub-committee

A Commonwealth Games Club had been conducted in Edinburgh in 1970 and it was intended that a similar organisation be set up in Christchurch during the Xth British Commonwealth Games. After considerable investigation a suitable central venue was found at the Te Kura Lounge, approximately

Between 6000 and 8000 attended the ecumenical service arranged for Games visitors in Hagley Park. In the front row, from left, are the Mayoress, the Mayor of Christchurch (Mr N. G. Pickering), Sir Alexander Ross, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Governor-General of New Zealand, Sir Denis Blundell.



half a mile from the centre of the city. The Christchurch Round Table Association conducted the project with great success.

The club provided a meeting place for visitors, Games officials, some athletes, and local citizens. Facilities included meals, liquor, entertainment, and reading and writing facilities.

Welfare services sub-committee

Representatives of certain welfare and social agencies had seen a need for some planning of welfare services available to visitors during the Games period. Having formed a committee, they sought financial assistance through the C.O.A.C. from the Organising Committee.

The main concern was the preparation of a booklet containing welfare and social information. This booklet, partly financed by the Christchurch City Council and partly by the Commonwealth Games Organising Committee, was distributed free. In addition, an information office was located in a caravan in Cathedral Square and arrangements were made for the emergency accommodation of young people in church halls, car parks, etc., and for their supervision.

Other activities

In the early stages of planning the committee envisaged that it might be involved in directly organising some particular events to complement the Games. In the event, its co-ordinating and collating role in regard to other events proved demanding.

The committee was grateful to Benson and Hedges for sponsoring the Calendar of Events and Other Activities brochure which was eventually produced. This brochure included an introduction to Christchurch, information regarding the Queen's message relay, the availability of accommodation and tickets for the Games, special shipping arrivals, and a programme of Games events. The brochure also included information about points of interest in Christchurch, maps of the central city area, and a general map of metropolitan Christchurch showing major routes and Games venue locations. Also catalogued were details of sporting, cultural, and other events in Canterbury during the December-to-February Games period.

Meals and food supplies

The capacity of hotels, restaurants, and eating houses to cope with the expected visitors was a major concern. Discussions with representatives indicated a limited capacity to expand this provision and little will to do so. Staff problems, the one-man or two-man nature of many businesses, storage of food, the supply of certain items, and physical limitations of space were important factors. A survey of restaurants and hotels was no more reassuring. A meeting with food suppliers was held with reassuring results, and it appeared that few key items would be in short supply. Offers of cool storage and freezer space were made for any operators needing them.

It appeared that there might be insufficient provision of meals for visitors, particularly during the evening. Considerable publicity was given to the problem, with a suitable response from some caterers and restaurateurs.

With Mr S. E. Brooks as liaison officer and a member of the C.O.A.C., the committee undertook to assist the New Zealand Gymnastic Association in staging gymnastics as a demonstration sport. The venture proved most successful, though at one stage it was feared that the international gymnastics meeting might be jeopardised by the tardiness of Government departments in dealing with applications to import equipment that could not be obtained locally.

Conclusion

The C.O.A.C. fulfilled what I believe to have been an important and necessary role for the success of the Xth British Commonwealth Games. The wide and varied experience of the committee proved invaluable. Many members were persons with heavy commitments in other areas but who made a tremendous commitment to the success of the committee's activities. As with other committees and, indeed, the Games Organisation as a whole, there were many people who could not have given more of their time and energies. Together they proved a harmonious and happy team.



DESIGN COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: H. F. Hutchings, M. Holdsworth (secretary), I. Munro, W. Smith, S. R. Noonan. FRONT ROW: Miss L. Carroll (administrative assistant), G. Fernandez, Robert J. Stewart (chairman), P. Calcott, P. G. Scoular, J. E. Davies. ABSENT: Professor H. J. Simpson, F. M. Warren, Miss P. Ryan, B. Trevean.

Design Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR ROBERT J. STEWART)

The Design Committee differed from other committees in being a service committee with an *advisory* function to other committees. In the early stages it was required to examine the designs of all projects (including the Games symbol) and licensed products, and to raise funds for the Organising Committee. For example, the Marketing Committee might license a manufacturer to use the Games symbol in return for a commission on all sales. The Design Committee was then responsible for ensuring that the symbol was tastefully used and that the product was in keeping with the design concepts of the committee.

Conflict between the Marketing and Design Committees soon occurred. The Marketing Committee rightly wanted to maximise the income available from the use of the symbol. Often the Design Committee felt that the use of the symbol in conjunction with a particular product was not acceptable from a design point of view.

Broadly based, its members coming from various industrial and artistic backgrounds, the Design Committee was then placed in the dilemma of having to decide whether the manufacturer whose responsibility it was to sell his products should be told by the Design Committee that his product was in fact of inferior design and not worthy of the symbol.

Such conflict was inevitable, and it was decided that the Design Committee should have total control over the aesthetic aspects of any component that was paid for by the Games Organising Committee and which could be observed by the public; for example, Games sports technical officials' uniforms. The methods used in arriving at design decisions will be illustrated best by using the uniforms as an example.

A special sub-committee was formed consisting of the deputy chairman of the Design Committee, Mr Gif Fernandez, and Mr Ray Noonan, who is a well-known Christchurch tailor. Mr Noonan specialises in producing garments to his client's design requirements.

Departure from tradition

A complete uniform was subsequently designed which was a major departure from sports officials' traditional black and grey flannel. Officials were shown a prototype of the uniform, and a lot of time was spent convincing them that red and blue, the basic Games colours, should be incorporated in the design. They would be paying for part of their uniform and therefore would have more than the usual say in its final use. If the Organising Committee had had the finance available at the time much less time would have been required for problems of this nature. The Design Committee had a brief to design the clothing and the authority to implement it; but it also had to "sell" it to the ultimate recipients.

The design of the uniform had to be in fashion at the time of the Games even though the basic concept was formulated three years before. The patch pocket design with belted back and back shoulder seam was considered avante garde when we started, but by the

time the Games had commenced the uniform was "in" fashion. When the design of the uniform and accessories was completed the individual items such as ties, shirts, socks, etc, were contracted out to interested manufacturers.

Most of the work was given to local manufacturers, a policy which paid off at Games time. Prices were fixed, and these manufacturers held their prices even though some must have suffered a financial loss because of the massive inflation in the interim. These manufacturers considered that this loss was in fact a contribution by their company to the Games. As Design Committee chairman, I went to considerable lengths to publicise the uniform and individual manufacturers' involvement in the production of the uniform.

Design as a whole

Each individual item was designed as part of the whole with individual design concepts. For example, the shirt had the basic colour of red so that if the Games jacket was taken off the official would still be in uniform with blue trousers and red shirt. To give the shirt some life and contrast with the jacket, a white Games symbol was incorporated in the over-all design and a spacing stripe was incorporated in white on the shirt so that, close up, the shirt was a distinctive Games shirt. At a distance the shirt still had a red colour base.

It is very difficult to put a small white pattern on a red shirt but the shirt manufacturers used a very new process available in Japan. This was a discharge printing process which discharged the red colour out of a pre-dyed white cotton material. When the red dye was discharged it left the white symbol without the red dye running up the individual cotton fibres, which would have caused a blurred image symbol.

Mr Noonan was adamant that the shoes should basically be white or bone-coloured, the tie matching. The committee produced a basic design of two ties and arranged for the material to be made in Germany through the New Zealand tie manufacturer. The white-base tie became the official tie, and a variation in blue using the silver white break-out on the bias to highlight the Games symbol became a souvenir tie.

The Design Committee was particularly keen to use wool as the fibre for the uniforms. This would normally not be possible because of the cost; but Millers, a very large Christchurch-based manufacturer, agreed to make the special yarn required for the uniforms and also weave the cloth before sending it to their own garment manufacturing section for manufacturing the uniform itself. The Design Committee, in designing the product first and then seeking individual manufacturers, lost the facility to get a special project price; had the complete project been given to one supply company it would have used the garment supply in a publicity campaign. We believe our approach was correct.

Problems of fitting

The next part of the project was to fit the uniforms to each individual who was entitled to wear one. This required writing to all overseas officials and getting their measurements. New Zealand officials went to specified Millers branches or Millers agents and tried on a standard Millers garment. This became their size, and the orders were constructed so that a minimum run of overrun garments would be produced. It was very tempting to order a large quantity of uniforms knowing that with a bigger range we could fit anyone who came; but salvage value after the Games were over was high priority.

It was decided to make a small overrun and use alteration specialists to make the garments fit, where it was required, at the time of the Games. This has proved its worth in retrospect and a nominal amount of money was spent in altering the Millers uniform. Newly-appointed officials and weight gain or loss are facts of life. It was originally intended to set up our own alterations specialist division for the duration of the Games, but this proved impracticable and we eventually contracted out the work to a small alteration specialist who worked very long hours to make the minor alterations necessary. None of the trousers were turned up and this was done as soon as the official received his uniform.

The need for a low-priced uniform for sports stewards was apparent, and a simple two-piece sea-green battle jacket and trousers was designed. This, with two white

cotton skivvies, two pairs of socks and a specially-designed pair of sneakers in turquoise and white, cost $22.

Nobody knew who the sports stewards and drivers would be; it was impossible to get their sizes beforehand. This meant ordering the uniforms against a manufacturer's scale, which caused problems. A survey of sports officials' uniforms showed that, on average, sports officials were about an inch bigger than the recognised manufacturer's scale. A similar allowance was made in ordering uniforms for sports stewards, but they generally proved too large. It appeared that the sports stewards, who are generally younger than sports technical officials, were of no more than average size.

This illustrates the depth in which the Design Committee involved itself in its projects. Similar research and energy were devoted to the design of the commemorative dollar, the victory medal, the Games flag, street signs, information booklets, posters, etc.

Recommendation

We believe that uniforms should be handled by a separate committee but co-ordinating closely with the Design Committee if it is necessary to "sell" the uniforms as a design concept to the recipients. We believe that the practice of breaking down the individual garments and sub-contracting their manufacture from the basic design was correct.

We believe that any visual component purchased by the Organising Committee should be approved by the Design Committee to ensure that it is of an acceptable design standard.

Fund-Raising Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR N. R. SEARELL)

To co-ordinate, control, encourage, and support fund-raising activities of other persons and organisations, this committee was established as a sub-committee of the Finance Committee but shortly afterwards was given full organising committee status. Because of the likely manpower requirements four men's and two women's service clubs were invited to appoint representatives.

An expense budget of $2,500 was approved, mainly for travelling costs, and the amount actually spent was $1,957.60.

Our original income target of $100,000 was accepted by the committee, but when this figure was reached in October, 1972, the target was increased to $175,000. The actual final amount received by the committee was in excess of $467,000.

Because of the wide public appeal for the Games cause, many sporting clubs and other organisations sought to combine Games fund-raising with their own weaker causes and to keep part of the proceeds for themselves. The Executive gave this committee

FUND-RAISING COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: D. Bradley, R. B. Clapp, D. Young, P. Phelan, G. S. Austing. FRONT ROW: M. W. Burbery, G. R. Johnson, N. R. Searell (chairman), Miss M. Rae, R. J. Clarkson (secretary).



discretion in this matter but recommended that joint fund-raising with other organisations be declined unless these bodies were connected with any of the nine sports.

It also became apparent that a system of control and licensing was necessary to ensure that funds raised for the Games were ultimately received by this committee. The committee adopted a policy of approving each project before its commencement, and each proposal was allocated an "approved Games project" number which was required to be quoted in any advertising or printed material. The public then had an assurance that the promotion was bona fide and was taking place with the knowledge of, and control by, this committee.

Some losses

A total of 511 fund-raising projects were approved in 3¼ years. Many more proposals were declined, mainly because of the financial risk involved or because the likely return was too small to justify the effort.

It was never finally resolved whether the Games Organisation was legally liable to make good any loss suffered on a project, but in some cases a moral responsibility was recognised.

Nineteen projects produced a net loss and in respect of seven of these projects the committee reimbursed the promotors for a total amount of $4070.

In June, 1973, it appeared that further substantial income would be required to cover expenditure and that Fund-raising was one of the few committees with this potential. Accordingly the decision was made to mount two substantial projects, each with a high risk but an equally high return prospect.

Permits were obtained for a series of 10 multiple raffles with motor cars as the principal prizes. Ticket application forms were mailed to every household in the country, encouraging the householder to purchase tickets in each raffle in the series. The public response was most encouraging, and a further two series were run, the tickets being offered to those who had purchased tickets in the first series. Although the last two series were not as well received as the first series, these three series of raffles returned over $200,000 in net income; this sum, when added to the return from raffles promoted by other organisations, accounted for approximately half of the committee's income.

The other important fund-raising venture was a mystery envelope appeal held in every city and principal town in the country on Friday, December 7 or 14. Our appeal committees and others in each area were active in selling the envelopes and this project realised over $100,000.

School children also assisted in fund-raising. There were many instances of children running stalls or participating in sponsored treks and runs; $1,360 was raised by one high school by a sponsored volleyball marathon.

Sponsored efforts

Sponsored efforts were popular, not only walks and runs, but also an indoor bowls marathon, and a victim of multiple sclerosis raised $1220.50 by claiming the maximum sponsorship for swimming the greatest number of pool lengths.

One service club raised $1,000 from the mail-order selling of ball pens and another service club raised over $5,000 from a raffle in which the prize was the choice of an untried racehorse or a cash equivalent of $2,000. The winner elected to take the cash and for about two months the Organising Committee was the owner of a racehorse until it could be auctioned.

One notable effort was by a widow in her seventies whose efforts in baking, sewing, and running many stalls produced over $1,000; and a similar sum resulted from many jars containing small coins collected from patrons of a small country hotel.

About $9,000 was derived from three fireworks displays held at Addington Raceway. These were one of the projects in which members of the committee were personally involved, as they were, also, in the sale and disposal of large quantities of unclaimed mystery envelope prizes from throughout the country which were stored in Christchurch. It is estimated that a further $10,000 resulted from the sale of these small unclaimed items, and the stock remaining unsold has been given to schools, churches, and charitable organisations for their own fund-raising.

Legal and Concessions Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR N. G. HATTAWAY)

The functions of the Legal and Concessions Committee were (a) to prepare contracts and agreements; to advise committee chairmen of legal responsibilities, liabilities, and rights; and to advise generally on legal matters; (b) to arrange concessions for the use of the Games symbol and to let concessions for selling rights at the Games venues.

A contract with donors to the appeal was prepared and was accepted by the Commissioner of Taxes for taxation purposes. Agreements were prepared to license the Village site from the University, to obtain buildings from the Education Department and to let the television rights and other similar agreements. Numerous legal problems were referred to the committee from time to time and were dealt with, usually by one of the legal members of the committee giving the advice required.

Concessions were let for the use of the symbol on a large variety of products, producing a total revenue of approximately $200,000.

Some difficulty was experienced in letting souvenir stalls at venues, as prospective concessionaires were concerned that there might not be sufficient custom to warrant the rentals asked. Concessions were let for photographic stalls, news stand, and souvenir stalls. Food and drink concessions were let by the Christchurch City Council.

The committee met on 72 occasions. Against its budget of $4,100 to cover mainly travel and advertising costs and legal fees, an amount of $3,636 was spent.

The symbol in demand

The success of the Xth British Commonwealth Games symbol was such that most of the time of the committee and of the staff servicing the committee was expended on processing applications for the use of the symbol and concluding contracts with companies and firms.

Advertisements inserted in the metropolitan dailies throughout the country invited



LEGAL AND CONCESSIONS COMMITTEE
BACK ROW: J. R. Fox, A. Hearn, J. N. Rundle.
FRONT ROW: R. B. C. Stephenson (secretary), N. G. Hattaway (chairman), D. F. Quigley.
ABSENT: D. L. Smith.

manufacturers and wholesalers who wished to use the Games symbol on their products to make application. Each application was considered in relation to other applications and the amount of royalty considered. An offer was then sent to the company for its acceptance in the form of a standard agreement.

Each company was requested to submit a sample of its product bearing the Games symbol. Offers were made to different companies either on an exclusive or non-exclusive basis and the royalty was a percentage of the manufactured or ex-factory cost per unit. In some instances, however, a payment per unit was offered, e.g., Godfrey Philips N.Z. Ltd, 1c per packet of cigarettes sold. Some companies which had supported the Organising Committee in other ways were allowed to use the symbol in conjunction with advertising.

From September, 1972, each company with which a contract had been entered into was sent a royalty return form quarterly on which total sales and payment due were recorded. To obtain accurate budget figures a request was made to all

contract holders in 1973 to submit an estimate of the likely return to the committee from their product. In many cases the amounts were exceeded, in some not reached, but it was helpful in gaining an over-all picture of the expected income.

Abortive contracts

In August, 1973, the committee was receiving a large number of applications for use of the symbol, and it became obvious that many very small manufacturers were endeavouring to reap a small harvest by the use of the symbol. To discourage this the committee fixed a minimum payment of $100 for the use of the symbol. This resulted in a large number of the inquiries not proceeding.

Whether a contract realised $5 or $5,000 the same amount of attention was demanded and the time spent hardly justified some of the agreements entered into. Apart from the large number of inquiries which failed to reach contract stage, 67 contracts were offered which either were not signed or from which production did not eventuate. Had the committee introduced its "minimum" policy earlier the number of uncompleted contracts would have been smaller.

There were, however, 134 successful contracts let, to the value of $109,528. Half of these were completed by March, 1974, and 28 are still to be completed.

The major problems of the committee were the large number of applicants for use of the symbol, endeavouring to ensure that companies deserving some preference because of their generosity to the Games received such preference, and ensuring as far as possible that use of the symbol was not let to conflicting interests.

Recommendations

1. An energetic salesman should be engaged early to explore all possibilities for the sale of the symbol.
2. In selling royalty rights the exclusive use of the symbol should be granted only in exceptional circumstances and after careful consideration.
3. The committee should set a minimum payment from the outset to discourage enthusiastic but small and inefficient industries.

Manpower Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. B. COLLETT)

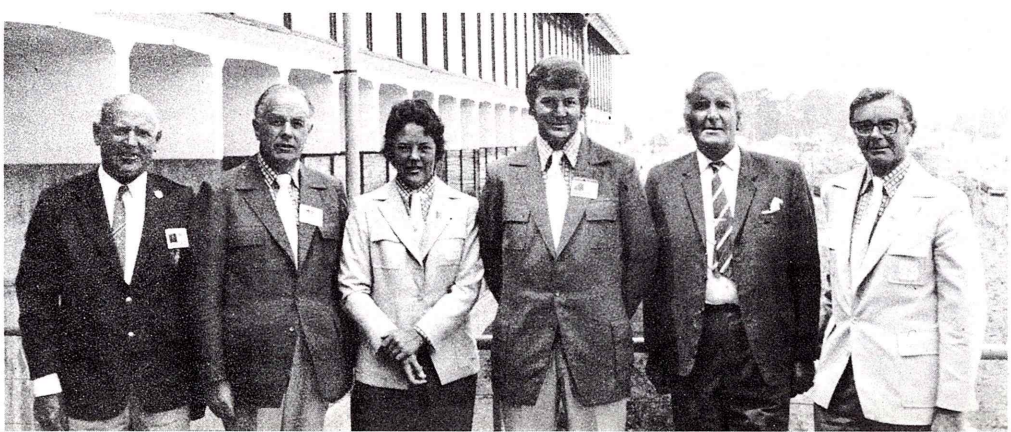
The aim of the committee was to ensure that sufficient manpower was available for the smooth running of the Xth British Commonwealth Games, and, in particular, to meet the manpower requirements requested by any committee.

The membership of Commonwealth Games Promotion was reviewed completely, and all offering services were written to. From this, our lists of personnel and groups were started, and were continually augmented by key personnel obtained by the committee and others who came forward right up to Games time. As requests for manpower were received, personnel were allocated or recommended to the best of our ability.

How many were finally used is not known, as very few committees reported back to us as they were asked to do.

MANPOWER COMMITTEE

FROM LEFT: B. R. Walker, J. B. Collett (chairman), Miss F. Inglis (secretary), N. B. Ullrich, A. MacKenzie, J. G. Strack.



Fourteen official meetings were held by the committee. In addition, numerous informal meetings were held; also "telephone meetings" dealing with day-to-day problems and urgent requests. A subcommittee dealing with the information hostess scheme was headed by our secretary, Miss F. Inglis, who, in addition to handling business at regular meetings, also did a tremendous amount informally.

Our budget allocation was $1,000. Apart from our stationery needs, which were mainly drawn from the Games office, we spent nothing from our allocation.

The committee worked on a categorized file system of all persons who came forward or were enlisted. Everyone was asked to fill in a standard questionnaire, which in general proved very satisfactory.

A summary of those we handled is as follows:

	Manpower on file	Personnel used or recommended
Groups	24	38
Males (20 and under)	89	25
Males (21 and over)	163	99
Females (20 and under)	180	69
Females (21 and over)	210	65
Totals	666	296

In addition, a considerable number of people were organised through us, mainly in groups such as Scouts, but no record of numbers is available. Some of these people were given several jobs at different times.

From the start it was realised that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to use a considerable number of the people on our lists, who were unsuitable for a number of reasons. Quite a number of applications were from distant parts of the country and many countries overseas. It was virtually impossible to place any of these people.

In July, 1973, we started a monthly manpower status report for the benefit of all committees and to encourage them to put in their requirements as early as possible.

A great number of committees obtained a considerable amount of their own manpower from within their own particular field (particularly sports committees). This, of course, is logical and was welcomed by us as they would be the people to give the best service to that particular job.

Many other committees could have given us their requirements to deal with and thus saved a lot of confusion; others could have given them to us a lot earlier and so enabled us to get the best possible people available. However, we did appreciate those committees that gave us full consideration and it was satisfying to see their particular work running smoothly. A number of last-minute requests were efficiently dealt with by our planning for such eventualities. This was mainly done with responsible groups such as the Rugby Referees' Association.

Information hostess scheme

Extracts from the report of Miss Inglis on the hostess scheme follow:

"As a whole this service would appear to have been very useful and satisfactory, but personnel could have been used to better advantage in certain areas. The Bank of New Zealand sponsored 45 hostesses and supervised the rostering of the girls at Christchurch Airport, V.I.P. hotels, Games Village, Town Hall, and two booths at Queen Elizabeth II Park. It would appear that all these points were of use.

"Five hostesses were allocated to the Main Stadium Committee. Before the Games they conducted visitors over the complex, and during the Games period they assisted in crowd control and ushering people to their seats. These five hostesses worked very long hours with little free time.

"The Games Club would appear to have been a great success and the four hostesses rostered to the club assisted at the main reception desk to issue membership tickets and answer queries, and also mixed with visitors to give advice.

"One hostess was attached to the Protocol Committee. From the hours she worked, it would appear that at least three such poeple would have been of assistance in delivering flowers, etc., and assisting in meeting V.I.P.s and transporting them to their hotels.

"The Bank of New Zealand girls were

paid their normal salary by the bank, plus all travelling expenses, spending allowance, and accommodation provided in Christchurch, but all other hostesses gave their time voluntarily, which amounted, for a number, to a month.

"I would recommend that any future scheme of this nature be included in the actual budget, with a figure on the books to cover uniforms, accessories, and a spending allowance for volunteers to cover meals, bus fares, etc. The Christchurch scheme was self-supporting, the bank providing sponsorship for 45 girls at $60 each; a private firm putting up $1,000 to cover the news media hostesses; and each other girl providing a sponsor to the extent of $60."

Recommendations

A Manpower Committee needs to be allowed to do a full job; otherwise committees should each attend to their own manpower problems.

Responsible groups of people are very handy to have available to call on for "bulk" jobs and emergency or last-minute jobs.

Any information hostess scheme should be planned and put into operation in good time. It should be budgeted for as a Games expense.

Marketing Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR H. W. REVELL)

The Marketing Committee was set up in September, 1972, a somewhat late start. Its role was to make commercial judgments as to the best exploitation of commercial and promotional activities associated with the Games. These were various in nature, with such major items as the Games dollar and such minor items as magazines, lapel badges, etc.

Ideally, the Marketing Committee should be consulted early on all promotional, concessional, and commercial arrangements so that it might advise the most rewarding form of distribution for the item in question. It could also judge whether an item should be distributed through established commercial channels or whether the committee itself should undertake the marketing and distribution.

A good many decisions had already been taken before the committee's formation, and items which it might well have handled had already been directed into other channels. The late start also meant that several of the items referred to it were the problems of other committees.

A marketing executive was to have been attached to the committee, but this never eventuated. The committee was staffed by senior female assistants from the office, who worked willingly for the committee but simply did not have the experience or the connections to undertake marketing activities.



MARKETING COMMITTEE
FROM LEFT: R. H. Stewart (deputy chairman), J. D. Pansing, H. W. Revell (chairman), E. K. Maxted, I. Brokenshire (secretary).

Another effect of the late start was that commitments had been made, or obligations undertaken, regarding various objects of merchandise, and this meant that the Marketing Committee was unable to propose or undertake other methods of distribution.

Recommendations

(1) The Marketing Committee should be formed at the same time as other major committees.
(2) Its objects should be clearly defined

as to its major responsibilities, and it should be supplied with a budget of achievement, a budget of funds available, and a staff.

(3) The staff should be headed by an experienced and competent marketing executive and marketing by the organisation itself should be a major form of distribution.

(4) The Marketing Committee should draw up its own budgets for particular marketing undertakings and submit these to the chairman of the Finance Committee.

(5) Personnel selected for the Marketing Committee should have the right sort of experience, and they should be delegated additionally to other committees.

(6) A Marketing Committee member should join the Legal and Concessions Committee rather than the reverse. The Legal and Concessions Committee has a good many opportunities and proposals to sift out, and the Games Organisation would benefit if Marketing took part in the initial decision.

(7) A Marketing Committee member should join the Design Committee. Items approved by the Design Committee might be more marketable if the Marketing Committee took part in the initial assessments.

It is the opinion of the Marketing Committee that if the preceding recommendations were adopted, a Marketing Committee could be a more effective primary raiser of funds in any event of such national and international importance as the Commonwealth Games.

Medical Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF DR K. E. USSHER)

The aims and objects of the Medical Committee were to provide:

(a) Free medical, dental and para-medical care for all competitors and officials at both Village and venues.

(b) Medical care for the public at the venues.

(c) Mobile facilities for the three road events.

(d) Supervision of hygiene at Village and venues.

(e) Sex and dope testing facilities.

(f) Research facilities.

SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS

(a) Health Department approval obtained for provision of free hospital and pharmaceutical benefits for visiting competitors and officials.

(b) A 24-hour service provided at Village medical centre. Centre included a physiotherapy unit and two wards for persons with minor ailments. X-Ray and laboratory services, dental treatment and hospitalisation at Christchurch Hospital.

(c) Venue medical centres for competitors and public, ambulances present at athletics, swimming, boxing and cycling venues, and in attendance during the three road events.

(d) Hygiene at Village and venues supervised by health inspectors from respective counties, and Health Department.

(e) Sex tests on women competitors performed by the Pearson Laboratory in Christchurch and dope tests performed by Chemical Service Laboratories Ltd, in Wellington.

(f) Six research projects were undertaken.

The medical committee met on 15 occasions between April, 1971, and November, 1973, to discuss all aspects of the medical organisation and to receive progress reports from sub-committee chairmen.

The Edinburgh experience was used as our model and I am very grateful for the help I received from Sir Ian Hill and Lt-Col. John Fraser. I am also greatly indebted to Dr J. Raymond Owen, honorary medical adviser to the British Commonwealth Games Federation, for the tremendous amount of assistance he gave me throughout the three years leading up to the Games. It was a great pleasure to meet and work with him during the Games. The advice received from these various sources enabled a comprehensive medical service to be organised.

The success of the medical arrangements was largely due to the conscientious and



MEDICAL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: Dr W. M. Platts, Dr N. R. Jefferson, Mr A. M. Chirnside, J. G. Puddle, Dr D. R. Laing, Dr J. A. McLeod, Dr R. D. Scott, Dr G. M. Gray, Dr T. R. Anderson, Dr L. F. Jepson, Mr A. B. Mackenzie. FRONT ROW: Dr L. McH. Berry, W. Hansen (secretary), Dr K. E. Ussher (chairman), Miss N. A. Tait, Dr J. R. McC. Irwin, Dr A. D. L. Hunter, A. I. Eaglesome. ABSENT: Dr W. M. Smeeton.

enthusiastic manner in which my various sub-committee chairmen and their committees undertook their tasks. The success was also in no small part due to excellent co-operation and relationships with other committees, especially the Village, Main Stadium, Venues, Athletics Control, Transport, Communications, and Accreditation Committees.

The total number of persons involved with the Medical Committee was 616: 100 doctors, 27 nurses, 30 physiotherapists, 5 chiropodists, 420 St. John Ambulance Brigade personnel, 12 research personnel, 8 hygiene inspectors, and 14 others. With the exception of a full-time nurse and a full-time receptionist who were employed at the Village medical centre, all gave their time voluntarily.

Village medical centre

The Village medical centre was located in the new Student Health and Counselling Service building which was completed in August, 1973. The facilities were excellent and included a spacious reception area, office and waiting room, a well-appointed treatment room, two consulting rooms, an office for the chairman of the Federation Medical Commission (Dr J. R. Owen), a staff sitting-room, a room for use by the medical superintendent by day and duty doctor at night, a physiotherapy department (three rooms) with eight couches, a chiropody room which also contained an extra physiotherapy couch, a toilet, two two-bed wards (male and female) for holding cases of minor sickness for up to 24 hours, a store-room and dispensary, and a secretary's office used by Dr Owen's secretary and also used as the women's change room.

X-ray and laboratory facilities and dental treatment were not provided at the Village medical centre but at the Christchurch Hospital, three miles away. A car, allocated from the transport pool, transported patients to and from hospital, a system which was perfectly satisfactory.

The question of providing portable X-ray facilities at the Village medical centre was considered, but it was felt to be much better to use the sophisticated X-ray equipment at the hospital, where there were trained staff and a 24-hour service. It is interesting to note the relatively few X-rays taken during these Games (33) compared with Edinburgh (92) where X-ray facilities were provided at the medical centre.

A 24-hour service was provided at the Village medical centre from January 12 to February 4. It was staffed 24 hours a day by doctors and from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. by nurses. A receptionist was on duty from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The staff who assisted at the centre were rostered and included 40 doctors, 27 nurses, 30 physiotherapists, 5 chiropodists and 2 receptionists. Doctors worked four shifts: 8 a.m. to noon, noon to 5 p.m., 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., and 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. Nurses worked 8 a.m. to noon, noon to 5 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 10 p.m., and the receptionist from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A full-time nurse and a full-time receptionist were employed between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

These persons were familiar with the routine and provided some continuity and greatly assisted with the smooth running of the centre.

I acted as Village medical superintendent but was unable to be resident at the centre because of my other commitments. I did, however, spend every morning there during the whole period and also most afternoons during the pre-Games period. Dr E. D. Turner, chairman of the Village medical services sub-committee, also assisted as medical superintendent when able to do so, but as he also had to contend with a busy general practice, the time he had available to spend at the Village was limited. It would have been better if somebody could have been available at all times to act in this capacity, as with the large number of doctors involved on the roster, despite adequate briefing, there were times when procedures were not fully understood by those on duty. It was initially planned that the position of medical superintendent should be shared by Dr Gray and myself, but Dr Gray resigned as chairman of the Village medical services sub-committee at the end of October as he left in early December for the United States on exchange for one year. One of the important duties of the medical superintendent was to welcome team doctors and others and to explain the comprehensive medical service planned for the Games.

The well-equipped physiotherapy department was staffed by 30 physiotherapists who were rostered. Four or five were on duty at each session and they worked three sessions daily between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. The busiest periods were in the early mornings and in the evenings.

An orthopaedic surgeon attended the medical centre at 8 a.m. daily and was available on call if required at other times. This proved satisfactory. Apart from orthopaedic advice there was little need for calls on other consultants. The few that did require such services were seen at the consultant's rooms or, in the case of two eye specialist consultations, through the hospital out-patient department.

A chiropodist attended the centre daily from 9 a.m. to noon. The demand for such treatment was very limited, only 14 treatments being given.

A large stock of bandages, dressings and other medical supplies was obtained. The Venue medical centres were stocked from the central store at the Village.

A small stock of pharmaceutical requirements was maintained at the medical centre, but, when necessary, prescriptions were dispensed at nearby pharmacies, or, if after hours, at the Urgent Pharmacy in the city. Overseas team doctors were, of course, unable to write their own prescriptions for dispensing at local pharmacies, and drugs required by them were supplied from stock or a prescription was written by the duty doctor at the medical centre.

The North Canterbury Hospital Board lent all the physiotherapy equipment used at the Village medical centre and also lent and laundered all the linen, towels, etc, used at the Village medical centre and the medical centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

Flake ice was provided daily by the chemistry department at the University of Canterbury and this was stored in a 5 cubic foot deep freeze lent by Snowline Industries, Ltd. A considerable amount of ice was used by the physiotherapists for treatment of injuries, and this ice was also available for use by the team physiotherapists. Team physiotherapists were also provided with couches for treating their team members in their quarters. As insufficient couches were available the Village Committee arranged for 11 to be made.

Physiotherapy needs

There had been requests from some teams for sophisticated physiotherapy equipment such as ultrasonic and short-wave diathermy machines to be provided for their physiotherapists' use. It was impossible to comply with these requests, and team physiotherapists were advised to send persons requiring such treatment to the physiotherapy department at the medical centre. Some teams had been advised to bring their own ultrasonic machines with them but they failed to do so. This is a perfectly feasible solution as these items of equipment are compact and light.

The statutory pre-event examinations of boxers and wrestlers were conducted by a separate panel of doctors in the Village, but not at the Village medical centre. Examin-

ations of the few marathon runners requiring certificates were conducted at the medical centre. There was no requirement at these Games to conduct pre-event examinations for road cyclists.

Sixteen of the teams were accompanied by their own doctors, two of the teams having three doctors each. The total number of team doctors was 21. In addition, nine teams had their own physiotherapists, some having two or three. The total number of team physiotherapists was 14. These doctors and physiotherapists were with the larger teams and they must have greatly reduced the work load at the Village medical centre and probably also at the venue medical centres.

Except in a few cases it proved impossible to obtain prior information about which teams would be bringing their own doctors and physiotherapists. It would have assisted considerably with final planning if this information could have been provided two or three months before the arrival of the teams.

Hygiene

The hygiene sub-committee was under the chairmanship of Dr L. F. Jepson, Medical Officer of Health for Christchurch. On his committee he had hygiene inspectors from the various counties involved and from the Department of Health. Great care was exercised to ensure that the standard of hygiene and sanitation at the Village and all the venues was maintained at the highest possible level.

All cooks and food handlers were examined to ensure they were free from infection before, or soon after, commencing duty. Most of those at the Village (306) were examined by me before the arrival of the teams, while the catering staff at the venues were examined by the Health Department personnel.

There were no outbreaks of diarrhoea and the general health of the Village community was very good.

Sports venues

At the main stadium, Queen Elizabeth II Park, where both athletics and swimming were held, there was a large and well-equipped medical centre for the competitors, which served both sports. It was located on the swimming side of the complex and one criticism of it was the poor access to the athletics assembly area and the arena. It was also adjacent to the public first aid area and this proved rather unsatisfactory. The facilities were otherwise very good. In addition to the main public first aid room three St. John first aid caravans were strategically placed to provide adequate cover for the public. There was also a St. John report and control caravan stationed outside the main centre.

At the other venues the medical centres for both competitors and public were small but adequate.

A roster of doctors manned the venue medical centres, very ably assisted by a large complement of St. John Ambulance Brigade personnel. The latter provided the main medical cover for the public. Early in the planning it was decided to use St. John personnel at the venues and the nursing personnel at the Village medical centre. This division of labour proved to be very satisfactory.

Two ambulances were stationed at Queen Elizabeth II Park during all sessions and, in addition, an ambulance was in attendance at the boxing and cycling venues during their sessions.

The latest in resuscitation equipment was provided, and the medical team at Queen Elizabeth II Park included persons skilled in resuscitation. Although initially a defibrillator was considered to be unnecessary it was later decided that one should be available. This was fortunate as one of the technical officials collapsed after the 10,000 metres. Life was maintained for approximately an hour but he finally succumbed. He had had a by-pass operation on his heart about five months previously. In the course of resuscitation it was found necessary to defibrillate him twice.

A physiotherapist was attached to the medical centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park, but there was no provision for physiotherapy at any of the other venue medical centres. His job was to treat injured athletes under medical supervision, not to provide a "rubbing" service.

The provision of a competitors' "rest and preparation room" was one important matter which was overlooked during plan-





The St John Ambulance staff, here seen attending to Miriama Tuisorisori (Fiji) and Trevor Campbell (Jamaica), were an important part of the medical service.

ning. The Medical Committee had never intended to provide a "rubbing" service, this not being considered a medical responsibility, whereas the Athletics Control Committee overlooked this aspect presuming it would be provided at the medical centre. This important matter was rectified during the early stages of competition by erecting some tents with mattresses on the ground where athletes could relax and be "rubbed" by their team physiotherapists or masseurs before their events. I am sure this is very important from a psychological point of view and, in planning, a competitors' "rest and preparation room" should be provided at the main stadium.

There is also need for medical care during the training phase at the main stadium and at the cycling venue. An Army ambulance and nursing orderly and some St. John personnel were on duty at both venues during this period but at the main stadium it is also desirable to have a doctor in attendance if possible. Although we had not planned this, one doctor was able to make himself available for a few days preceding the Games.

Road events

For the marathon and road walk, two doctors followed the competitors, travelling with the referees. St. John personnel were stationed at the feeding stations and time stations to provide cover for the competitors and the spectators. St. John personnel had salt tablets available.

For the road walk, the ambulances, which were large Army vehicles, were mobile, but this was changed for the marathon, when they were stationed at strategic points. When mobile, the large vehicles added to the congestion and hindered the referee's view.

The weather for both events was near perfect and no serious problems arose. Initially both road walk and marathon were timed to start in the early afternoon, but later, on the recommendation of the Medical Committee, the start times were changed to 5 p.m. for both events. This was undoubtedly a wise decision.

In the 120 mile road cycle race the downhill section of the course was potentially very hazardous, but although several cyclists hit the bales of hay at the bottom of Dyers Pass Road they all continued in the race. St. John personnel and four ambulances were placed at strategic positions around the course and were in contact by radio with the race controller. Doctors were stationed at the start/finish point in contact also with race control. There were no problems of any consequence.

St. John Ambulance

The St. John Ambulance Association (Christchurch Sub-Centre) was concerned with organising the ambulance service and the St. John Ambulance Brigade (Mid-Canterbury Sub-District) with organising personnel.

Five Army ambulances were made available by Defence Headquarters and were seconded to the St. John Ambulance Association to supplement its fleet. This freed the association's own ambulances for their normal duties, and this was particularly important in view of the large influx of visitors to Christchurch for the Games. Each Army ambulance had an Army driver and nursing orderly with it. All were attached to St. John for one week before the Games to enable full briefing and familiarisation to be carried out. Two of the ambulances and personnel reported for duty two weeks before the Games to provide ambulance cover at the main stadium and at Denton Park (the cycling venue) during the training period.

The five Army ambulances travelled a total of 1,274 miles and transported five patients from venues either to the Christchurch Hospital or the Village medical centre. In addition the St. John ambulances transported five patients to the Christchurch Hospital, three being from the Games Village and two from the venues not served by the Army ambulances.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade personnel numbered 420 men and women and they manned 1,295 sessions of approximately 4 or 5 hours duration. The total number of hours spent on duty for the Games was 7,615. The members of the public who required treatment by St. John numbered 834.

Sex and dope tests

Sex and dope tests were under the control of Dr J. Raymond Owen, chairman of the Federation Medical Commission. In my capacity as chairman of the Medical Committee I was appointed deputy chairman of the Medical Commission. Eight other doctors were appointed to the commission, five from New Zealand and one each from Canada, Kenya, and Scotland. There were in addition two couriers, four test marshals, and a secretary for Dr Owen.

The Medical Commission met on three occasions before the Games to brief members and to visit the venues to inspect dope testing facilities.

The sex tests were carried out by examining a hair follicle from the head. All women athletes, with the exception of those competing in the shooting events, were examined unless they were in possession of a sex test certificate issued by either the I.O.C. or the B.C.G.F. (The I.A.A.F. would not accept B.C.G.F. certificates but they were acceptable to the other sports federations.)

Problems arose because many who competed at Munich were never issued with certificates: also, some who did have certificates did not bring them with them to New Zealand, despite having been told to do so.

Considerable difficulties were experienced in the early stages in obtaining a suitable specimen for examination in the laboratory, and unfortunately a number of competitors had to be retested, some even for a third time. This was in part due to insufficient practice in obtaining specimens by the persons concerned, but in fairness to them it must be said that it can be extremely difficult to obtain a satisfactory specimen, particularly in blond athletes with fine hair and also in some African athletes with very close-cropped frizzy hair. In one or two cases it was necessary to obtain a hair follicle from the person's eyebrow.

The other problem which arose over sex testing was that team managers, despite being repeatedly asked to provide a nominal roll of their women athletes, failed to do so in most cases. This caused considerable problems which would have been avoided if managers had complied. I would strongly recommend that the following procedures be adopted in the future:

(a) Team managers MUST advise their women competitors that if they are in possession of a sex test certificate issued by the I.O.C. or B.C.G.F. or other international federation, they MUST bring it with them.

(b) Team managers MUST provide a nominal roll, by sport, of all their women competitors immediately on arrival.

(c) The nominal roll should indicate which, if any, of their women competitors already have a sex test certificate. These women need not be seen, but the certificates must be produced to the doctors conducting the sex tests, either by the team doctors or one of the team officials.

Sex tests numbered 282, the hair follicle being examined by the Pearson Laboratory in Christchurch. No abnormalities were found.

Although there are technical difficulties in obtaining a satisfactory specimen for examination because of the hair breaking, the laboratory reports that the hair follicle is much superior to the buccal smear for identifying the sex chromatin.

Dope tests numbered 111, the examinations being carried out by Chemical Service Laboratories in Wellington. The procedures for dope testing ran very smoothly.

Documentation

The documentation team consisted of Mr J. G. Puddle and Mr E. R. Howells, the past and present senior medical records officers for the North Canterbury Hospital Board.

Records were kept as simple as possible.

Different coloured cards were used for medical and physiotherapy records and they were made out when the person first reported. Competitors and officials who were treated at venue medical centres had a card made out at the venue and this was returned at the end of the session to St. John Ambulance headquarters by one of the St. John personnel. Cards were then collected by Mr Puddle at 7.45 the following morning and taken to the Village medical centre where they were attached to existing cards and filed.

It was decided not to use medical registers at the various medical centres as the cards were thought to be a sufficient record. In retrospect, however, I feel a medical register showing daily records of attendance would have been useful.

Research

The research sub-committee was initially under the chairmanship of Professor J. D. Sinclair, Professor of Physiology at the Auckland Medical School, himself a competitor in the 1950 Empire Games at Auckland. Because of pressure of work at the school he was forced to resign as chairman in July, 1973, and his position was filled by Dr J. A. McLeod, who had been deputy-chairman of this committee.

The occasion of a large gathering of athletes of world class such as the Commonwealth Games was an ideal opportunity for studying some of the factors which may affect both the health and performance of athletes. It was hoped that such studies would provide new knowledge which would be of benefit to athletes. It was recognised that athletes were coming to Christchurch to compete in the Games and not for research.

Each competitor received in his reception kit a circular letter about medical research and seeking his co-operation. It was stressed that research would be carried out only with the consent of the competitor and the team manager; also that only approved research would be permitted. Researchers were identified by a distinctive armband.

Initially the Medical Committee approved four research projects, but this number was increased to six during the two weeks before the commencement of the Games. The projects were as follows:—

(a) MUSCLE INJURY DURING PHYSICAL EXERTION

(Dr R. R. Bailey, nephrologist, Christchurch Hospital.)

The aim of this project was to assess the incidence of post-exertional myoglobinuria, muscle damage, and renal function impairment in athletes. The first specimen of urine voided after exertion was examined and tested for haem pigments. Initially it was hoped to take a venous blood sample 24 hours after the event to analyse for S.G.O.T., L.D.H., aldolase, C.P.K., urea, and creatinine, but this proved to be impracticable and was not done.

The project was very successful in that about 300 urine samples were collected by Dr Bailey's team, and it eventually obtained an aliquot of about 100 of the urine samples obtained from dope testing. These were obtained with Dr Owen's approval from the second specimens which were stored at the Christchurch Hospital. Athlete and managerial co-operation was extremely good. Dr Bailey and his team have already completed preliminary data on various parameters, and screening tests for myoglobin and haemoglobin have turned up 35 positives. Dr Bailey is hoping to be able to send these 35 specimens to California for quantitative measurement.

The specimens have also to be quantitatively measured for protein, urea, creatinine, and electrolytes, but at the time of writing this has not yet been done.

(b) HAEMOGLOBIN LEVELS AND HAEMOGLOBIN BREAKDOWN IN ATHLETES

(Mr T. I. Crossen, senior tutor in Biochemistry, Christchurch Technical Institute.)

The aim of this project was to determine haemoglobin level and haemoglobin breakdown in the blood of athletes immediately after training. The subjects were to be three male competitors from each of the English, Kenyan, and Australasian teams, totalling nine, from the 1,500, 5,000, and 10,000 metre events.

(c) SOMATIC TYPING OF CYCLISTS

(Squadron Leader M. L. Rendle for the N.Z. Federation of Sports Medicine.)

The aim of this project was to body type a sample of cyclists attending the Games.

(d) STUDY OF ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISABLED PEOPLE

(Mrs B. A. Ross, School of Physical Education, University of Otago, Dunedin.)

The aim of this project was to study the attitudes of groups of competitors attending the Games towards disabled people, and to contrast these attitudes with those of other competitor and population groups already studied. The method involved answering a questionnaire which took approximately 30 minutes to complete.

Unfortunately, with the exception of the Scottish team, the response to this project was very disappointing. Mrs Ross had a few weeks earlier given this questionnaire to competitors at the Paraplegic Games in Dunedin, where the response was excellent.

(e) STUDY OF MUSCLE POWER AND STAMINA IN SELECTED MUSCLE GROUPS

(Dr K. E. Ragg, exercise physiologist, Aviation Medicine Unit, R.N.Z.A.F., Hobsonville.)

The aim of this project was to study muscle power, stamina and co-ordination in certain muscle groups in wrestlers during their training period prior to the Games.

(f) STUDY OF PHYSICAL FITNESS IN RELATION TO PERFORMANCE

(Dr R. M. MacLachlan, general practitioner, Wanganui—member of New Zealand Federation of Sports Medicine.)

The aim of this project was to assess the physical fitness of the individual and to relate this to athletic performance. It was hoped that by using top international-class athletes a base line would be provided.

The test was simply a step test, which was for a period of five minutes at the rate of 120 steps a minute. The height of the step was 40 cm. for males and 33 cm. for females. At the end of the test the pulse rate was recorded.

The co-operation from athletes was quite good, and sports represented were weightlifting, cycling, swimming, and track and field. Those tested included some medal winners.

The research sub-committee considered it was the responsibility of the individual researchers to approach team managers and athletes about their projects and seek their co-operation. The researchers were provided, two to three months before the Games, with the names and addresses of the secretaries of the various sports associations of the countries attending, to enable them to make initial contact. At this stage names of most of the team managers were not known. In addition, each athlete and official received a circular letter about the research projects in his reception kit.

On arrival of teams, the researchers spent a tremendous amount of time trying to make personal contact with team managers and to seek their co-operation. This would have been largely avoided if they could have spoken very briefly about their projects at one of the early team managers' meetings; however, this was not permitted.

One of the researchers felt that 90 per cent of his time was spent in organisation and in contacting team managers and only 10 per cent in the high-yield area of actually testing athletes. He suggested that the research sub-committee should be responsible not only for co-ordinating the research projects but also for informing the team managers, outlining the projects and seeking the co-operation of the managers and athletes. This suggestion is worthy of consideration.

Doctors and news media

Only one major problem arose and this was to do with the news media at Queen Elizabeth II Park. To quote from Dr Laing's report to me: "The press caused us constant annoyance. They tried every conceivable trick to get photographs and information on injured athletes. This was always denied by us and some very unpleasant scenes resulted at times." In one incident an overzealous doctor attempted to prevent a photographer from photographing an injured athlete by holding up a blanket in front of the camera. On the third time this happened he accidentally brushed across the photographer's forehead and knocked his spectacles off. Both the athlete and her manager had made it clear they did not want any photographs to be taken; however, this incident occurred just *outside* the door of the medical centre.

The incident was regarded very seriously by the press, and a charge of assault was almost preferred. It was most regrettable that the incident occurred, but the doctor

was probably exceeding his duties as it was outside the medical centre.

The doctor and his responsibility to the news media photographer was one subject which had not been considered, though his responsibility to the reporter was quite clear. The doctor's responsibility is to his patient, and he is not at liberty to provide any information to the news media without the consent of the patient. The Medical Committee's policy, which was decided very early during planning, was that no information about an athlete would be given to the news media and that if any such information was to be released it was the responsibility of the team manager to do this. However the rights of news photographers to take photographs *outside* the medical centre without the competitor's consent is another matter altogether. This is something about which very definite guide lines should be laid down so that doctors are fully conversant with their responsibilities and the procedures to be adopted.

General considerations

There are a few minor matters which I would mention as they have not been covered elsewhere:

(a) It was necessary to arrange with Security for doctors and other workers at the venue medical centres to have access to restricted areas. This also applied to team doctors and physiotherapists.

(b) Medical cover for visitors to the city during the Games was not the responsibility of the Medical Committee; however it was considered desirable to send a circular letter to the doctors in Christchurch reminding them of the increased burden with which they could be faced, and seeking their co-operation. This was arranged through the local branch of the Medical Association.

(c) Although members of the news media do not fall into the category of "officials," Mr Sandy Duncan, on one of his visits to Christchurch, advised us that the Medical Committee should be responsible for their medical care. Arrangements were therefore made for them to be seen at the Village medical centre and at the venue medical centres, but no domiciliary visiting could be done. Arrangements were also made with Dr Reece, whose surgery was near the Leander Club (the news media club), to provide medical care for persons while at the club.

Although there were 997 accredited news media personnel, there were only 27 attendances at Village or venue medical centres and Dr Reece attended five persons.

(d) Entertainment of team doctors and physiotherapists is important. This matter had previously been stressed by Mr Sandy Duncan.

(e) The names on the lapel passes used at the Games were too small to read with ease. I recommend that persons be issued with large name tags and that given names should be included. I purchased a Dymo labelling machine and distributed name tags freely. This was of tremendous assistance when meeting so many new people, and it helped to create a friendly atmosphere.



Last casualty? A victim of the sometimes boisterous celebrations before the closing ceremony.

News Media Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR REEVES HARRIS)

The responsibility of the News Media Committee was to ensure the provision of comprehensive facilities for all news media covering the Xth British Commonwealth Games, including news agencies, newspaper, magazine and other journalists, still and cine photographers, and radio and television personnel. Principally, this was a task of co-ordinating and planning.

Twenty general meetings of the committee were held between June, 1971, and December, 1973; also a special meeting during the Games at the stadium. A number of informal meetings of the following subcommittees were also held: radio and television, press, accreditation, photographic, and staff.

At previous Commonwealth Games a single committee has organised the facilities for news media, promotional publicity, and public relations generally. Here, two separate committees—a News Media Committee and a Public Relations Committee—were established under separate chairmanships. This proved to be a logical and sound decision.

The News Media Committee concentrated first on space and seating and communications facilities for news media. To assist accreditation in these areas, the chairman of the News Media Committee was appointed a full-time member of the Venues Committee and of the Communications Committee, the chairman of the Communications Committee in turn being appointed to the News Media Committee.

Working closely with the Venues Committee and the architects from the very early stages, the committee evolved detailed plans for the main news centre and for the news sub-centres at each venue, and, in collaboration with the Tickets Committee, the news media seating, with and without writing desks, at all venues except shooting.

Detailed schedules of the probable requirements by news media for communications equipment such as telephones, teleprinters, wire photo equipment, etc., were in fairly constant preparation up to about nine months before the Games. This also included the all-venue "flash" system and results service, together with the over-all consideration of facilities for radio and television broadcasting and for the official film.

Problems of planning

The limiting factor in all this work was the very real problem of trying to estimate the probable attendances in the various branches of the news media. While accreditations at previous Games, especially Edinburgh and the Munich Olympics, served as a useful guide, the effects of the long distances and costs of travel to Christchurch were impossible to predict.

Late in 1972, therefore, news media organisations throughout the Commonwealth (and some other countries) were invited to make preliminary applications for accreditation. Nearly 600 circulars were air-mailed to news agencies, newspapers, and sporting magazines throughout the Commonwealth, to the French News Agency, and to several publications in other countries (especially the United States) that had expressed interest, and also, for information purposes, to the British Commonwealth Games Federation and all B.C.G. Associations, and to all New Zealand Embassies, Legations, Consulates and Trade Commissioners. Some 150 replies were received, and this information was of great assistance to the committee.

The replies were summarised under headings of accreditation, accommodation, seating, communications, photographic, and general facilities (rental cars, etc.). With "assessments" of further probable attendances added, it provided a fairly sound working basis for detailed planning, especially in the difficult area of living accommodation.

Final application forms for accreditation were air-mailed early in June, 1973. The deadline date for receipt of the applications was July 31, 1973—approximately six months before the Games. On the late side for satisfactory planning, July 31 was still inconveniently early for many probable applicants, but it would have been risky to leave it any later. Nearly half of the total



NEWS MEDIA COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: R. E. Allard, Don Oakley (National Film Unit), H. Alexander, Derek Wright (National Film Unit), S. C. R. Hosgood. MIDDLE ROW: R. T. Brittenden, K. E. Niven, N. L. Macbeth, A. R. Lewis, A. D. Hobbs, R. N. Slack (secretary), C. L. Saunders, Noel Wesney, I. J. Kirkpatrick, G. N. Davey. FRONT ROW: M. P. Whatman (news media manager), C. L. S. Cross, N. B. Ullrich, Reeves Harris (chairman) A. R. Cant (deputy chairman), B. A. Mair, W. B. Barnes, Graeme Jenkins.

applications received were in by the end of August; the rest were spread out over the next several months right up to and even after the opening day of the Games. There were two complete follow-ups by air-mail—in August and again in September. Too much emphasis cannot be given to the need for frequent and persistent follow-up on the early filing of final applications for accreditation.

Final applications were required to state the full names of each representative (although it was indicated that unavoidable changes were to be expected), air-mail and departure dates, preferred accommodation, the news media function of each representative, seating needs at each venue, requirements for transport, equipment (typewriters, etc.), staff, special communications facilities (private telephones, telex, teleprinters, wirephoto, etc.), and some questions concerning photographers.

Comprehensive information of value to news media organisations in planning their representation was sent out with both the preliminary and final application forms.

Three separate types of accreditation were decided upon. In addition to the normal full news media accreditation (code letter E from news media stand E), a special accreditation was established for photographers, using the code letter P, which, in addition to the normal privileges of standard full accreditation, would admit the holder to areas set aside specifically for photographers. A category of limited accreditation with the code letter L was also established for personnel whose duties would not require access to spectator areas at any venue. In addition, the 100 or so Girl Guides who provided the news media messenger service at all venues and at the main news centre were provided with news media armbands.

Accreditation

Towards the end of August we started sending out formal acknowledgements of the accreditation applications, advising the accreditation classification granted to each representative and details of any special facilities (such as communications, rental cars, etc.) that would be available. Where necessary, requests for clarification or for further details were also included. The committee's copy of these acknowledgements became the master file and working base for final registration and documentation as personnel actually arrived.

Accreditation was handled by a subcommittee of Messrs A. R. Cant, Graeme Jenkins (New Zealand Press Association), B. A. Mair ("Christchurch Star"), and J. N. M. Norman (N.Z.B.C.). This sub-committee functioned extremely well under the chairmanship of Mr Cant, recently retired editor of "The Press," whose professional knowledge and many hours of detailed work were

of inestimable value to the news media generally.

Accommodation

Living accommodation was one of our more serious problems because of the general shortage of good-quality single-bed hotel rooms in the city—a shortage that is common in this and many other Commonwealth countries.

Because it was not possible to set aside hotels or other accommodation en bloc for the exclusive use of news media personnel, the problem had to be solved by using the numerous high-class motels located mainly in the suburban parts of the city.

Each motel unit usually comprises two bedrooms (one often with a double bed and the other with twin beds) and one or two divan beds in the lounge room. The planned use of these motel units in meeting the heavy demand for single-room accommodation was one single bedroom, one twin bedroom, and one twin-bed, so providing four-person occupancy per motel unit, and priced accordingly. This provided a high-grade accommodation, especially for news agencies and newspaper groups, some of whom occupied complete motels with several units. All units were fully serviced, with breakfast provided.

The News Media Committee's function was to co-ordinate the needs of news media representatives for living accommodation on behalf of the Games Accommodation Committee. The accommodation deposit of $20 required for each person listed in the final application for accreditation was of material assistance to the Accommodation Committee in finalising reservations.

Main news centre

The ideal arrangement for working areas for news media personnel is a main news centre in a strategically central position, with a separate news sub-centre at each sports venue.

The main news centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park comprised a main newsroom of some 440 square metres, five separate rooms for the major news agencies (including a 110 square metre room for the N.Z.P.A./A.A.P/Reuter group), the news media administration offices, rooms for the main news media results centre and flash circuit control, broadcasting centres for public broadcasting and for independent (private) broadcasting, a photographic centre, a writing room, and a news club lounge with cafeteria and bar. A post office with full postal, telephone, and telegraphic services adjoined the main news centre.

The main newsroom accommodated nearly 100 writing desks, many of which were arranged in bays wired for private telephones, telex, teleprinters, and wirephoto transmitters. Local and long-distance telephones for general use, colour television receivers, private mail boxes (for results, etc.), a refreshment dispenser, a bulletin board, and an "off-line" teleprinter were also provided.

A small radio centre (consisting of two studios, a control room, office and storeroom) was provided for the New Zealand Federation of Independent Commercial Broadcasters and other independent broadcasting organisations. The main broadcasting centre installed by the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation contained facilities for overseas radio and television organisations working in conjunction with the N.Z.B.C. (For technical reasons, the main television technical centre was located at the N.Z.B.C. television studios in the city).

The photographic centre consisted of a fully-equipped unit for the photographic pool, a photographic laboratory for the do-it-yourself processing of black-and-white stills and a photographic control office; also an office, darkroom, and storeroom for the National Film Unit. The photographic centre also provided facilities for E4 colour processing, a Nikon repair service, camera repairs, and supply of Kodak, Agfa, Ilford, Polaroid, and Fuji films and Agfa papers.

The news club lounge of about 400 square metres, with cafeteria facilities at one end and a bar at the other, opened out on to the main stadium arena, which made it a popular venue. It would have been ample for the needs of news media and stadium officers, but the last-minute inclusion of technical officials often resulted in severe overcrowding, especially at lunch-time.

Facilities for the exclusive use of all accredited news media personnel for off-duty relaxation, with comfortable evening

dining and bar services, were provided until a late hour at the Manhattan Club, headquarters of a leading rowing club on the Avon River, only three miles from Queen Elizabeth II Park.

News sub-centres

The principle of having a more-or-less standard type of news sub-centre at each sports venue proved to be a good one, even for the two sports at Queen Elizabeth II Park, where the main news centre was also located. The aim was to site each sub-centre where it would give the easiest access to the news media seating, while bearing in mind the need for access to competitors (not only the medal winners) after the events for interview. This was achieved with varying degrees of success.

At Queen Elizabeth II Park the news sub-centre consisted of one large newsroom (about 175 square metres) for both athletics and swimming, which was also used for the main stadium press conferences, a small private interview room (which was rarely used), and news liaison offices for the two sports.

At all other sports venues the news sub-centre basically consisted of a newsroom, a news liaison office, a results copying room, and a communications room operated by the Communications Committee to provide the master copy of results, draws, etc., from all venues and to receive press messages, etc. For track cycling and wrestling a separate interview room was also available.

At the Games Village a larger interview room was also used for press conferences; a small private interview room was seldom used.

In all sub-centres local PABX telephone extensions and direct lines to the toll (long distance) exchange were provided in the newsroom; also at least one colour television receiver, a flash circuit loudspeaker, and standard typewriters. Private telephones were installed where required.

Seating at venues

Seating at sports venues is always a major problem, especially during the early planning stages when it is difficult or impossible to get a clear indication of the probable numbers and requirements of news media representatives. Traditionally, the news media have always occupied a substantial proportion of the prime seating at all venues —a fact that is not easily reconciled with the need to obtain the maximum revenue from ticket sales.

At Queen Elizabeth II Park the problem was largely solved—and the conflict reconciled—by the gondola in the main stadium. Its whole length commands a strategic view of the entire stadium arena, virtually eliminating the need to concentrate the news media personnel in an area above the track finish line. Apart from a section set aside for the electronic timing and photo-finish equipment and a central control room, the entire length of the gondola was made available to news media. The gondola above the swimming and diving pools also gave a commanding view for news media personnel.

Similarly strategic viewing positions were allotted to news media at Canterbury Court for the boxing events and at Cowles Stadium for badminton, where the entire top back row of a seating block was set aside for news media desks, with the row of spectator seats immediately in front of the desks assigned exclusively to news media also. This principle is strongly recommended, especially for all court, ring, and mat events (badminton, boxing, gymnasium, weightlifting, wrestling, etc.)

Preliminary "guesstimates" for news seating were based on provisions made at previous British Commonwealth Games. The preliminary applications for accreditation and assessments of further probable attendances showed these figures to be too low at most venues. With the co-operation of the Tickets Committee, additional seating was set aside for news media at most venues, all of which turned out to be as close to actual final requirements as could reasonably be expected. The demand for extra seating for the opening and closing ceremonies was met satisfactorily at the cost of some temporary overcrowding.

A system of seat passes was used. Agencies, major newspaper groups, and broadcasting organisations working where technical equipment was installed, were issued with passes for "all days," but otherwise they were issued on a daily basis, in advance if required.

Any person with full accreditation (E or P) was entitled to occupy any vacant seat

in the E stand area at any venue unless and until another person produced a seat pass for that seat for that same session.

At times when E stand seats were not being fully occupied, seat passes were issued to persons with the limited L accreditation; otherwise they were not admitted to the spectator areas. This system worked well and is to be recommended.

Flash system

The success of the "flash" system at previous British Commonwealth Games fully justified its installation at Christchurch. New Zealand's remoteness—and therefore the greater likelihood of one reporter's having to cover several venues—influenced the decision to develop the "flash" system as an all-venue facility. It proved an extremely valuable adjunct to our news media services.

The circuitry, designed by a Post Office engineer, was based on an input handset at each venue to a central control room in the main news centre feeding out to a network of loudspeakers in all the newsrooms and handsets at the news media seating positions at the venues. Loudspeakers and headsets were also provided in other areas such as the news club lounge and administrative offices.

In addition to an input handset in the news liaison officer's room at each venue, an input handset was installed in the sports control room for athletics, swimming, and track cycling—where nearly all the announcements for these sports originated.

In addition to results, draws, etc., the flash system carried other newsworthy information or items of general interest such as official announcements and statements by team managers.

Results service

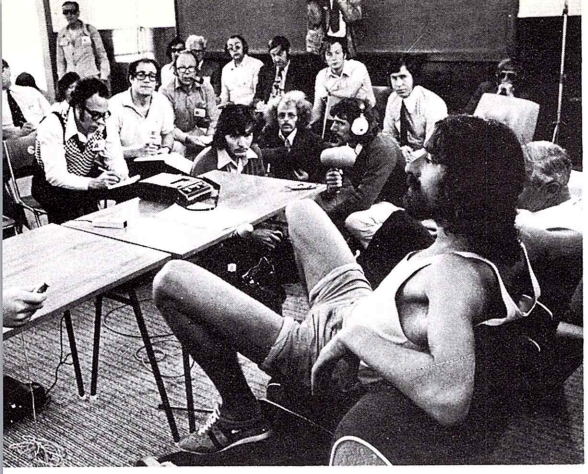
In the early stages the News Media Committee was responsible for the results service because of its direct importance to news media, but after visits overseas by the chairman and deputy chairman of the Communications Committee in July, 1972, all communications aspects of the results service were taken over by the Communications Committee. That committee was to provide the News Media Committee with one copy of all results, draws, etc., at the news subcentre at each venue and a results teleprinter in the main results centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park. The News Media Committee would then be responsible for copying and distribution. This arrangement proved a practical and sound division of responsibility.

The Communications Committee established its results centre next door to the news media results centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park. Results from the two Queen Elizabeth II Park sports control rooms for athletics and swimming were transmitted to the communications results centre by closed-circuit television and from all other venues by telecopier. These results were then transferred to a network of teleprinters located in the news sub-centre at each venue and at other locations where official results were required promptly. The print-outs from the teleprinters at each venue were then copied in Xerox copying machines (except at the pistol and rifle ranges) and distributed.

At each venue, the results for all events at that venue were distributed to all news media representatives on duty at that venue, while results for events during the same session at any other venue were available in the sub-centre newsroom on request. These were seldom asked for. Results at all venues were distributed by teams of Girl Guides, who were highly commended by news men.

The main results centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park carried several burdens—first to reproduce the results for athletics and for swimming; on several afternoons this meant providing results for both sports simultaneously and, in addition, providing a master copy of every result, draw, etc., to be placed in the mailboxes in the main newsroom. The two Xerox Model 3600 machines provided for this were inadequate and experience shows that there should have been three, preferably each in a separate room.

Unfortunately, the space we expected to have for the two results centre rooms was reduced unexpectedly by a large air duct which made working conditions extremely difficult for the news results officer and his staff, who did a magnificent job in very difficult circumstances. After the first day or so, when procedures and priorities for copying and distribution had been properly organised, the processing of results at our



News media conference. David Bedford has an attentive audience.

main results centre and by the news sub-centres at all other venues was fast and efficient.

The news media results service at the Games Village was called upon unexpectedly to provide a results service to team managers and officials in the Village. A separate results copying and distribution unit should be set up in the Village administration offices and under their own control.

The use of paper of a different colour, or an entirely different layout, for information other than results—especially for draws—would have made differentiation and recognition much easier. Facilities for the transmission of score sheets and split times could also have been improved. The layout of the results sheets must be carefully prepared and consistently maintained. A master set of all results in the Main News Centre provides a valuable service, but it must be under careful supervision or it will be "robbed" and its purpose defeated. A master copy in the newsroom at each venue for its particular sport is also well worth while, but under supervision for the same reason.

Communications

A very important responsibility of the News Media Committee was the co-ordination of requirements by news media for all communications facilities, including telephones, telegraph and wirephoto equipment, post office facilities, radio and television programme circuits, flash circuit, results service, television receivers, paging systems, and so on. This involved detailed planning and very early action to ensure that the necessary equipment, circuits, etc., would be available when required—especially equipment that had to come from overseas.

The Communications Committee decided that several private automatic branch telephone exchanges (PABX) would be installed, basically a separate one for all services at each venue and a separate one again for the main news centre and news sub-centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park. Then it was also decided that all newsrooms would be provided with telephones (without dial) connected directly to the main Christchurch toll (long distance) exchange.

It was recognised that some news media organisations, especially the news agencies, newpaper groups, and larger newspapers would want their own private telephone lines in the main newsroom, at their venue desks, in hotel rooms, and, in some instances, in the sub-centre newsrooms. In addition, many of these organisations would require their own private telex, teleprinter, and wirephoto services. Early contact was made with the news agencies and valuable preliminary information obtained.

An important principle adopted was that all negotiations for private communications facilities, circuits, and equipment had to be concluded directly between the news media organisation concerned and the New Zealand Post Office. No responsibility, financial or otherwise, rested on the Games Organisation.

Except for communications and power circuits to key points, all broadcasting equipment was provided and installed by the N.Z.B.C. or the F.I.C.B.

Transport

Except for a special news media cross-town bus service, public transport buses were relied upon to transport news media personnel who had no private or rental car. Passes were available on request and free of charge to all accredited news media personnel. Two hundred of these passes were provided by the Christchurch Transport Board at a special price; only about 120 were issued.

Accredited news media personnel were also permitted to use the competitors' bus services on presentation of their identification pass. This was of particular value for travel to the venues after the morning press conference at the Village and also to afternoon sessions after a morning at the Village.

The cross-town shuttle bus service ran between Queen Elizabeth II Park and the Woolston Working Men's Club for the morning and afternoon bowls sessions. This service passed Cowles Stadium in the afternoons, and during the evenings it ran to Cowles Stadium with calls at, and extra services to, the Manhattan News Club from Queen Elizabeth II Park. This facility was provided by the Transport Committee.

At an early stage the Transport Committee set aside 50 rental cars for news media, but after reviewing the preliminary accreditation applications early in 1973, this was increased to 60.

Arrangements were made with a local taxi co-operative for "appointed time" bookings, mainly to take care of needs for urgent travel from one venue to another. A special telephone line was installed to the taxi despatch desk from the news media PABX in the main news centre, but this was seldom used.

Initially the Venues Committee envisaged separate parking areas for news media at most venues. Later these areas were combined with parking areas for officials, and this proved quite satisfactory. There was no shortage of parking spaces, even at the main stadium for the opening and closing ceremonies, but some news men would have liked the parking area closer to the stadium.

Staff

For over two years the committee had the assistance of the administrative assistant to the vice-chairman, general services, Miss Janice Collier, an extremely keen and efficient member of the Organising Committee's full-time staff.

The news media manager, Mr Max Whatman, was appointed in January, 1973. After his retirement as chief reporter for the "Christchurch Star" he took up duties on March 1 part time, increasing his duties during the year and devoting his full time by November. Mr Whatman's professional skills and experience were of tremendous value to the committee and especially to our professional visitors.

Our volunteer staff at the main news centre, all highly competent, worked long hours every day during the Games. In retrospect the tasks would have been less onerous if an assistant officer had been appointed to each of the five senior posts at the main news centre.

The results officer, Mr Ray Claxton, with his administrative assistant and the two assistant results officers, all carried a tremendous load and did a magnificent job.

An outstanding contribution was also made by the senior news liaison officer at the Games Village, Mr Peter Andrew. The news sub-centre at the Village opened on January 10 with the arrival of the first team and operated from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. until January 19, when the hours were extended to 10 p.m. and often later.

Photographic needs

When assessing requirements for photographers, the needs of television camera crews and the official film crews had to be taken into consideration as well as a large number of still photographers and some cine cameramen. From the beginning it was recognised that it would be impossible to provide enough satisfactory positions for the many photographers and camera crews, especially as sports control committees expressed concern that photographers in the competitive areas might affect the performance of competitors and officials.

It was recognised and accepted that the only satisfactory means of meeting the needs of all concerned was to follow the precedents of the Olympics and earlier British Commonwealth Games by establishing a still photographic pool with a team of highly qualified photographers and staff to operate in the restricted areas. Planning proceeded on that basis.

The main areas of concern therefore were: (a) maximum freedom of movement for photographers; (b) competition area positions for pool photographers, television camera crews and official film camera crews; (c) strategic positions at all venues for all other accredited photographers, both still and cine; (d) processing facilities and film supplies for colour and monochrome, also camera repair services; (e) a do-it-yourself laboratory for monochrome processing and printing; (f) a still photographic pool and processing laboratory; (g) film despatch facilities worldwide by wirephoto, air-mail, and air-freight.

In May, 1972, Mr Kenneth E. Niven,

a well-known commercial photographer and a former president of the Professional Photographers Association of New Zealand, was appointed to the committee to oversee all photographic activities. His experience and close connection with the industry proved of immense value.

In collaboration with the respective sports control committees, detailed arrangements were agreed for camera crews and photographers within the competition areas at all venues. The maximum number of pool photographers at each venue was also agreed and in some instances the areas within which they were required to remain was specified (e.g., swimming). Identification was by means of a lightweight tie-on cape issued to authorised personnel as required. Details of these positions were listed in the "facilities for news media" schedules for ready reference.

Restrictions at swimming

Specified "photographic areas" outside the competitive areas for the general use of all other P accredited photographers were worked out and set aside in conjunction with the respective venues committees. The areas provided were more than adequate at all venues except the swimming hall. Perhaps the temporary spectator seating there should have been designed with specific areas set aside for photographers (with consequent losses in tickets revenue), or perhaps the whole venue should have been restricted entirely to pool photographers. We tried to find an answer somewhere in between, and in endeavouring to satisfy all photographers prejudiced the operations of the pool.

In conjunction with H. E. Perry, Limited (Ilford and Polaroid distributors), and with Agfa-Gevaert (N.Z.), Limited, a comprehensive laboratory was set up for do-it-yourself processing and printing in monochrome. All the necessary technical equipment was made available free of cost by these two companies, which also provided experienced staff for up to 15 hours each day.

Pool staff

We were particularly fortunate to obtain the services as manager of the photographic pool of Mr Douglas J. Burton, of West Australian Newspapers, Perth, who had organised and operated a still photographic pool at the Games in Perth in 1962. To assist him was Mr Niven and also, as film editor, Mr Ian Johnstone, of the "Otago Daily Times," Dunedin.

The thirteen pool photographers included three from Australia, one American with experience in Australia and New Zealand, six from newspapers in New Zealand, and three with extensive sports news experience in this country. Three darkroom supervisors were provided by Kodak and a team of technicians and caption writers came from various newspapers and commercial photographers. Finishers, sorters, receptionists and car drivers were also recruited in Christchurch.

High standards of newsworthiness and quality were achieved under trying conditions. For several reasons the laboratory facilities were not completed and ready for use until the very last moment, and the space required for working under pressure was underestimated.

All of the technical equipment in the pool laboratory, the darkroom supervisory staff, and $500 worth of photographic supplies were made available free of cost by the Kodak organisation, which made an outstanding contribution to making the still photographic pool venture a success.

Over-all costs, originally estimated at up to $25,000, were kept down to around $21,600, of which more than half was salaries and wages, in turn emphasising the long hours worked by staff. In round figures the costs were: salaries and wages, $11,800; accommodation and allowances, $4,700; travel, $2,000; production costs, $2,100; miscellaneous, $1,000.

Worldwide wire-photo facilities were available at the main stadium post office, and major news agencies and newspaper groups had their own wirephoto transmitters. Air New Zealand and the New Zealand National Airways Corporation set up a receiving depot in the main news centre foyer at Queen Elizabeth II Park for airfreight consignments worldwide. This service was used extensively by photographers and journalists.

Radio and Television

Technological advances in television, notably the availability of microwave link-

ing, international satellite circuits, and the introduction of colour, have contributed enormously to the importance and involvement of television in major activities of such worldwide interest as the Commonwealth Games, although not at the expense of radio broadcasting.

The high standards of technical performance and production skills now demanded place a heavy burden on the resources and abilities of all television groups involved—especially the host organisation—and also to a surprising extent on the Organising Committee in the way of additional facilities, strategic locations in prime areas, some detraction of spectator viewing, etc., but above all on the co-operation, understanding, and supporting assistance of almost every functional committee involved in staging the Games. In this respect the main purpose and object of a News Media Committee is to co-ordinate the requirements and interests of television with all the other news media in rightful balance.

From the outset it was naturally assumed that the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation would play a major part in the promotion and coverage of the Games in Christchurch by both radio and television, domestically and overseas. When the News Media Committee was first established the N.Z.B.C. was invited to be represented on the committee by the regional director (southern), the head of sport (head office), a local television producer, and a local sports commentator; in January, 1973, when the N.Z.B.C. appointed an operations manager for the Games, he also joined the committee.

The activities of the increasing number of privately-owned commercial radio broadcasting stations were also recognised by representation on the committee of the Federation of Independent Commercial Broadcasters.

The committee was particularly concerned that facilities be open to the many smaller and independent broadcasting services throughout the Commonwealth, not only for radio but also for television, within the scope of any agreement on world television rights. Every known broadcasting group within the Commonwealth was informed, either individually or through its federation or network.

Insistence on colour

In December, 1971, the committee recommended that exclusive rights, domestic and overseas, for complete television coverage of the Xth British Commonwealth Games be offered to the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, subject to the following: (a) that all camera work, both electronic and film, be in colour; (b) that the Organising Committee reserve its position in respect of any second television programme service operating in New Zealand during the 1974 Games, regardless of ownership and/or control; and (c) the conclusion of an agreement and the negotiation of a fee, both acceptable to the Organising Committee, the agreement and a technical annex to be generally along the lines of the 1970 agreement between British Commonwealth Games (Scotland) Limited and the British Broadcasting Corporation in respect of television.

Negotiations and planning proceeded on this basis.

In November, 1972, the Government defined public ownership of both television

LEFT: No previous British Commonwealth Games has been photographed so thoroughly or on such a variety of expensive and sophisticated equipment as recorded the events at Christchurch. Here are just a few of the photographers at work at Queen Elizabeth II Park. RIGHT: The Duke of Edinburgh seems, momentarily, to have been lost in the forest of television equipment.





programme services and also assured a speedy change-over to colour in some existing service transmitter areas, with the availability of some colour camera and associated equipment in time for the Games. It was nevertheless quite evident even then that the N.Z.B.C. would not be able to meet the committee's requirement for all television coverage to be in colour, as equipment was being ordered only 12 months before the Games. The possibilities of augmenting the N.Z.B.C. facilities in various ways were investigated, but unsuccessfully, mainly because of the high cost of bringing additional equipment and other resources from overseas.

The result was that television coverage in colour was limited to two colour-capable four-camera mobile outside broadcast studio units, which restricted the coverage of events in colour to the activities at Queen Elizabeth II Park, plus one session of boxing. Badminton, weightlifting and some of the other boxing sessions were covered live in monochrome with delayed monochrome cover of road cycling, but there was no live cover, in either colour or monochrome, of any other sports. Track cycling, wrestling, bowls, and shooting were covered on film only, and in monochrome because of the lack of colour film processing facilities in Christchurch.

Arrangements for radio coverage were straightforward. Strategically-placed news media seating positions at all venues except shooting, both with and without desk, were allocated among all news media according to requirements. Eventually seven domestic privately-owned commercial radio stations were involved and their federation also hosted two Australian private commercial stations.

Big task for N.Z.B.C.

The task for the N.Z.B.C. as host organisation was stupendous, even on radio. A complete radio centre with nine studioettes and a comprehensive line switching centre and workshops was set up by the N.Z.B.C. at its own cost in the main news centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park. Mixing amplifiers, tape recorders, TV monitors, and telephones, provided in the studioettes to very high technical stanadards, gave every opportunity to the visiting overseas broadcasters to do a first-class job. The commentary positions at all venues were well equipped and very well placed for a complete view of all activities.

The overseas broadcasting organisations looked after by the N.Z.B.C. for radio included: the Australian Broadcasting Commission (and Radio Australia), British Broadcasting Coporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (English and French), Cook Islands, Fiji Broadcasting Commission, Ghana, Radio Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Tanzania, Uganda, and the Australian 2UE network.

There were some last-minute withdrawals, the most significant of which was All India Radio.

Domestic radio coverage was centred on a special Games network of 16 stations. Radio New Zealand provided appropriate programme sessions of interest to the South Pacific.

Camera positions at each venue were worked out in detail and discussed with the respective sports control and venues committees. The results were then set out in detail in the technical annex to the television rights agreement and also in the "facilities for news media" schedules. In several instances these television camera positions were integrated with camera positions required by the New Zealand National Film Unit for the official Games film.

During the Games the domestic television network opened transmission at 1 p.m., an hour earlier than usual, on each day except opening day and Sunday. Live telecasts continued to 5 p.m., followed by a highlights review between 6.30 and 7 p.m. with further live cover on most days between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. and a further summary of the day's events between 11 p.m. and 11.50 p.m.

Technical quality throughout New Zealand was of a very high standard indeed, especially the transmissions in colour. The camera work and production skills left little to be desired and the over-all result was a notable milestone of achievement in the history of broadcasting in this country. More than 350 N.Z.B.C. personnel were involved directly in the radio and television coverage of the Games. With the representatives from overseas the total accreditations for radio and television were in excess of 500.

SUMMARY OF ACCREDITATIONS

	News Agencies	*Daily Press*	*Magazines*	*Free Lance*	*Broadcasting*	
					Public	*Private*
Australia	27	12	15	2	23	7
Canada	5	8	4	1	50	—
Cook Islands	—	—	—	—	1	—
England	12	22	9	3	51	—
Fiji	1	1	—	—	2	—
France	8	—	—	—	—	—
Ghana	1	2	—	—	1	—
Guernsey	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	1	—
India	1	1	1	—	—	—
Italy	1	—	—	—	—	—
Israel	—	—	1	—	—	—
Jamaica	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kenya	—	1	—	—	5	—
Malaysia	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mauritius	—	—	—	—	1	—
New Zealand	39	174	16	8	315	33
Nigeria	—	1	—	—	1	—
Northern Ireland	—	1	—	1	—	—
Papua New Guinea	—	—	—	—	1	—
Scotland	—	6	—	1	—	—
South Africa	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tanzania	—	1	—	—	2	—
Tonga	—	1	—	—	—	—
Uganda	—	—	—	—	2	—
United States	—	1	6	1	—	1
Wales	—	1	—	—	—	—
West Germany	—	—	—	—	5	—
TOTALS	94	236	52	17	463	41

Total accreditations (as above)	903
Royal Visit press party	28
New Zealand National Film Unit (official film)	39
Miscellaneous	4
News Media Committee staff	78

Official film

Arrangements were made at an early date for the official film to be produced by the National Film Unit, a section of the Department of Internal Affairs. While the production of an official film is basically the responsibility of the main Organising Committee, the National Film Unit worked closely with the News Media Committee, especially regarding camera positions at all venues. Two representatives of the National Film Unit attended News Media Committee meetings.

The requirements of the National Film Unit and full details of its camera positions were included in the "facilities for news media" schedules. In many instances the N.F.U. was able to share camera positions with N.Z.B.C. TV, often to mutual advantage as for the marathon and road walk and for poolside camera trolley for the swimming events.

This proved to be a happy and successful arrangement for all concerned.

A "good press"

The facilities provided for news media representatives were thoroughly tested and proved adequate for an occasion of such magnitude. As the committee had expected, the Games brought to Christchurch by far the largest concentration of journalists and broadcasters ever assembled in New Zealand. Total accreditations exceeded 1000, and every endeavour was made to ensure that nothing was overlooked in providing the assistance required by news media visitors to carry out their exacting assignment of reporting to the world on an outstanding festival of sport and international friendship within the Commonwealth family.

Some unforeseen problems inevitably arose during the Games, but usually acceptable solutions were quickly found in a spirit of mutual co-operation. The result of our efforts was reflected in what can fairly be described as a good press; and readers, listeners, and viewers in the four corners of the world were left in no doubt as to the success of the Xth British Commonwealth Games 1974.

Official History Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. E. DAVIES)

The Organising Committee of each Commonwealth Games is required to produce an official history of the undertaking that will be both a historical record and a practical guide to the organisers of future Games.

In the nature of things this responsibility is unlikely to take on any sense of urgency until the years of planning and hard work have come to fruition and the excitement and anxiety, the satisfactions and (if any) the disappointments from hosting one of the world's great sporting festivals are just a fading memory.

Not many organising bodies will find themselves so well endowed with willing and capable workers as to be able, without inconvenience, to detach even one or two from the all-important tasks of preparing for and managing the Games. But if there is one recommendation that this Official History Committee would make more strongly than any other to its successors it is this: appoint your official chroniclers in good time, and give them the means to see that history is adequately recorded while it is in the making.

Only the historian and the journalist know how difficult it is to establish the precise facts of an event after the participants have gone their several ways—in the case of a Commonwealth Games, to the four corners of the world. Doubts about the spelling of a name can be settled in minutes when its bearer is still in the town; they might never be resolved, or take weeks or months to resolve, once he has gone.

A question of names

Names were the bugbear of this committee, as no doubt they have been of its predecessors. Sports organisations are not noted for their precise use of names, in contradistinction to the scrupulous care with which they measure and record athletic performance; and even those organisations which recognise the need for exactitude are liable to have their good intentions defeated by human or mechanical error.

This committee was not constituted, and the editor and his assistants were not appointed, until after the Games; and many weeks were spent in little else but assembling as accurate a list as possible (but still a very long way from perfect) of the names of the 1648 athletes and officials who took part at Christchurch. There seemed no point in burdening the printer with tabulations that might require substantial revision.

The researches brought many surprising things to light, in addition to the unsurprising mis-spellings of names on entry forms, the conflicts between entry forms, nominal rolls, and official information booklets, and the inconsistencies that are inevitable in countries which have no uniform spelling of phonetic names or which depart from the more usual practice of putting given names ahead of surnames.

A few examples may be of interest. Not unreasonably, a badminton player preferred to play under the names by which he is known throughout the sporting world rather than the names by which his country entered him. As a consequence, readers may find a little difficulty in recognising, in two gold medallists in the honours lists of Edinburgh and Christchurch, one and the same noted player. A weightlifter who at Christchurch added another to the gold medal he won at Edinburgh was found to have reverted to his original Greek name and to have discarded the anglicised form he had been using, no doubt for convenience, at the time of the Edinburgh Games. One boxer appears to have been entered under a "ring" name in place of a given name.

The official entry form for a team of 20 went astray in the mails; and some of their names in the programmes, compiled from a badly mutilated list received by cable, bore little relation to actuality. Much subsequent trouble would have been saved if it had been someone's business to check these names while the team was still in Christchurch.

Need for accuracy

Many people, even those with three or four given names, use none of them. John William Dominic Smith may be known to his family and friends and to all the sporting world as Nick Smith, and would hardly be recognisable under any of his given names. But once there is official sanction of the use of diminutives, pet names, and nicknames, the whole case for precision and accuracy, which should be as important to the sports administrator and the reporter as it is to the historian, is endangered. If Terence is not to be called Terence it will not seem to matter whether he or she is written down as Terry, Tery, Terrie or Teri; Margaret as Peggie, Peggy or Peg. And from there it is just a step to thinking that the differences between such surnames as Bennett and Bennet and Fitzsimmons and FitzSimons—to say nothing of the accurate rendering of the admittedly difficult African names—are of no great consequence.

Some Games associations foresaw the main difficulty with given names, and met it by underlining on the entry forms the name, of two or more given names, by which the entrant is generally known. Some gave the commonly used diminutive in parenthesis. Mostly the entry forms were not helpful on such matters, and many were misleading, for instance, on whether the Commonwealth's legion of Scotsmen spell their names McDonald, MacDonald, or Macdonald; McKenzie, MacKenzie, or Mackenzie; or whether some of French extraction use Le or le. When *all* the words on an entry form are typed in capital letters some special steps are needed to make these distinctions. Ideally, perhaps, the Official History Committee should have a hand in drafting the instructions for filling in the entry forms.

Errors in the records

The committee has one other recommendation to make. It is clear that many errors have crept into the lists of former winners, lists which are carried forward from one Games to another and which are a necessary part of the information given in the programmes and in the official histories. Possibly not all the variations, from one Games to another, in the spelling of names and initials are the result of 40 years' accumulation of printers' errors; some may be corrections of mistakes detected earlier. This can be established only by reference to the source material; but it is obviously desirable that the Games honours lists should be thoroughly overhauled to ensure that the many present inaccuracies are not perpetuated.

Apart from the difficulties inherent in establishing some facts and obtaining necessary material such as photographs after, instead of during, the event, the committee met no major difficulties. It was fortunate to be able to call on the services of leading Christchurch journalists, practising or retired; and it is grateful to the many newspapers and periodicals, especially the local newspapers, "The Press" and the "Christchurch Star," for their generous help with photographs and the time of their professional staffs.

The budget for the official history, as determined by this committee, was $31,000, of which printing and typesetting were estimated to account for $27,500.

Programmes Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR L. C. FULFORD)



PROGRAMMES COMMITTEE
BACK ROW: J. H. Davis, N. D. P. Turner, G. D. Bradley, G. E. Hoffman. FRONT ROW: C. M. Hall (secretary), L. C. Fulford (chairman), J. H. Skinner.

The aims and objects of the Programmes Committee were to set up an organisation to gather information required to be included in the programmes; to have editors and assistant editors appointed for each of the nine sports and the opening and closing programmes; to arrange sponsorship of programmes; to prepare specifications and call tenders for printing; to arrange printing and distribution; to set up a sales organisation.

Four sports (bowls, shooting, weightlifting and wrestling) each required only one programme for the whole period. These programmes were delivered to competitors, officials, V.I.P.s and news media before the first session of each sport.

Programmes for the other five sports (athletics, badminton, boxing, cycling, swimming and diving) were printed for each day's events. This required overnight printing in most cases. Copies were delivered to the Village before 7 a.m. and shortly afterwards to officials, V.I.P.s and news media. Supplies for sales were delivered to venues well before the gates opened to the public.

Whitcoulls, Ltd, were the only tenderers willing to undertake the printing of all programmes. Upon acceptance of their tender, Whitcoulls also undertook responsibility for all deliveries. This proved to be of great assistance when numerous requests were received at programme headquarters in the main stadium for variations in quantities or additional deliveries. The committee member on duty telephoned the details to Whitcoulls and this was acted on for the next deliveries.

Twenty-six meetings of the Programmes Committee were held, the first on February 17, 1971, and the last on March 29, 1974. Numerous meetings of sub-committees were held. Members of the committee also met each sports committee, programme editors and various other committees.

The committee's original budget was based on printing a total of 164,000 programmes. This was subsequently increased to 200,000 and the number finally printed was 231,500. The number of unsold copies fluctuated considerably, but the committee's primary concern was to ensure that adequate supplies were available at all selling points at each venue in addition to requirements for competitors, officials, V.I.P.s, news media, etc.

The only advertising in programmes was the back cover, for which the Finance Committee arranged a contract with Coca-Cola for $15,000. Wherever possible, competitors' given names and surnames were used in programmes. The full names of the countries were given in most cases; if abbreviations were used a key was included in the programme.

Scouts on duty

All programme sales staff were provided by the Scout Association of New Zealand; programme sellers ranged in age from 11 to 15 years. Supervisors were drawn from the Venturer Section of the association supplemented by a few adult leaders. Venturers ranged in age from 15½ to 18. Supervisors were allocated to venues on a basis of one supervisor to every five boys.

At each of the six major venues senior adult scout leaders were appointed as venue controllers who carried the full responsibility for the operation of their venue. At the three shooting venues, because of the low volume

of sales, these duties were carried out by the sales supervisor.

The general planning, rostering and putting into effect of the sales system were handled by three senior members of the Scout Association working under the control of the Programmes Committee. This number proved ideal.

Applications were called for from scouts who wished to take part and each boy was given the opportunity of stating three preferences for sports and of detailing the days he would be available during the Games. When the rosters were drawn up, full account was taken of these preferences, and this proved to be one of the more time-consuming tasks of the whole organisation.

In all, 400 scouts and 80 supervisors took part in the operation and each was allocated a number. This proved very satisfactory as in the initial stages it was found easier to work from numbers than from names. The numbers were invaluable in separating people with the same name and also for checking and balancing purposes during the Games.

Two meetings of all sales staff were held in November and December, 1973, and a meeting of venue controllers was held in early January, 1974. At these meetings the whole sales system was explained and ample opportunity was given for questions. This was later confirmed by the issue of full written instructions to all concerned.

Although some account was taken of estimated attendances at venues the major consideration in the allocation of sellers was the covering of all entrance points to stands as well as main entrances to venues.

After the number of people required at each venue was decided on, an allowance of 25 per cent was added to cater for last-minute drop-outs. This precaution was, in the main, unnecessary, and the sales force could have handled twice the volume of business without any undue strain. In order to provide the maximum security for boy programme sellers, sales points were, as far as possible, within the ticket collection area. Where this was not possible, extra supervisors were provided.

Ex-Army haversacks with the Games emblem on the front and labelled "Official Programmes" were used as sales bags and each boy wore an armband with the words "Official Programmes." Coupled with the fact that all sales staff wore official scout uniform, programme sellers were readily identifiable.

Supervisors were issued with clipboards and record sheets for recording cash and programme movement to and from boys.

Supervisors and controllers

Supervisors were responsible for the issue of $10 cash float to each boy; issue of initial stock of programmes to each boy; replenishment of stocks as necessary; regular cash clearances from boys and hand-over to venue controller; balancing the account for each boy at the end of the period; handing out money, unsold programmes and record sheets to venue controller; proper manning of sales points.

Venue controllers were responsible for the briefing of all sales staff and the over-all supervision of their venue; the consolidated balance for the venue (at Queen Elizabeth II Park three cashiers were employed, but at all other venues the controller was responsible for this duty); the hand-over of all money to a security firm.

It was hoped that sufficient private transport would be available from supervisors to transport scouts from the central city to all venues. In the event, transport fell far short of the requirement and it became necessary for scouts to make their own way to venues. Because of distances and traffic congestion, an exception was made for Queen Elizabeth II Park and a bus was provided from the central city to the park.

All sales staff were required to report to venues 30 minutes before sales were due to commence and this time was generally sufficient for briefing, issuing of equipment, and positioning of boys. Because of the numbers involved at Queen Elizabeth II Park the time was not sufficient and could well have been extended to an hour ahead.

Sales pressures and patterns

In general, the sales staff were well able to cope with the volume of sales except when athletics were held in the afternoon only and approximately 34,000 people arrived at Queen Elizabeth II Park over a period of 1½ hours. The sales staff were then under

Appendix C to report of Programmes Committee

Programme Sales

	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	Total
Opening	10,777	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,777
Athletics	—	8,345	12,774	10,426	—	13,565	—	10,572	—	12,827	68,509
Swimming	—	2,477	3,112	—	3,986	—	3,408	4,535	3,186	—	20,704
Weightlifting	—	170	176	—	—	193	364	192	—	—	1,095
Boxing	—	193	415	149	638	1,663	3,340	—	1,206	—	7,604
Bowls	—	602	241	156	287	138	218	145	—	—	1,787
Shooting	—	152	264	—	65	40	27	142	121	—	811
Badminton	—	330	280	—	805	635	—	408	—	—	2,458
Cycling	—	—	535	1,452	1,014	1,502	1,434	1,248	—	1,442	8,627
Wrestling	—	—	—	—	292	320	501	—	—	—	1,113
	10,777	12,269	17,797	12,183	7,087	18,056	9,292	17,242	4,513	14,269	123,485

Total programmes sold: 123,485 at 50c — $61,742.50.

Appendix A to report of Programmes Committee

Printing Quantities for Programmes—Final Revised Figures

	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	1st	2nd	Total
Opening	22,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,000
Athletics	—	18,000	16,000	16,000	—	17,000	—	17,000	—	22,000	106,000
Badminton	—	2,500	2,500	—	2,750	2,750	—	2,000	—	—	12,500
Boxing	—	4,000	—	—	4,000	—	4,000	—	4,000	—	16,000
Cycling	—	—	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	—	4,750	22,750
Swimming	—	5,500	5,500	—	5,500	—	5,500	5,500	5,500	—	33,000
Shooting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,500
Weightlifting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,500
Wrestling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,750
Bowls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,500
											231,500

some pressure but, because of the large number of selling points, were able to handle the situation without inconvenience to the public.

It was not possible to establish any real pattern of sales of programmes in relation to seats occupied, but it did seem that the volume of sales increased in direct relationship to the scale of public interest in the events scheduled for the day.

In some venues, where the scoreboards gave the full picture of activities and results, the public found little use for programmes and sales volumes were low. Sports particularly affected in this way were badminton, bowls and weightlifting.

The events at each venue clearly divided themselves into morning, afternoon, and evening sessions and a complete change of sales staff and cash balance was carried out at the end of each session. This involved the rostering of staff for some 1800 sessions during the period.

General supervision of venues was carried out by the committee and each venue controller was visited once during his period of duty.

Recommendations

It is of vital importance that programmes are available at the required time, particularly for competitors and officials. This is best achieved by long-term planning. Important points to be planned in advance include:

1 Arrange sponsorship.
2 Arrange for appointment of editors and assistant editors for each sport.
3 Request entry forms to show given names if required for programmes.
4 Set up selling organisation (scouts or similar organisation).
5 Produce sellers' bags (suitably labelled) to hold programmes and cash.
6 Call tenders for printing.
7 Special telephone and telex installations between venues and printers.
8 Copying equipment at printers.
9 Arrange selling and storage points at each venue.
10 Programme Committee headquarters at main stadium during Games.
11 Arrange for programme editors to attend technical sub-committee meetings as observers to obtain up-to-date information on any last-minute programme changes.
12 Request technical sub-committee for each sport to meet immediately after each day's events to discuss draws, etc., for next day's programme.
13 Arrange for signs at selling points (showing programme price on sign).
14 Save full sets of programmes (some bound) to go to next Commonwealth Games.

Financial

The main item in the total expenditure of $36,782 was the cost of printing programmes, $32,421. Income totalled $76,742, of which programme sales accounted for $61,742 and sponsorship by Coca-Cola $15,000.

Protocol Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR A. W. ROBINSON)

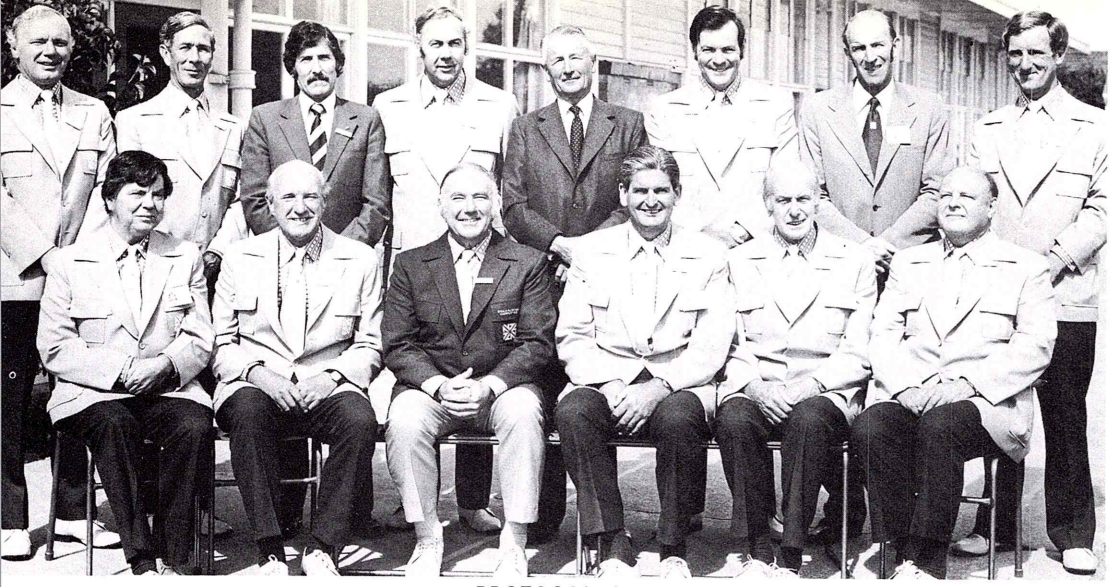
The work of the Protocol Committee fell into two main categories:

(a) Dealing with V.I.P.s, their invitations to be present at the Games, the welcome on their arrival in Christchurch, their documentation, accommodation and transport, visits to the Games Village, and invitations to receptions.

(b) Dealing with official receptions by Commonwealth Games organisations, in particular the Organising Committee reception, the British Commonwealth Games Federation reception, and the Olympic and B.C.G. Association of New Zealand reception, and, in addition, the planning and co-ordination of all social functions held over the period of the Games.

Summary of achievements

The major effort of the Protocol Committee was directed to making sure that all V.I.P.s attending the Games were warmly welcomed and well looked after during their stay in Christchurch, and that



PROTOCOL COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: O. G. Morgan, D. D. A. Reese, R. A. Ayton, J. R. Waters, H. H. Elworthy, T. M. Herrick, L. W. Skerten, O. A. Hutchinson, FRONT ROW: B. McClelland, N. P. Archibald, A. W. Robinson (chairman), A. H. Gould, P. D. Hall, P. J. Humphries.

their visit was made as enjoyable as possible.

From the pro-forma lists and the nominal rolls received from each country, and from private correspondence, the full list of V.I.P.s was drawn up. We then sent to all a letter asking them to book as Games V.I.P.s, and enclosing special luggage labels for quick identification at the airport and a gold ribbon which would identify them to the Reception Committee. Flight information was also requested, as every V.I.P. was welcomed by one of the Protocol Committee members. The computer lists organised by the Reception Committee were absolutely invaluable; without the computer information I doubt if the Protocol Committee could have kept track of all the arrival times because there were so many amendments to original flight plans.

Each V.I.P. was met, driven to his accommodation and checked into his rooms, where he found a letter of welcome, a bowl of flowers, a box of whisky miniatures, and a welcome kit.

Quite a number of V.I.P.s were entertained in the homes of Protocol Committee members, and a number were taken on jet-boat rides and various other trips. The first arrival was on January 4, and there was somebody arriving almost every day during that month. During the Games period the committee manned the Protocol Room at Queen Elizabeth II Park on roster so that there were at least two or three men on duty at all times when there was Games activity in the main stadium. A large number of people enjoyed the hospitality of the protocol room, especially on the last three days of the track and field events.

The Protocol Committee also became involved in supervising the AY and AZ sections in the main stadium, where fairly strict supervision was necessary to ensure the correct seating of V.I.P.s.

The three major receptions for which we had complete responsibility were most successful functions.

During 1973, 11 full committee meetings were held on the third Monday of each month; almost every meeting was fully attended.

Budget

The budget for the Protocol Committee was made up of: accommodation, $4,800; function, $9,000; contingencies, $1,350; total, $15,150.

As the New Zealand Government took over the accommodation costs of the chairman, vice-chairman, and honorary vice-president of the Games Federation, our expenditure on V.I.P. accommodation was rather less than budgeted for.

Guest lists

Guest lists for the various functions presented our biggest single problem. It was soon evident that most people regarded invitations to receptions as a matter of great importance to them, and we made a tremendous effort to cover all people who

should be invited, including the very many local people who had worked hard for the Games.

After finalising the guest list for the Organising Committee of just over 1400 people we were then invited by the Internal Affairs Department to name 550 for the Prime Minister's reception and 1460 for the Royal Garden Party. Guest lists made up by our committee were supplied to the various people organising other receptions.

Recommendations

While a number of countries were able to send information relating to their V.I.P.s in good time, others provided none or provided it at the last moment. Quite a number of people arrived without any prior advice.

The committee would strongly recommend that a deadline date be set, say, two months in advance.

Regarding V.I.P. documentation, it is important that the documentation office be centrally situated and with good parking facilities.

It is also important that the chairman of the Protocol Committee should be a senior member of the Organising Committee. Considerable pressure was brought to bear by a number of people regarding invitations to receptions; these problems can assume great significance and must sometimes be dealt with at top level.

The Protocol Committee believe that if V.I.P.s are met and warmly welcomed and happily settled in there is little likelihood of many problems arising. We cannot emphasise too strongly the importance of making a good impression right from the beginning.

Publicity and Public Relations Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR D. G. SANDERS)

The Steering Committee having decided that their objects were different, the News Media Committee and the Publicity and Public Relations Committee were made separate identities in the organisation structure of the Games. The main object of our committee was to promote the Games in a manner to generate (a) maximum ticket revenue; (b) maximum income from other sources; and (c) maximum overseas competitor participation.

The committee's role was akin to that of a sales promotion department in a commercial enterprise.

The background thought desirable for members of this committee, particularly in the early planning stages, was sales promotion, particularly a background of deciding on sales promotion plans rather than a background in any of the media which sales promotion uses.

As the plan evolved, others were asked to join the committee who could provide expertise for the plan. They included representatives from an advertising agent, the printing industry, display production, and, finally, a representative of our main source of distribution of material, the Bank of New Zealand.

The committee met on 26 occasions from March 22, 1971, to November 26, 1973. Up to October, 1971, they were generally lunch-time meetings; evening meetings of three to five hours were the rule later.

Executive staff

The second male member of the Organising Committee paid staff was Mr L. W. (Bill) Patterson, a professional journalist, who joined our organisation as information officer in December, 1971. He was followed by a female assistant, Mrs Ruth Hill, who joined the staff in January, 1973. A school projects officer, Miss Julie Burke, joined in March, 1973, followed by Mr Dion Crooks, another professional journalist, in July, 1973.

Our most grateful thanks are extended to all members of the staff for their enthusiastic dedication to the task, in particular Bill Patterson, not only for the publicity which his boundless energies generated but



PUBLICITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: P. S. D. Haworth, Miss Julie Burke, I. D. Howell, R. M. Fleck, W. Deavoll, A. B. Kindred (secretary), Dion Crooks (staff journalist), J. Guy, L. W. Patterson (information officer). FRONT ROW: Miss Lillian Carroll (administrative assistant), J. E. Davies, D. G. Sanders (chairman), F. Baddeley, Mrs Ruth Hill (secretary).

also for his tremendous success in negotiating sponsorships for our publications.

J. Ilott, Ltd, were appointed our advertising agents at our sixth meeting in September, 1971.

Implementing the plan

The Games are themselves newsworthy—both nationally and internationally. They generate many inquiries from the general public—from those who wish to attend the events, those with scholastic and academic needs, and the curious. We saw that our efforts would fall into four main categories: general literature; advertising; news letters and news releases; other Games publicity.

The committee formed separate working parties to consider these four areas under the convenership of Len Miers, Bill Deavoll, Ian Howell and Frank Baddeley respectively. The working party reports were discussed at our main committee meetings and the over-all plan was decided by the end of 1971.

The budget

Although the Commonwealth Games Promotion Society, Inc., had included a budget sum of $70,000 for publicity and public relations we ignored this in our initial deliberations. We considered that there would be extensive news coverage once the Olympic Games were over; it would start comparatively quietly but become very intensive for six months before the Games. We also expected that many of the fund-raising activities so enthusiastically entered into by the people of New Zealand would create much publicity both locally and nationally. This turned out to be so.

Our expenditure, we considered, should be directed more to providing factual information, together with basic material of a pure publicity nature. We also considered that because of the very active coverage which our material would achieve, it would be attractive as advertising material for sponsors. Our budget then took the form of expected expenditure and income, the expenditure being the maximum figure and any income to be a bonus, but one which was very actively pursued.

Our final deliberations produced a budget of $70,000 expenditure which included as a major expense the hiring of staff. However, we did achieve direct sponsorship and sales of publicity material to the value of $33,500.

General literature

The first publicity material produced was an impact poster. Designed by the advertising agency, it was intended to let people know what the symbol looked like since it was going to be the means of drawing attention to all Games information material in the future. The poster also gave the basic information of dates and where information and tickets could be obtained. It carried space for overprinting by sponsors.

The first printing was 10,000 in April, 1972, and the second and final 10,000 in January, 1973.

The posters were distributed to our ticket agents, N.A.C. and Air New Zealand, as well as the Bank of New Zealand whose 400 or more branches in New Zealand were

to play a major role as information centres.

A wide display of this poster was achieved through the enthusiastic response of commercial firms who made their shop windows, office windows, and premises available for display purposes.

The second poster was of a banner or mural type. It aimed to tell the public which nine sports were participating and where, and the spectator capacity of each venue. It was 5ft by 1ft 6in, depicting symbolic actions of each sport, together with line drawings of each venue. There were three issues: 2,000 in August, 1972; 1,000 in November, 1972; and 1,000 in May, 1973.

Progress reports, in leaflets designed to keep the general public up to date with the progress of the Games, were available from our B.N.Z. information centres and our ticket agents. The printings were: No. 1, 50,000, October, 1972; No. 2, 125,000, January, 1973; No. 3, 100,000, July, 1973; No. 4, 50,000, October, 1973.

"Come to the Games"

This was the biggest single piece of literature produced, aimed again, as its title suggests, at "selling" the Games, but with a soft approach. It told the story of the Games in Christchurch with most of the information a prospective ticket buyer would need to know. The first printing was in June, 1972, of 300,000; there were further printings of 100,000 in August, 1972, and of 100,000 in March, 1973.

A comprehensive facts digest of the Games which included a more detailed programme, together with past record holders, New Zealand medallists, etc, intended for spectators who watched the action live or via television, was sold at a retail price of 25c. each. They were widely distributed to stores and shops. There was one printing of 100,000 in April, 1973.

Booklets and posters

Regulations covering visitors to our country, including exchange control, importation of firearms, and the very strict entry requirements on plants and soil, particularly from areas where foot and mouth disease is endemic, were set out in a leaflet prepared on the advice of the relevant Government departments. To this was added information on climatic conditions for the time of year. Some 6,000 were run off and sent to each participating country for issue to competitors, visiting officials, and news personnel.

Our delegation to Munich had been impressed by the posters depicting the individual sports. We commissioned the design of posters covering our nine sports, and printed 2,500 sets in June, 1973. They were made available to our information outlets as well as to other interested parties at a cost to cover printing and postage. Some were also sold to the general public as souvenirs.

The Games dollar poster was a "hard sell" poster to encourage the sales of our Games dollar through their distribution outlets by the Bank of New Zealand in New Zealand and the Australia and New Zealand Bank in Australia. A print of 1,000 was made in October, 1972, for the B.N.Z. and another 1,000 for the A.N.Z. in May, 1973.

Other major literature which we either wholly or partly sponsored, or which we played a major part in producing or distributing, included: 2550 window stickers, 50,000 maps of Christchurch, 47,500 Games calendars, 75,000 radio cards and more than 200 diplomas used in a competition for radio hams throughout the world, and 100,000 information folders for distribution to clients of the Bank of New Zealand.

News letters and releases

We decided that our major effort in this field was to have as much direct communication with news media as was reasonably possible. News reports, well compiled and of sufficient frequency, were to play a major role. They started in February, 1972, and were published monthly until December, 1973, and in that time they ran to a total of 207 pages containing some 238 separate news stories.

A distribution list had been compiled with the aid of the Tourist and Publicity Department; starting with a list of 1,200, its circulation finally grew to 2,600 reaching 71 countries. The total number of reports finally printed amounted to 57,600.

To amass the information, Bill Patterson

attended as many committee meetings as possible. Since there were over 500 in 1973 this was a mammoth task. He also assisted individual chairmen to identify what was newsworthy at each meeting and ensured that a news release was made. Some 109 of these were made in 1973 alone.

Two journalist seminars were held, the first in February, 1972, and the second 12 months later. Sixty journalists, feature writers, broadcasters, Government and High Commission Commercial Officers attended, including representatives from the Australian press agencies and broadcasting.

The final phase of communicating with the news media started one week before the opening ceremony and shortly after the Village officially opened. A working committee comprising the chairman of the Organising Committee, Ron Scott, myself and Bill Patterson was set up. Since the victualling, technical servicing and arranging of interviews with athletes was the function of the News Media Committee, we considered our function was to keep the news media informed of all the day-to-day happenings. We aimed to achieve this by having, twice daily, press conferences to meet the needs of deadlines for morning and evening newspapers.

Since the morning meetings of team managers were a likely source of information, the conferences were scheduled to start at 9 a.m., one hour after the start of the team managers' conferences, and were held at the Village administration headquarters. The afternoon conferences were normally scheduled for 5 p.m. and up to the opening ceremony were held at Village headquarters but were switched to the news centre at Queen Elizabeth II Park during Games time.

Advertising

It was decided that media advertising would not be considered until the success of our "scatter gun" promotion could be gauged. Two months before the opening $900,000 worth of tickets had been sold, which was already ahead of budget, but there were still many tickets left which could be sold. Because the opening and closing days had been sold early, many people thought we in fact had a complete sell-out. In conjunction with our advertising agents, we decided that a series of advertisements should be run in selected metropolitan newspapers.

These advertisements took the form of a complete breakdown of the day-to-day activities of all nine sports and comment on the highlights. The campaign, which cost just over $14,000, brought in more than $100,000 worth of ticket sales and helped push the sales total through the $1 million mark. Just before the Games, a half page of advertisement, presenting the highlights of sessions for which tickets remained, was run. This brought in $8,000 worth of ticket sales in one day after being shown in Christchurch newspapers.

Other Games publicity turned out be a much bigger job than we originally envisaged. The information officer found that a very high proportion of his time was spent on home hospitality schemes, volunteer driver campaigns, appeal and fund-raising activities, and the victory hostess scheme.

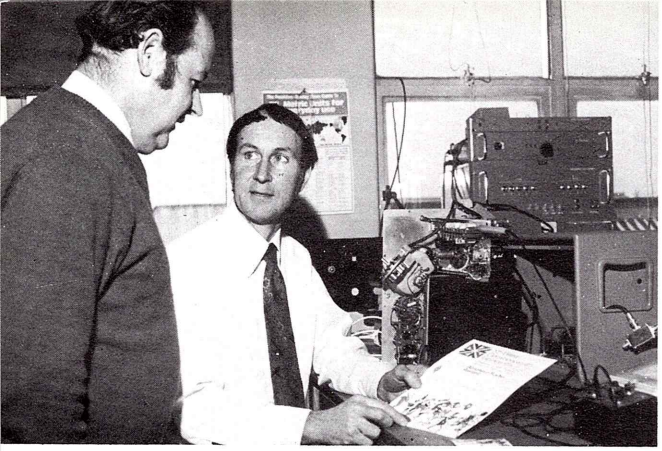
Games handbooks

The Publicity Committee was involved in the production of the General Rules and Information booklet, and Village guide, and competitors' handbooks for the Sports Technical and Village Committees.

The General Rules and Information booklet of 40 pages was used as the basis for both the Village Guide and competitors' handbook and the news media handbook. In each case a different cover was used and an appropriate centre insert included.

Six hundred of the General Rules and Information handbooks were produced and 2100 of the Village guide and competitors' handbook. The latter only just met requirements and at least 10 percent more than the expected numbers in the Village are required. Village officials, reception and recreation and sports committees can find use for these.

Soon after the Games were awarded to Christchurch we started to have requests from school children for information for school projects. To reduce the time spent on providing this information piecemeal we decided to appoint a school projects officer in May, 1973. Miss Julie Burke, a



Seventy-five amateur radio operators in New Zealand and 130 in 34 other countries won diplomas in a competition designed to promote the exchange of information about the Games. For the competition 78,000 special call sign cards were issued. Mr P. J. Rodgers (seated) and Mr Derek Williams, two Christchurch amateurs, examine a diploma.

qualified school teacher, produced school projects in four issues each of six parts, and 74 pages were issued to all primary and intermediate schools in New Zealand. She also spent a lot of time in giving talks to schools in Canterbury and showing the Games film.

Wide use of films

The National Film Unit produced three excellent 16mm films for the Organising Committee. The first was used at Edinburgh as a promotional film. The second, which brought the first up to date, was used extensively by the seven-man delegation from Christchurch when they travelled through Commonwealth countries to Munich for the British Commonwealth Games Federation meeting held in conjunction with the Olympics. The third film, made in April, 1973, was a new production, showing progress on the Games and highlights of Christchurch. All three films were in colour and were from 12 to 15 minutes long. Copies of the film were placed with the New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation, Australian Broadcasting Corporation, British Broadcasting Corporation, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and other television organisations, and were given widespread showings.

The C.B.C. showed the film on network, coast to coast, at peak viewing time. Copies of the film were circulated through New Zealand and Australian theatres, placed in film libraries, used in the film theatre of the inter-island ferry, sent to airlines in Australia for promotion, and used with Games promotions. At one stage, of 12 copies, only one was in Christchurch, others being spread throughout New Zealand and overseas in Canada, Fiji, Australia, the United Kingdom and Germany.

The films were given very heavy use, one being shown 30 times a day. Film bookings for 1973 alone totalled 130 and this did not include school showings. They were produced free of charge by the National Film Unit.

Many requests for speakers on the Games came from the length and breadth of the country. Hundreds of these talks were given, mainly by the chairman, Ron Scott, and other members of the Organising Committee.

A Games radio call sign card using a special ZM prefix and a special diploma were used for a contest started early in 1972. The Canterbury branch of the New Zealand Amateur Radio Transmitters took over the project after the Publicity Committee had met the design cost for cards. Amateurs purchased a record 78,000 call sign cards, more than for any other similar contest, and contacted more than 50 countries during the contest. The basis of the contest was a simple one. To qualify for the Games diploma, an amateur had to contact five New Zealand stations and one Commonwealth station in each of the three world radio zones. The contest worked two ways in that both New Zealand and overseas amateurs could qualify. Diplomas were gained by 75 amateurs in New Zealand and 130 in 34 other countries.

A walk-through promotional stand containing venue photographs and programme information was built, originally being used in the 1971 New Zealand Industries Fair where promotion of the home hospitality scheme first took place. It was then taken over by the Australia and New Zealand Bank and circulated throughout New Zealand, being put on display at bank branches over a period of eighteen months.

Information centres

The Bank of New Zealand opened its Games information centres during October, 1972, in its 450 branches throughout New Zealand, using material supplied by the Organising Committee. These centres were also used for distributing ticket brochures and later the Games dollar. At the time of

the Games, the bank supplied hostesses to staff information booths in Christchurch and also the Games results answering service. This was tied into the official results system and received 7,000 calls when it operated between January 24 and February 3. Peak days on January 27, 28 and 29 brought in an average of 1,000 calls a day.

The New Zealand Post Office took over the task of manning, 24 hours daily, a Games answering service for general information; from January 21 to February 5 it answered 17,318 queries. It maintained its own switchboard for this purpose and six operators and a supervisor were on duty.

The Publicity Committee took the opportunity to place Games material and photographs in a variety of publications, including those of international sporting bodies, sports' official magazines, and house journals. Material was produced to meet the specific interests of the organisations concerned.

During 1973, the overseas section of the Tourist and Publicity Department became very active in promoting the Games overseas. It arranged for regular visits to Christchurch by a writer and photographer and supplied Games news outlets overseas with photographs and written material.

Games visitors

News media visitors to Christchurch before the Games were frequent; they came from both within New Zealand and overseas. Many of them just walked into the office asking for information; and these were catered for with material, photographs, and visits to sites. Not all were from Commonwealth countries.

Hundreds of items of manufactured goods and processed foods carried the Games symbol; many found their way into export markets. Mr George Aker, Games marketing executive, and his secretary, Mrs Claire Phipps, examine a few of them.



The co-operation of the organisations responsible for venues was given most freely; without this, especially at the Town Hall and Queen Elizabeth II Park during construction, presenting the picture of Games progress would have been most difficult.

Photographs of venues and officials were much in demand and the Games organisation was fortunate in assistance from two Christchurch firms, Green and Hahn and Orly Productions. Agfa Gaevert donated 4,000 sheets of 8in by 6in photographic paper and with this the Games Organisation was able to supply regular photographic releases to newspapers. These were boosted by supplies of photographs taken by the Tourist and Publicity Department.

Use of Games symbol

Because of the widespread application of the Games symbol for commercial purposes, the granting of its use by the Publicity Committee had to be watched carefully to see that it did not infringe any rights granted to companies. For news media and "straight" publicity there was no problem; but where any commercial aspect was involved reference was made to the Legal and Concessions Committee.

The Design Committee's guideline sheet showing the correct way to reproduce the symbol was distributed to news media very early and was always included when publicity material was sent out.

Wherever possible, promotional material was sent to displays and shows, and two sets of promotional material were held for distribution. They were used in Auckland and Christchurch displays and also in Australia in conjunction with a South Island Promotion Association project. Most effective was the model of Queen Elizabeth II Park. This first went to Munich for display at the British Commonwealth Games Federation meeting and after its return was on constant display in both New Zealand and Australia.

Pop song contest

Run in conjunction with the N.Z.B.C., this took the form of a nationwide television contest run over a period of six weeks to find a fitting Games pop song. The contest,



In the concourse at Dallas International Airport, Texas, U.S.A. By this and other means travellers in many parts of the world were made aware of a certain forthcoming event in Christchurch, New Zealand.

which attracted an entry of 200 songs, was narrowed down to six finalists. The New Zealand voting for the contest was in excess of 100,000 and Steven Allan's "Join Together" was an easy winner. Shown at peak viewing time, the contest created considerable interest and the song itself reached a sector of the community, the teen-agers, who had been relatively untouched by Games activities. The song went to No. 2 on the New Zealand hit parade and was given extensive overseas airing.

The North New Brighton Residents' Association opened an observation post at Queen Elizabeth II Park in June, 1972. This provided a lookout over the park project for many thousands of visitors and at the same time was a useful centre for dispensing Games publicity material. Its work here with 64,000 New Zealand and 6,000 overseas visitors was extremely valuable. Thousands of voluntary hours were put into the project by the association.

Late in 1973, signs at each of the venues were erected. These gave details of the sport and dates of events. The road race course was outlined with a large sign at the start-finish line, and at the airport a sign, "Welcome to Christchurch, the Games City," was placed where incoming passengers would see it.

Production and marketing of pre-Games and post-Games souvenir books were handled by companies selected by the Marketing Committee. The Publicity Committee recommended during 1972 that, because of the financial requirements of these undertakings, it would be better if they were handled commercially, with the Games Organisation benefiting from royalties.

Reception and Recreation Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR PETER HAMES)

The committee was charged with the responsibility of welcoming competitors and team officials when they arrived in New Zealand and of meeting official guests, technical officials and news media personnel. Persons in these last three categories were immediately introduced to the appropriate committee who looked after their needs from that point onwards. Teams were transported direct to the Games Village.

The committee was also responsible for the entertainment of competitors and officials staying in the Games Village and with the organisation of the farewell party on the evening of the last day of the Games.

The final responsibility was farewelling teams when they left Christchurch and assisting them with departure formalities.

Summary of achievements

From January 3 until January 24 the committee met and welcomed some 1700 competitors and team officials, 300 official guests, 160 overseas technical officials and several hundred news media personnel. (The first team arrived on January 9). Teams were welcomed at Christchurch Airport by members of the Waitaha Maori Cultural Group and were transported to the Games Village, where they were presented



RECEPTION AND RECREATION COMMITTEE
BACK ROW: R. A. Barker (secretary), E. M. Ferguson, J. A. J. McMillan, S. C. Hackwell, R. Lester.
FRONT ROW: E. Bowers, D. J. Kelleher (vice-chairman), P. Hames (chairman), P. K. Keller.

with a welcome kit and taken to their quarters. Team baggage and equipment were handled at the airport and taken to the Village separately. Official guests, overseas technical officials and newsmen were identified when they arrived at Christchurch Airport and introduced to members of the appropriate committee who transported them to their hotels or motels. Games personnel who flew to Christchurch via Auckland or Wellington were met and looked after at these latter two airports before flying on to Christchurch.

A full programme of entertainment and recreation was provided for persons staying in the Games Village. This took the form of a discotheque, dance bands for dancing, a variety of concert parties and films during the evening; displays by brass bands, pipe bands, sheep shearers and dog trialists, to name a few, during the daytime. Recreation facilities such as colour television, table tennis, pool, billiards and volley ball were provided throughout the Village. Facilities were also provided for recreation outside the Village. These included visits to farms, hunting trips, sailing, tennis, golf, general sight-seeing and, most popular of all, jet boat rides.

To assist competitors and team officials a recreation information office was set up in the Games Village. This office handled all inquiries and requests for entertainment and recreation. A Village newspaper was also published daily to disseminate information and to help generate a friendly and helpful atmosphere.

On the last evening of the Games, Saturday, February 2, a farewell party was held at the Christchurch Town Hall when approximately 3400 persons enjoyed some five hours of dancing, stage entertainment, eating and drinking.

On the following day, Sunday, February 3, the committee organised a hangi in the Games Village which was sponsored by the Christchurch City Council and the Edmonton Commonwealth Games Committee. The hangi consisted of an outdoor evening meal, cooked in the ground, Maori style, together with suitable entertainment and speeches by representatives of the two sponsors.

Teams leaving were farewelled by the Kokatahi Band as they left the Village. Assistance was given with departure procedures, and the loading and transport of luggage and equipment to Christchurch Airport were co-ordinated.

The responsibility for reception and recreation was undertaken by North Canterbury Chapters of the New Zealand Jaycee organisation.

Twenty-eight meetings of the main committee were held, commencing in March, 1971, mainly at monthly intervals.

Airport facilities

The majority of overseas Games personnel flew into Christchurch International Airport direct from overseas. Arrival procedures such as immigration, health, customs and agriculture were fully discussed with the Government departments responsible and the Airport Authority and airlines to see that formalities were streamlined as much as possible to facilitate smooth and easy entry. Good co-operation was received from all concerned and there was a minimum of delay in admitting our overseas visitors to Christchurch.

Advance arrival information was sought from competing countries, V.I.P.s, technical officials and newsmen some three months before the Games. This was often slow in coming to hand, but when it was received the relevant information was fed into a computer to produce printed lists of arrivals in order of category, in date order, and in airline flight number order. These lists were distributed to Games committees responsible for each category of personnel and were used by our committee for purposes of meeting personnel at the airport.

A reception office was established at Christchurch Airport which was manned during the hours that the airport was open from January 1 to 24. The office, manned on roster, was responsible for communications, meeting Games personnel and competitors upon their arrival, and handling baggage. Prior arrangements were made with the V.I.P. (Protocol), Technical Officials and News Media Committees for them to be at the airport to transport their people to hotels or motels, etc. Teams were directed on to buses and taken to the Games Village as speedily as possible, the team managers travelling in a separate motor-car along with the local team attache.

Team luggage and equipment were handled independently of the passengers and taken to the Games Village by separate



The Waitaha Maori Cultural Group welcomed teams as they arrived at Christchurch International Airport.

vehicles. Special Games baggage labels were forwarded to countries before the Games. Team labels were coloured according to the hall of residence they were staying in at the Games Village and whether they were male or female competitors. V.I.P.s, technical officials and newsmen were issued with while labels to denote that they were not staying in the Village. This system made for easier identification and allocation of luggage when it was off-loaded from the aircraft.

Any late alterations in expected flight arrival times were obtained by direct communication with the airlines and passed on to the committees affected, as well as the Games Village. Several teams were delayed en route to New Zealand, particularly when flying through Australia; many officials arrived unannounced or on flights other than those expected, which made constant manning of the airport and swift communication essential. The difficulties which arose in this area were handled successfully.

Some overseas teams and Games officials flew into Christchurch via Auckland, and, in a few instances, via Wellington. A separate sub-committee of local members of Jaycee was set up in Auckland to meet and look after Games personnel before they flew south, and several Jaycees resident in Wellington were ready to act in a similar manner when required.

Immigration procedures were streamlined by the prior issue to overseas Games personnel of a Commonwealth Games identification card for presentation to immigration officials upon arrival. This card was also used by our committee to get immigration officials to point out to us in

the customs hall Games personnel who were not in an identifiable uniform.

Welcome and farewell

Teams were welcomed by the Waitaha Maori Cultural Group as they stepped off the aircraft at Christchurch Airport with Maori songs, poi dancing and a haka, a traditionally New Zealand welcome. As teams boarded buses for the Games Village each member was presented with a Maori tiki.

Members of the welcome sub-committee escorted teams to the Games Village, and after team documentation, took them to their quarters where they were briefed on the layout of the Village and house rules such as fire precautions and meal arrangements. The attendance of welcome sub-committee members from the time a team arrived at the airport until it was settled into its quarters at the Village made for a smooth and friendly arrival.

At the conclusion of the Games teams were farewelled as they left the Village rather than at the airport, which was very congested with the mass exodus of Games visitors. As a contrast to the formal pomp and ceremony during the Games, the Kokatahi Band (an old-time band which was founded during the gold rush days on the West Coast of the South Island of New Zealand) played light-hearted farewell music as teams boarded buses outside their quarters. Sub-committee members escorted teams to the airport to attend to any last-minute problems and to oversee the handling of luggage.

Welcome kit

Supplies of some 32 different items were obtained free from various sponsors to fill 1850 welcome kits, which included a Tourist and Publicity Department kit and New Zealand Post Office information directory.

All goods were delivered to a store in Christchurch, and in December more than 70 Jaycees, wives and children packed over 50,000 items into the kit bags in a single morning.

Village recreation

Contrary to advice received from visitors at previous Games the sub-committee set out to arrange a very full programme of entertainment and recreation for competitors and team officials staying in the Games Village. To encourage and assist teams to take advantage of the facilities offered, recreation liaison officers were appointed to teams. It was gathered from earlier Games that an unintentional block at team management level often stopped entertainment and recreation information and publicity reaching all their competitors. The sub-committee is pleased to report that this scheme worked successfully and that the facilities provided were enjoyed by a good number of competitors.

The layout of the Village dictated that organised entertainment take place in the Students Union Building (titled Antonios) which contained the dining halls, a theatre and several large lounges. At the conclusion of the evening meal entertainment in the form of a discotheque, pop groups and artists, films, stage entertainment, etc, commenced. In accordance with a ruling given at an early meeting of team managers all organised entertainment stopped at 9.30 p.m. It was found that team members who were not attracted to this type of entertainment or who wanted to be entertained later than 9.30 p.m. went into Christchurch city for their enjoyment. The lounges were also used for coffee, table tennis, darts, billiards and pool, as well as colour television.

In the late afternoons displays of various sorts were held near the Students Union Building; these included bands, Maori culture, sheep shearing, etc.

Because of the scattered location of the halls of residence and their distance from the Students Union Building, recreational facilities were provided in each hall. These included dart boards, some pool tables, table tennis tables, playing cards, television and reading material. Footballs, volley balls and tenni-quoits were also provided for use in the expansive grassed areas.

The assistance of a large number of sporting and recreational organisations was obtained to provide recreation away from the Village. These included jet-boating, golf, horse race meetings, yachting, tennis, tramping, surfing and visits to farms and





LEFT: Jet boat trips on the Waimakariri River were popular with athletes and officials. RIGHT: Grenada's lone representative at the Games, Bernadine Lewis, seems pleased with the Maori tiki, presented to arriving athletes as a token of good wishes.

industries, to name but a few. Many groups of competitors took advantage of these activities when time from training and competition could be spared, particularly to go jet-boating on the Waimakariri river, which proved to be the most spectacular and popular outside pursuit. Transport to the different venues was provided either by the outside organisation concerned or the recreation sub-committee.

All entertainment and recreation were controlled from the sub-committee's information office in the Students Union Building. Notice boards advertised the activities to be held. The office was manned from breakfast time until 10 p.m. during the period the Village was open. The office was also used as an ordering centre for Games photographs.

To assist with the dissemination of information and to help promote a friendly Village atmosphere the sub-committee published and distributed a daily Village newsletter. The newsletter, produced by one editor, included notices for the day, entertainment and recreation information, and amusing anecdotes and facts gleaned from residents in the Village. The newsletter was prepared on preprinted headed paper and printed on a high-speed Xerox copying machine. Distribution was made late in the afternoon to team managers' boxes and the dining-room. At the request of the Village Committee the sub-committee also undertook the responsibility of delivering local city newspapers to team quarters.

Counselling and chaplaincy service

This service was organised under the control of the Village recreation sub-committee. Representatives of all denominations, called together at least a year before the Games commenced, agreed to form a separate sub-committee among themselves. The result of their planning was that during the period the Village was open a full-time counselling service was available to competitors, and Sunday church services were held in the chapels within the Village. Counsellors and chaplains served on roster and carried out their duties unobtrusively. In many cases they simply mingled with and spoke generally with competitors.

The size of today's large sporting festivals and the tensions which build up at them make it advisable to have a counselling service available in a Village. The sub-committee was pleased to be able to provide such a service.

Farewell party

It was decided at the outset to organise a full-scale official farewell function on the final night of the Games and to finance the venture from Games funds. It soon became evident that if all competitors, officials, V.I.P.s and committees, with their wives or partners, were to attend (some 5500) neither the Town Hall nor any other venue in Christchurch would accommodate them.

It was therefore decided to restrict attendance to competitors and team officials, accredited V.I.P.s, A grade technical officials and committees, and office staff within the Games organisation. Because the farewell party was regarded as a private function the news media were excluded. Competitors not accompanied by wives or fiancees were catered for by some 300 girls specially selected to act as hostesses.

Approximately 3400 persons attended, the anticipated number to fill the Town Hall to capacity. The party was graced by the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Her Royal Highness Princess Anne, and Captain Mark Phillips.

Entertainment was provided in four separate areas in the Town Hall. The entrance foyer was used for dancing accompanied by the Band of the New Zealand Army and a pop group, the Limes Room upstairs catered for those who like heavy rock music, while the main auditorium, which had seating in addition to space for dancing, provided a continuous show on stage of pop music, guest singers, dancers and Maori entertainment. In the Town Hall restaurant V.I.P.s could retire and be entertained away from the hubbub of the main function.

Strict security was maintained. Admission was by ticket only, which was enforced by professional doormen in a reasonable manner. Steps were also taken to guard against any disturbances or horseplay within the Town Hall itself. The sub-committee is pleased to report that the level of behaviour was generally excellent and that the friendly spirit which was generated during the Games was much in evidence.

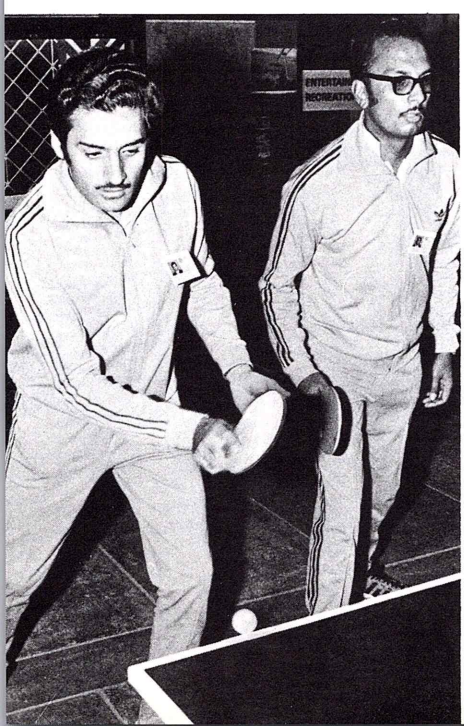
All in all, the farewell party was a most successful function, the peoples of all creeds and races mixing and enjoying each other's company as well as taking full advantage of the entertainment provided.

Manpower

The activities of the Reception and Recreation Committee required the services of a large force of volunteers. In addition to the permanent members of the various sub-committees, totalling some 45 persons, 128 members of Jaycee Chapters throughout the North Canterbury district were recruited to assist during the Games period.

Promotional visits were made to Jaycee Chapters during the two years preceding the Games. Those who volunteered to help were briefed before Christmas and rostered to turn out on a series of 6-to-8-hour shifts between January 3 and February 6. Their duties covered tasks such as manning

LEFT: A future Games sport? Table tennis was a popular pastime in the Village. RIGHT: Others found scrabble more relaxing.





facilities at Christchurch Airport during arrivals, handling team baggage, assisting teams into the Village, staffing the recreation information centre in the Games Village, assisting to organise Village entertainment, distributing Village newspapers, transporting competitors to outside recreation, manning the farewell party and assisting with team departures.

The sub-committee, from a separate office at Village Headquarters, checked on each volunteer by telephone one day before his commitment as shown on the manpower chart. Volunteers were required to report to the office before going on duty. There they were outfitted in a Games uniform which they returned to the office at the conclusion of their shift. The sub-committee was responsible for cleaning and maintaining the uniforms during the period they were in use.

With shift times running from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m., 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., and 5 p.m. to 12 a.m. each day sub-committee members were required to work long hours and proved to be "the men in the boiler room" who kept the reception and recreation facilities fully manned and running smoothly.

Recommendations

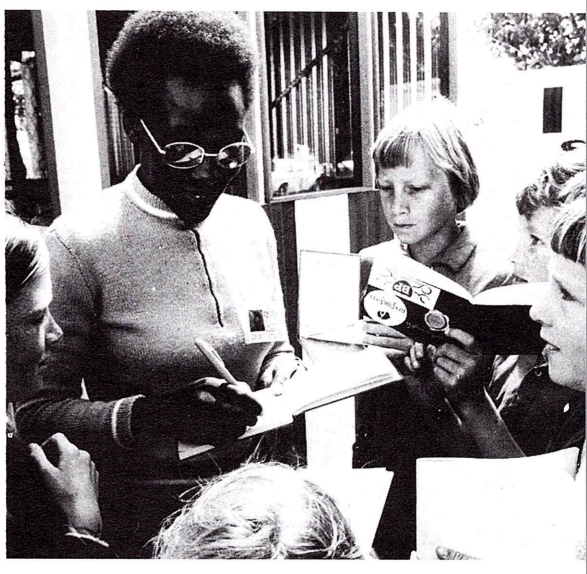
The Reception and Recreation Committee would strongly urge the continuation at future Games of the various facets of this operation. Although competitors and officials attend the Games for competitive sport, there is always opportunity for good entertainment and worth-while recreational pursuits if properly organised and managed so as not to interfere with training and competition. The Commonwealth Games have become established as the friendly Games, and a host city should therefore take the opportunity of making local attractions readily available to the competitors and officials.

In organising entertainment and recreation in and outside the Village, particular care should be taken to see that every team member is given the opportunity to participate. This can be done by good publicity and the use of liaison officers. It is not sufficient to work through team management alone, as invariably some team members miss through management not passing on information or being too occupied with other matters.

It was found that the recreation information centre in the Village was extensively used by competitors and officials, not just for recreation inquiries. The purpose of such an information centre could be widened considerably to cater for all manner of personal needs likely to be required by competitors in particular. Care must be taken, however, not to usurp the function of the office controlled by the Village commandant.

Regarding the arrival and the welcome of competitors, officials, V.I.P.s and news media personnel, every effort should be made to obtain precise arrival information from these people as early as possible. The use of data processing through a computer to record and classify this information was found to be of immense value. Where a host city contains an international airport it will be found necessary to man the airport continuously for up to three weeks before the commencement of the Games, for although prerecorded arrival information may show this not to be necessary, the delays and variation that can occur in flights arriving from overseas can very quickly upset the welcome timetable.

Miss Agnes Mushi, manager of the Tanzanian women's team, obliges young autograph hunters outside the Village entrance.



Salvage Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR K. R. SMITH)

The aims of the Salvage Committee, a subcommittee of the Finance Committee, were to locate and identify Games property and material before and during the Games; to arrange for the storage of this property at the conclusion of the events, and to arrange for its subsequent disposal, subject to any directions given by the Organising Committee. The Organising Committee had early laid down that salvability was to be considered when equipment was purchased or temporary modifications made.

From the outset all committees were approached and asked to appoint a property officer. During the Games visits were made by members of the Salvage Committee to all venues and arrangements were made for property to be stored. Some storage facilities were obtained free; some had to be paid for. In general, sporting equipment was left in the control of the sport concerned. The contents of the temporary houses used in the Village were disposed of by public sale; the 30 houses were marketed by commercial agents. Other material, such as catering equipment and security fencing, was disposed of by negotiation with private buyers.

Recovery 70 per cent

Most meetings of the committee were held informally, as required, either in the chairman's office or at storage points or venues.

The decision of the Organising Committee to donate most of the sporting equipment to the local or national controlling body eased the task of the Salvage Committee considerably. The public sales of goods were very well attended and, in general, the recovery prices were in excess of the 70 per cent of cost set as a guide-line. Certain items, such as temporary seating, for which there was no public demand, were donated to local councils.

The committee had no major problems except initial difficulties in obtaining information about goods and equipment purchased, their costs, and their whereabouts.

Recommendation.—The chairman of the Salvage Committee should be appointed early so that he can obtain detailed information about expenditure on material having some salvage value.

Security

(FROM THE REPORT OF LT COL. E. V. BRAGGINS, M.B.E., GAMES SECURITY OFFICER)

It has been stated that the security restrictions at the Xth British Commonwealth Games were the strictest imposed at any Commonwealth Games held to date. On average, it took three days for each team to understand, and accept, that the security system was advantageous to both their peaceful residence within the Village and to their concentration on training and competitive events. During this indoctrination period, management had to resist a variety of well-intentioned pressures to avoid compromising the basic security plan. Subsequent comments indicated that the security arrangements were favourably received by all managements, the competitors, and the public.

The New Zealand Police Department was entirely responsible for the security of all Royalty and the guests of Government during their visits to New Zealand.

The threat

The primary consideration in security planning is to elucidate the parameters of the threat to the whole complex and define the serious threat to individual venues. New Zealand is a peaceful country, but it would have been naive and irresponsible not to take into account such recent international trends as Munich, 1972, the letter-bomb era, and so on. Ingredients of the threat were:

(a) From overseas—
  (1) The ramifications of political pressures.
  (2) The feasible intentions of overseas dissidents or nationalist elements to operate against their own countrymen or representatives of other countries during their residence in New Zealand.
(b) From within New Zealand—
  (1) The feasible intentions of dissident elements to gain notoriety for their cause by peaceful, violent, or illegal means.
  (2) The nuisance spectrum of demonstrations, kidnappings, aircraft intrusion, bombs and bomb hoaxes, vandalism, burglary, theft, robbery, illegal drugs, sex crimes, arson, trespass, and, of course, souvenir, autograph, and news story seekers.

Before the commencement of the Games, the New Zealand Police Department was not aware of any anti-Games activities by known organisations from within New Zealand or overseas. However, they were watchful for any indication of threat. This did not mean that nothing would happen; it merely indicated that there was no knowledge of organised planning of hostile acts at the Games venues. Consequently, constant alertness and contingency planning were warranted.

Counter-measures

CONTROL OF ACCESS. Control of access was the principal counter-measure applied. It was achieved in concert with all agencies (police, traffic, and fire departments, all committees, venue caretakers, ticket collectors, and ushers). To gain control the following aspects were resolved:

(a) Advice was obtained on the legal rights of the Games Organisation as the lessee, the legal warnings needed, and the legal powers under which a security organisation could operate and control the access to all venues.
(b) Restricted areas were defined.
(c) Perimeter fencing, area lighting, and special control points were planned.
(d) Effective pass systems were designed and rules for their application to persons, vehicles, and stores were promulgated.
(e) The manpower organisation needed to enforce the controls was recruited and trained.

OTHER COUNTER-MEASURES. The following counter-measures and systems were planned and incorporated as part of the security controls:

(a) Searching of vehicles—All vehicles requiring access to the Village were searched.
(b) Security in depth—Security guards patrolled the fence-line and the grounds of the Games Village, Queen Elizabeth II Park, Cowles Stadium, and Denton Park to provide security in depth by detecting fire, crime, and trespass.
(c) Anti-bomb procedures—Every known technique to neutralise all forms of bomb scares was practised.
(d) Fire prevention—To cover both domestic hazards and incendiary devices.
(e) Prevention of sabotage — Controls were introduced to prevent the sabotaging of sports equipment, facilities at the venues, electric power, water, food, and plant-room equipment.
(f) Storage of small arms weapons—Arms kotes were equipped and staffed for the central storage and control of competitors' weapons.
(g) Airspace control—Procedures were practised to negate illegal intrusion by helicopters.
(h) Key control.
(i) Kidnap alert system—Based on a police plan with the security force working under command.
(j) Movement of monies.
(k) Containment of demonstrators.
(l) Personnel security.

Priorities of protection

Having assessed the threat relative to each venue, in balance with the risk, police presence, and police response time, the following priorities of protection were observed:

(a) Priority 1
  (1) Full controls, supported by patrols in depth and a manpower reserve on a 24-hour basis:
    Games Village, Ilam

Arms kote and bicycle storage sheds (outside the Village perimeter)

(2) Movement of monies for programme and ticket sales.

(b) Priority 2

(1) Full controls, supported by patrols in depth on a 24-hour basis and a manpower reserve; but during the dark hours, when the public had no right of entry, reduced to a property security role and providing limited access to authorised persons only:
Queen Elizabeth II Park complex.

(2) Security escorts for payroll movements.

(3) Twelve-hour patrols during the dark hours:
Kirkwood School transport park.

(c) Priority 3

(1) Twenty-four hour patrols for property security and limited control of competitors' areas; some aditional security cover to be provided if demanded during periods of public attendance:
Denton Park
Cowles Stadium

(2) Patrols for property protection during periods of non-public attendance and during the dark hours on a caretaker basis:
Woolston Working Men's Bowling Club
McLeans Island—Burnett Range
Christchurch Gun Club
West Melton Rifle Range
Cashmere road race (January 31—February 2 only)
Games Headquarters
Games Village Headquarters

(d) Priority 4

No additional cover to be provided by the Games security force unless a definite political threat is reported:

(1) Games Village Headquarters
(2) Games Headquarters
(3) Marathon and walk routes
(4) Training venues not covered within priorities 1 to 3
(5) Games recreational venues
(6) Venue official car parks

Games security force

The security force, popularly known as the "Red Berets," was a "housekeeping" force who provided an extension to police surveillance and control. Their role was fourfold:

(a) To control access to the restricted areas so that competitors and officials could undertake training and competition without interference from any unauthorised person, source, or agency.

(b) To protect Games property and venues at all times.

(c) To assist the public.

(d) To co-operate with the police and assist the civil powers when called upon.

The security force was specially recruited for this task and comprised 232 paid staff and 64 volunteers. This total included 41 women, all of whom were employed at the Village. It operated over a 24-hour period using shift rosters of not less than eight hours. A manpower reserve was held at both the Village and Queen Elizabeth II Park. In addition to forming a mobile reserve to deal with incidents, its strength was used to double night patrols and reinforce immediate manpower shortfalls occasioned through sickness, etc., at any venue. Permanent replacements were drawn from a waiting list of 70 applicants who were ready to replace any manpower losses caused by dismissals, injuries, etc.

The force was designed to handle incidents of greater magnitude than those with which it was confronted. It was not armed, but dog patrols were used periodically during non-public hours at Kirkwood transport park, Denton Park and the Queen Elizabeth II Park complex. The force was assembled on January 7, 1974, for training at the Games Village. It commenced operational duty on January 9 and was paid off when operations terminated on February 5.

OPERATIONAL CONTROL. The Village and Queen Elizabeth II Park security officers were responsible to the Games security officer for the command, control, and co-ordination of their respective organisations set down in their terms of reference. The Games security officer controlled the other venues. For reasons of economy of manpower, the Village security operations room co-ordinated operations during the quiet hours. The Queen Elizabeth II Park security

operations room operated from 0800 to 2400 hours daily. The nightly supervisory visits to all venues were undertaken by the Games security officer.

COMMUNICATIONS. Radios and telephones were used to provide duplicated channels of communication. In outline the systems were:

(a) Games operation net. A VHF radio mini-phone. Out-stations were located at each venue headquarters, with the control station at the Games Village security operations room.
(b) Unit operation nets. A short-range commercial band (CB) radio. Control stations were located at both the Games Village and Queen Elizabeth II Park operations rooms as well as at Denton Park. The resident police officers were provided with "listening out" radio to both operations rooms.
(c) Telephones. Each static guard point had a telephone in addition to a CB radio.

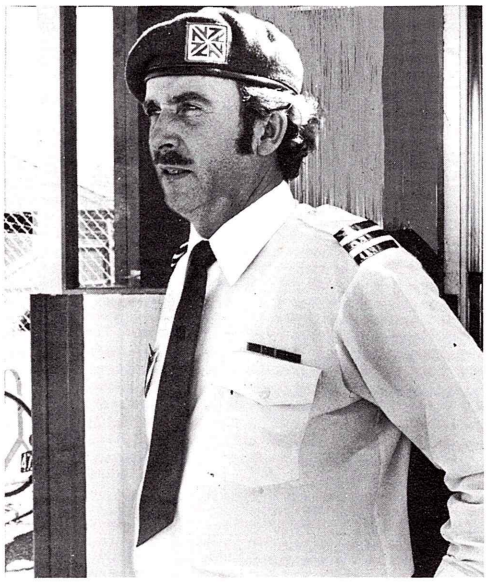
PUBLIC RELATIONS. Within the security force, all news media relations were dealt with by the Games security officer. The advantages of this policy were that:

(a) a low profile was maintained on the threat,
(b) knowledge of security techniques and systems was denied to the public,
(c) detailed knowledge of incidents which could be prejudicial to subsequent police prosecutions was not available.

Statistics—Games Village

PEDESTRIANS. The following assessment of daily pass examinations indicates the minimum flow rates (the total numbers of pass holders are shown in parentheses):

	Minimum daily access
Lapel pass holders	
Residents and OV holders (2,477) / Village staff and drivers (1,730)	13,070
Temporary pass holders	
Daily issue (21,000 were issued over 28 days)	1,500
Daily total	14,570
Women's quarters	
Residents and staff (355)	
Daily total	1,685



Lieutenant Colonel Braggins.

VEHICLES. The vehicle gates were closed to vehicles from 2200 to 0600 hours daily. These vehicle flow figures cover the 28-day period for the three official gates:

Average Daily	Hourly	Total
1,686	105	47,212

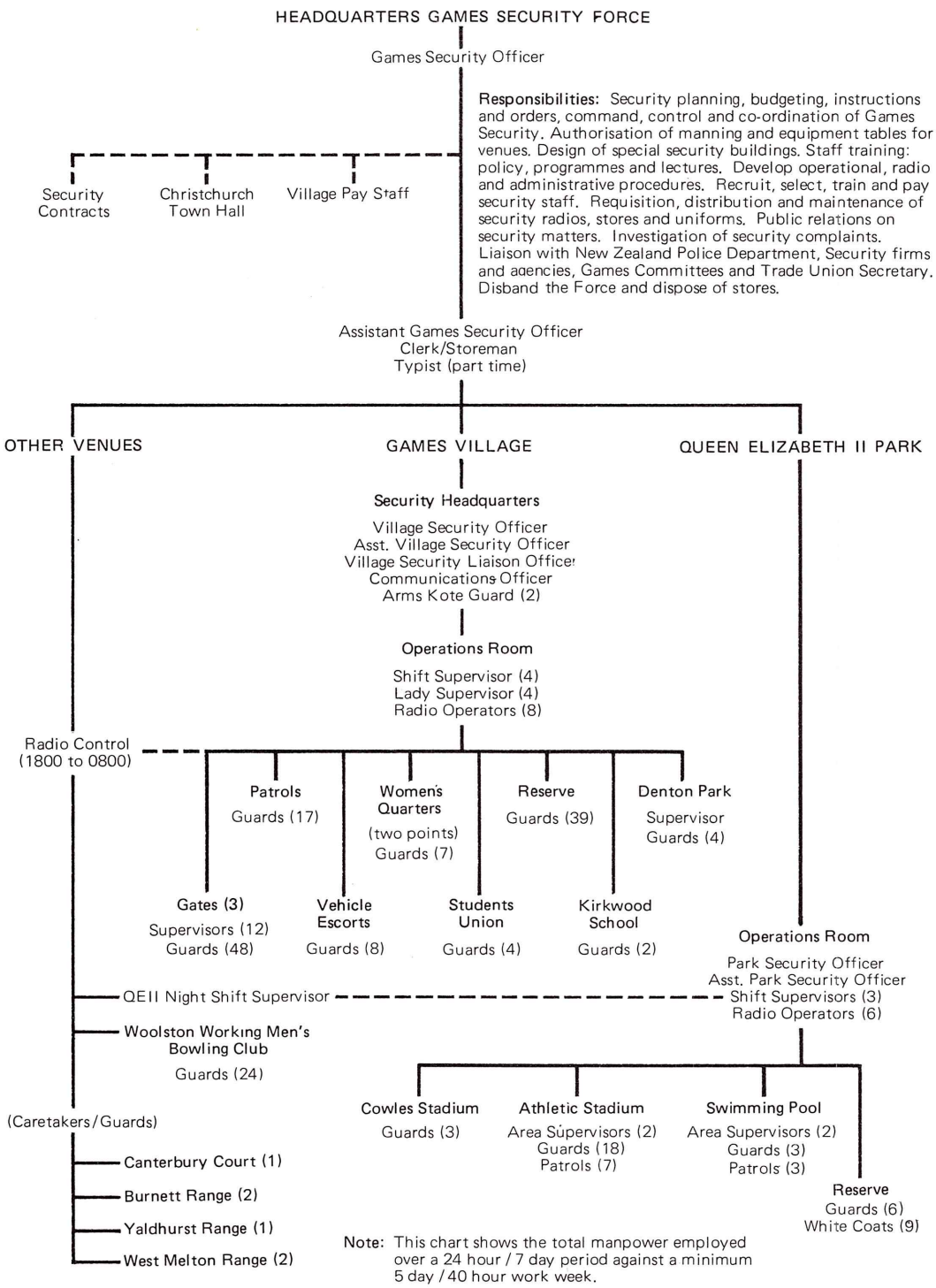
Conclusion

Because of current worldwide trends of unrest stimulated by political parties and perpetrated by pockets of reactionaries and dissidents set upon disruptive adventures, security protection has been forced upon sport organisers as an integral and expensive part of their planning. Control of access has always been necessary, but the age has arrived when more elaborate countermeasures are warranted.

The degree of deterrence which this security force achieved cannot be measured except by a notable lack of vandalism at venues during its presence and a few arrests for trespass. The co-operation by team managements and the public went a long way toward making the security scheme effective. Over 70 per cent of the security manpower were public-spirited businessmen, school teachers, and persons with police, armed service, and security guard experience who enjoyed forfeiting their annual holidays to ensure that the unruly would not tarnish the Xth British Commonwealth Games.

Xth BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES SECURITY FORCE

OUTLINE ORGANISATION



Note: This chart shows the total manpower employed over a 24 hour / 7 day period against a minimum 5 day / 40 hour work week.



TICKETS COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: P. L. Bush, P. S. D. Haworth, G. F. Harvey, M. A. Lockie, J. L. Manning, J. E. S. Morton, C. W. Ballantyne. FRONT ROW: J. Cree-Brown, J. E. Davies (chairman), W. J. Taylor (secretary), M. F. Foate, R. G. Pilkington. ABSENT: D. B. O'Malley, D. Wiltshire, W. K. Nankervis.

Tickets Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. E. DAVIES)

At the first of its 38 meetings in January, 1971, the committee adopted terms of reference and basic policy. Among these were:

Maintaining the closest liaison throughout with the Accommodation Committee, particularly regarding a joint ticket-accommodation requisition and sales brochure, and with other committees.

Obtaining or estimating, as a matter of priority, the seating plans of all venues, including those yet to be built; the over-all programme of the Games, including details of morning, afternoon, and evening sessions of all sports; and assessing numbers of free seats in stands AX, AY, and B; team members, stand C; technical officials, stand D; press, TV and radio, stand E; bands, choirs, etc, needing free accommodation, and those seats required by Ceremonial Committee, etc, and constantly keeping this information up to date.

Negotiating a suitable arrangement with travel or ticket organisations in New Zealand at an agreed commission.

Consulting with each B.C.G. Association on the sale of tickets in its country, reaching agreement on commission procedure and sending brochures direct to the agents.

Agreeing on priorities for overseas sales; home sales to members of governing bodies and their clubs, and to the Organising Committee and its sub-committees; and home sales to the general public.

Organising, appointing staff, and deciding when to establish a Games box office to control the reservation of seating for all Games competitive activities and the opening and closing ceremonies.

Fixing admission prices for tickets.

Instituting and maintaining an adequate control and security system for tickets, passes, and revenue.

Arranging for the printing of all seat tickets, official passes, pass-outs, etc.

Producing a ticket application brochure containing full details of all events, times, venues, prices, etc, and an application form for accommodation.

Later the committee was made responsible for accreditation — the preparation of a documentation system for processing and issuing passes and complimentary tickets.

Overriding policy decisions were that control of ticket reservations must be retained in the hands of the Games Organising Committee through its Tickets Committee, and that the sale of tickets to visitors to the host city should be in conjunction

with accommodation reservations.

The results of the committee's activities both in ticket sales and documentation are best expressed in the statistical presentations and appendices to this report. Let it suffice to say that a new level of achievement was reached, in paid attendance and tickets sold, in the history of the British Commonwealth Games. Comparisons with the Perth and Edinburgh Games, which had attracted the largest paid attendances hitherto, are as follows:

Paid attendance

	Sports	Training	Total
Perth	210,044	14,943	224,987
Edinburgh	225,423	9,526	234,949
Christchurch	323,388	60,487	383,875

Tickets revenue

	$NZ	$NZ	$NZ
Perth	548,438	4,482	552,920
Edinburgh	442,696	1,905	444,601
Christchurch	1,307,481	25,236	1,332,717

(For this purpose Perth and Edinburgh ticket sales have been converted to dollars in the ratio of 1 to 2 from pounds).

The ticket sales budget of $1,032,440 was exceeded fourteen days before the Games opening ceremony.

Accreditation

Despite the very real problem created by the withdrawal of the documentation officer (Mr J. E. S. Morton) for health reasons on December 22, 1973, the actual processing of V.I.P.s, officials, competitors, and news media staff proved a much smoother and more effective operation than at one critical stage we had dared to hope — a tribute to the documentation officer, who before his illness had completed much of the preliminary detailed work, besides briefing committees and training a small but most efficient team (including his wife who, as assistant documentation officer, largely replaced her husband during the Games).

The total number of lapel passes issued was 7,132, made up as follows:

V.I.P.s: stand AX (purple), 31; stand AXX (orange), 137; stand AY (red) 433; stand AZ (green) 162.

Competitors and team officials: stand C (blue), 1,454.

Technical officials: stand D (white), 1,043.

News media: (yellow), 1,153.

Remainder: (grey), 2,719.

These figures are doubtless also a record: they embrace an area likely to cause increasing concern with each successive Games, and which can be relieved only by tailoring complimentary seating as closely as possible to the foreseeable demand, and so maximising seats available for sale to the public. This is by no means as easy of accomplishment as it may appear.

Agency appointment

In June, 1971, the Organising Committee, on the recommendation of the Tickets Committee, accepted a joint tender from the New Zealand National Airways Corporation and Air New Zealand for the marketing of seats and accommodation.

Under this arrangement N.Z.N.A.C. dealt with reservations and also the New Zealand selling function; Air New Zealand became responsible for all marketing functions outside New Zealand.

The airlines' joint proposal was the lowest tender, and there were clear advantages in using their resources, notably the worldwide interline agreements and obligations between airlines, the company mail services and telecommunications networks, the I.A.T.A. system for the exchange of money between airlines in various parts of the world, and, not least important, the extensive sales outlets available within New Zealand and overseas.

Computer operation

Processing all applications for tickets by computer was considered but was finally rejected on the score of cost. Although, in the light of events, the decision was the right one, much stress suffered by the chairman, agent's liaison officer, and staff would have been considerably alleviated, and the functions required of them would have been performed more expeditiously and more efficiently, had a computer been available.

The problem in the last eight weeks before and during the first half of the Games is to keep abreast of the ever-changing inventory situation, so as to exercise the

most effective promotional, financial, politic, and judicious control. This can be done only by engaging numerous staff to produce and update the statistical information required, or by the use of a computer. Provided fidelity of input is absolutely assured, the computer is the only effective way to produce, update, and process the statistical information week by week, ultimately day by day, as the situation demands.

Critical path was plotted early in the committee's deliberations, and formed a most useful check on progress even when matters totally outside the control of the committee defeated some target dates.

Ticketing and accommodation

To meet the opening date of overseas sales, a separate overseas edition of the ticketing and accommodation brochure was printed, containing information which was subsequently brought up to date when the Games programme was finalised. This was many months later than the Tickets Committee had been led to expect. Lengthy correspondence with most overseas applicants was necessary to clarify misunderstandings about the programme and price of tickets, and a number of persons made known their dissatisfaction about the programme changes.

The proviso—"Schedule of events may be subject to some variation according to the number of entries received and confirmation of programme"—is inadequate; a decidedly more positive and direct statement is needed.

Tickets

For ease of issuing and identification by gatekeepers and ushers, clearer differentiation between afternoon and evening tickets was required.

Although all tickets bore a bold number showing the relevant day of the Games, it would have been of assistance to office staff and to gatekeepers had the main ticket carried the date also in large lettering.

Tickets received from the printer were arranged in books relating to entrances, which meant that various blocks and prices were contained in the one book. This led to difficulty in initial stock-checking and, similarly, to problems at the time of issue.

Preferential reservations

Entitlement to preferential bookings was by presentation of a preferential booking voucher, which was distributed by the Games Organising Committee, to sporting bodies and persons so entitled.

Preferential bookings opened on November 22, 1972, three weeks after the planned date because of late publication of the New Zealand brochure, and terminated on January 31, 1973. Most were received in the latter part of January, which caused a backlog when the general New Zealand sale opened on February 1, 1973.

A three to four-week gap between the closing of preferential bookings and the opening of the New Zealand general sale would have been advantageous.

Tour groups

Difficulty was experienced in dealing with applications from tour companies. Their actual requirements were not known to most of them until immediately before the Games. To ensure that tickets were not issued in bulk to applicants who would subsequently not require them, payment was accepted and tickets held in stock pending detailed application. The number of tickets was continually reviewed, and after an agreed cut-off date any tickets not required were returned to general stock and any surplus payment recredited to the tour company. Even with this procedure tour operators did not co-operate in the final cut-off date.

Refunds

Initially the Tickets Committee decided not to make refunds, and the application brochure for ticketing and accommodation stated as much. In a number of instances this proved untenable, some tickets being returned weeks, even months, before the Games commenced for unexceptionable reasons. During the Games it also became necessary to cancel some advertised sessions, when again refunds had to be made. In short, the committee was obliged to exercise its discretionary powers, the only workable solution to this debatable subject.

Accommodation

Accommodation was handled in two

parts, allocation being made initially by the agent to accommodation facilities provided by the Accommodation Committee; in the last four months all allocation was handled directly by the Accommodation Committee. With this split control a number of problems arose, particularly over tour groups, changes to allocated accommodation, and deposits. It would have been to the advantage of both agent and accommodation office if one or other had handled the complete allocation.

Statistics

The agent was to have produced a weekly return of ticket sales giving a complete breakdown. However, this proved too complex to be practicable: there were 213 price differentiations as compared with Edinburgh's 185, and all stocks of tickets, including complimentary, were included in the analysis. The delay in processing applications because of the late publication of the ticketing and accommodation brochure and in the delivery of tickets also caused difficulties.

In an exercise of this magnitude, dealing with approximately half a million tickets and 213 price differentiations for the 75 Games sessions, the work involved in compiling manually the statistical requirements far outweighed the benefits.

Seating at venues

Architects for the venues were most co-operative in making their plans available. However, a physical check on the seating at venues was not always possible. At some, work was going on up to the opening session, and, at one venue, even after the first session. As a consequence, a number of tickets were issued for seats which were never erected. With the good will of all concerned, especially that of ticket-holders, these difficulties were resolved as they arose.

A physical check of all permanent and temporary seating installed at stadia **must** be made immediately the work is completed, variations from architects' plans noted, and appropriate tickets withdrawn from stock and cancelled. If non-existent seats have already been sold contact must be made with the individuals concerned, and the useless tickets recovered and replaced.

Revenue

The following table shows the contribution of each sport to the total revenue from ticket sales:

	$	%
Opening	101,526	7.6
Closing	104,484	7.8
Athletics	472,661	35.4
Badminton	20,949	1.6
Bowls	24,416	1.8
Boxing	80,325	6.0
Cycling	74,340	5.6
Shooting	4,464	0.3
Swimming	395,424	29.6
Weightlifting	9,798	0.7
Wrestling	18,748	1.4
Sundries	346	—
Training	25,236	1.9
Parking	3,850	0.3
	1,336,567	

Lost tickets

To help the public, tickets were issued to those who signed an indemnity stating that they had lost or destroyed their tickets. When both original and duplicate tickets were presented it was obvious that the originals had been found or stolen, or that the original holders had sold them. It was impracticable to sort out the rights and wrongs of such a case on the spot; often the sport had already begun. The second arrival was shown to a spare seat.

The practice of issuing duplicate tickets creates difficulties for ushers and is of doubtful value as a good-will gesture. The decision to have spare tickets on hand to meet such problems was very helpful.

Prices

When the prices were made public in April, 1972, there was a certain amount of criticism that they were too high. In the event, the Games tickets agent was obliged to refund to individual applicants more than $500,000 because of inability to meet the demand for preferred high-priced seating. It was the policy of the Tickets Committee, supported, and in one instance directed, by the Organising Committee, to keep prices as low as possible.

Concessions were provided for children from 3 to 14 years accompanied or un-

accompanied, school parties, and persons in receipt of age benefits. In addition, special seating arrangements were made for spectators in wheel-chairs or otherwise handicapped.

Expenditure

Total expenditure for ticketing (including commission to the agent but excluding expenditure incurred for documentation) amounted to $95,522. In relation to revenue earned, this represents 7.1 per cent of total ticket sales, which compares most favourably with Commonwealth Games held at Vancouver, Perth, and Jamaica, and is about comparable with Edinburgh.

General comment

The Tickets Committee gave every consideration to the social implications of its policies, while seeking to draw maximum spectator support from individuals of all ages and levels of income. In so doing it was not always possible to be as inflexible as a highly efficient administrative control often dictates. The results demonstrate the advantages of a reasonably flexible policy, but it has to be acknowledged that flexibility of this kind creates quite serious difficulties for those who are required to translate policy into administrative action. It says a great deal for the loyalty and support of all staff concerned that this challenge was met so successfully.

Spectator support—easily the greatest in the history of the Commonwealth Games—came principally from the magnificent response of the people of New Zealand to their responsibilities as host country, and in particular from the people of Christchurch as host city. A survey based on an examination of 44 per cent of the total applications for tickets reveals the following broad geographical origin of applicants:

Canterbury	65.0%
Rest of New Zealand	31.5%
Overseas (including Australia)	4.5%

The provision of appropriate seating for accredited persons poses many problems. The statistical data supplied by the documentation officer will serve as a guideline particularly for the various categories of officials, general team managers, and competitors. The problem is to establish definitive numbers and so avoid (a) providing inadequate seating, or (b) holding excessive numbers of empty seats, which at each succeeding Games becomes an increasing cause of public dissatisfaction.

Both the Federation and future organising committees will have to carefully consider this. Certainly the former must give positive support to the latter in urging associations to exercise restraint, besides practising that virtue itself. Moreover, greater co-operation is called for from all participating bodies in identifying, and conveying in good time to the host city organising committee, appropriate details of qualifying individuals.

Traffic Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. F. THOMAS)

The Traffic Committee was appointed to deal with all problems connected with the movement of traffic during the Games. This included planning to ensure the free, safe, and rapid movement in the city and its environs of all traffic, including public transport services, particularly during the visit of members of the Royal Family to and from the Games venues, and for the marathon, road walk, and road cycling events.

The committee was responsible for providing adequate parking facilities near the venues, and was required to maintain close liaison with the Transport Committee to secure the uninterrupted flow of vehicles used by officials, team managers, and athletes.

The predetermined traffic plan was implemented without the need for any changes or alterations throughout the period of the Games, without any obvious display of authority, and in a friendly atmosphere. The co-operation of the public was of course a deciding factor in ensuring the success of the traffic control plan.

All movements of competitors and officials



TRAFFIC COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: E. E. Dunlop, I. W. McLaughlan, H. E. Daniel, D. B. Forbes, A. J. Francis, A. I. Garriock, R. W. Fox, A. Emmett, A. Goldsmith, D. K. Watson. FRONT ROW: M. L. Gadd, D. L. Lynn (secretary), J. F. Thomas (chairman), Miss L. Carroll (administrative assistant), B. R. Hill. ABSENT: E. S. Palliser, A. Laing.

from the Games Village to the venues were accomplished safely and expeditiously, V.I.P.s and dignitaries suffered few, if any, delays, and passenger buses, taxis, and private vehicles operated efficiently over specially designated routes.

Members of the Royal Family visiting the venues and other functions on no fewer than 50 occasions travelled without inconvenience over routes which were controlled to give priority to the Royal party—a remarkable achievement considering that these routes often carried heavy traffic volumes.

The Traffic Committee met on 17 occasions. Several sub-committees were formed to deal with specific items and to assist other committees.

The Traffic Committee incurred very little expense. The Ministry of Transport accepted all the costs of additional manpower, equipment, and technical facilities. To provide for contingencies directly associated with the Games Organisation and not correctly a charge on the Ministry of Transport, the Traffic Committee was allocated the sum of $1000; of this only $215 was spent.

The cost of manufacturing and erecting route and driver direction signs was sponsored by the Shell Oil Company, N.Z., Ltd, to the extent of $5000. This allowed the committee to provide a standard and quantity of signs which in no small way contributed to the success of the traffic plan.

In December, 1970, six senior officers of the Ministry of Transport were appointed as members of the Traffic Committee. These included the chairman, secretary, and four members whose brief it was to handle all traffic problems and associated planning during the Games.

It should be explained, for readers outside New Zealand, that the ministry, a department of State, is, in the main, responsible for the control of traffic in this country. It was the responsibility of this ministry to prepare and implement a traffic control plan to meet the Games Traffic Committee's general terms of reference.

Early planning

Planning had to be of a much more sophisticated nature than for a large football match or race meeting; above all it had to stand the test of 10 days continuous and intense operation. As a consequence, the Traffic Committee was enlarged to provide expertise in traffic engineering, design, location, and erection of route direction signs, public relations, publicity, and communications.

Between June, 1971, and July, 1972, the Traffic Committee thoroughly considered reports from sub-committees on road carrying capacities, delays, speeds, parking, vehicle identification, type and size of direction signs, and the priorities which should be afforded the various types of vehicles. After discussing the availability of the various traffic routes the committee agreed in principle that, where possible,

separate routes should be set aside for competitors, V.I.P.s, general public, news media, and public transport vehicles, while not losing sight of the need, when required, to give preference to some V.I.P.s and those concerned with the Games control and operation.

The ministry's superintendent in charge of administration and the chief traffic officer, "planning," had approximately 15 months in which to prepare and complete an operational plan

Ring road system

On the suggestion of the chairman of the Organising Committee and the vice-chairman (public services) after their return from the 1972 Olympics in Munich, the Traffic Committee examined the use of a ring road distributor system. The avenues of Moorhouse, Fitzgerald, Bealey, Harper, and Deans, all on the periphery of the city proper, offered such a system, which could be used by the general public to reach all Games venues. This avoided the use of roads in the inner city area and consequently would disrupt traffic movement in the city centre very little.

The topography of Christchurch and the high standard of the existing road network permitted segregating the various categories of Games traffic, and it was possible to provide in the over-all traffic plan separate routes for certain classes of Games traffic.

While the nominating of selected routes was relatively simple, adequate signposting, public relations, and the availability of sufficient staff were but a few of the problems confronting the committee and the Ministry of Transport.

In general the 3000 signs were simple to read, free of ambiguity, and of a shape and size and so located as to leave no doubt in the minds of drivers. The manufacture and erection of signs were undertaken by the Automobile Association, Canterbury.

Public co-operation was essential. While every effort was made to keep road closures, detours, and other restrictions to a minimum, some hardships and inconveniences seemed unavoidable. However, during the whole period of the Games the only road closure of any consequence was for the period of the road cycle race in the Cashmere area.

The route for the cycle race was entirely in a built-up residential area, and the only two access roads available to the hill residents had to be closed during the race. The concern of residents was fully appreciated by the Ministry of Transport and the local authority, which provided parking areas outside the cycle route where motorists could leave their vehicles the evening before the race. With an assurance of adequate security of vehicles, this was readily acceptable to the majority of residents.

Concern was also expressed by residents living near Queen Elizabeth II Park regarding access to their properties. Words were of little assurance to the majority of inquirers, and some more positive form of guarantee had to be forthcoming. It was decided to have a resident car sticker, and arrangements were made to deliver to each of the 920 householders three car stickers and a letter explaining their use. Later there was an issue of a further 2000 stickers for residents, and their friends, living slightly further away from the park.

The committee and the Ministry of Transport were conscious of the need to keep the public fully informed. From May, 1973, when the various sections of the traffic plan were made known, until the opening day a continuous publicity campaign was maintained. Maximum use was made of local news media, with displays of detailed route plans and traffic directions.

A separate traffic control information centre was available to the public in person or by telephone. This service commenced three weeks before the opening, and the staff, all of whom had a detailed knowledge of the plan, handled up to 130 daily inquiries. They ranged from husbands anxious over the possibility of traffic congestion delaying their wives' arrival at maternity homes to a golfer concerned that he might have to deviate from his normal route for his weekly game of golf.

Pre-sold parking

In general all venues, with the possible exception of the Town Hall, were well served with both on-street and off-street parking, and the Traffic Committee, in co-operation with the Venues Committee, ensured that there were adequate entrances to all car

parks and sufficient staff on duty to avoid unnecessary delays in entering the parking areas.

The Traffic Committee believed that if all traffic arrangements for the opening day could be carried out without causing any frustrations to the general public, the overall traffic plan would be generally accepted and the following nine days operation would present few, and only minor, difficulties. The committee was anxious to avoid the long delays entailed in paying at car park entrances and to assure those who had purchased opening day tickets that they would have parking places within the precincts of the park.

The committee therefore recommended the pre-selling of parking spaces at Queen Elizabeth II Park for both the opening and closing ceremonies. This was accepted after some initial reluctance by the Main Stadium Committee.

Ample off-street parking at all but one of the venues played a major role in keeping streets free of parked vehicles, which in turn greatly assisted the flow of traffic.

Probably the most important facet of the traffic control exercise was the availability of manpower. As other traffic control commitments throughout New Zealand had to be met, only 75 additional officers could be released to assist with the Games. However, the road cycle race, marathon, and road walk, all held on public roads, called for further additional manpower. Officials from these sports assisted traffic officers in vehicle and pedestrian control, and are to be complimented on their tact, courtesy, and diplomacy.

In addition to extra officers and equipment, the Ministry of Transport also had the use of its own fixed-wing aircraft, which proved most valuable in keeping officers on the ground constantly aware of changing traffic conditions. There is little doubt that the information received from the aircraft, especially on opening day, contributed immensely to the success of the traffic control plan.

Recommendations

The department responsible for the control of traffic should appoint a senior uniformed officer as its planning officer. He should also be appointed to the Games Traffic Committee at least 12 months before the commencement of the Games. His primary duty should be to produce a detailed traffic control plan.

Where road closures are envisaged, the residents should be notified as early as possible.

The basic traffic control plan should be made public three to four months before the opening. Staff fully briefed in the plan should be available to discuss problems and complaints and provide constructive and authoritative answers.

Aircraft should be used for surveillance and communications.

Closed-circuit television is desirable for events held on public roads.

The layout and control of off-street parking should be under the direct control of the Traffic Committee.

Do not forget the need to foster a high standard of public relations both with the public and the enforcement personnel.

Chief Traffic Inspector R. W. Fox about to take off in the Ministry of Transport's light aircraft, which played an important part in the control of traffic during the Games. The pilot is Mr Hugh Skilling.





TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: R. D. O'Shea, D. G. Sutherland, A. Goldsmith, R. A. Foubister, W. J. Ainger, D. F. Blackmore. FRONT ROW: A. T. F. Beere, Major N. C. McPherson, L. K. Laugesen (chairman), Captain G. Cook (secretary). ABSENT: J. F. Fardell, A. Williams.

Transport Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR L. K. LAUGESEN)

The aim of the Transport Committee was to provide transport for all officials and competitors from the time they arrived in Christchurch until they left on their homeward journey. The first teams arrived on January 10, and the last teams left on February 6.

Transport was provided by:

(a) 22 buses under contract as required, mostly school buses from outside the city.

(b) 25 mini buses on loan from the Toyota New Zealand distributors.

(c) 3 rental vans.

(d) 181 cars (169 Kingswood Holdens and 12 Statesman for V.I.P.s) lent by General Motors dealers.

(e) 27 motor cycles in the 50-80 cc range hired from the distributors of Yamaha motor cycles.

All insurance, both for passengers and vehicles, was the responsibility of the Transport Committee. This was arranged on favourable terms.

Motor spirit (11,500 gallons) was donated by Mobil Oil N.Z. Ltd, B.P. New Zealand Ltd, Caltex Oil N.Z. Ltd, Europa Oil N.Z. Ltd and Atlantic Oil N.Z. Ltd. A further 7,300 gallons was purchased.

On opening day, for the movement of the competitors and 2500 schoolchildren, 117 buses were used. Because of the distance between the Village and the stadium, a shuttle service was not possible. A similar situation existed on closing day.

Five vans were used to transport cycles between the Village and the cycling venue. Distances in miles of venues from the Village were: main stadium (Queen Elizabeth II Park, athletics and swimming), 9; Cowles Stadium (badminton), 7.2; Woolston Working Men's Club (bowls), 6.4; West Melton (full-bore shooting), 15.5; McLeans Island (small-bore, free pistol and rapid fire pistol), 13.2; Christchurch Gun Club, Yaldhurst (shotgun), 6.2; Denton Park (cycling), 4.2; Canterbury Court (boxing), 3.1; Christchurch Town Hall (weightlifting and wrestling), 4.2.

Operational control

The movement of all vehicles was in the hands of Major N. C. McPherson, of the New Zealand Army. Under him, Captain G. Cook and three warrant officers from the New Zealand Army were responsible for the day-to-day movements. Some weeks before the teams arrived, the team managers were each asked to appoint a transport officer for their teams. His duty was to advise the Games transport officer—if possible before

8 pm. of each day—of the following day's requirements.

Bus transport was used for training venues. Pool transport was provided by the cars and mini-buses.

Transport for the general public was provided by the Christchurch Transport Board.

Approximately 500 drivers (375 women and 125 men) were recruited by advertising in the press and over television and radio. All volunteers were required to attend a defensive driving course, which involved three two-hour evening sessions, before being accepted as drivers. Also, four full-day orientation courses were arranged. Throughout the whole Games period morale was very high. All who participated thoroughly enjoyed the experience.

Some 600 duty rosters had to be written daily to suit the times that the volunteers were available. Uniforms were provided; for men, jacket, trousers, sneakers and two skivvies, and for women, one dress.

On-request transport to all the venues for training purposes was provided either by bus or mini bus. In addition, each team was allocated cars and drivers in accordance with the ratio laid down.

A total of 269,556 miles was run by cars and vans. The mileage recorded on the buses engaged on contract is not available as these vehicles were hired on a basis of 40 miles minimum per day for a fixed amount, and excess mileage at a rate per mile. This arrangement worked well for both parties.

Although transport for sightseeing was not the function of the Transport Committee, on odd occasions when contract vehicles and drivers were available a limited amount of running was permitted, but no further afield than 10 miles from the Village. Sightseeing involving longer trips was usually arranged independently by teams with operators recommended by the committee.

Use of public transport

A bus service operated from the Village to the centre of the city at half-hourly intervals; from this point competitors used the city timetabled services to venues as required. Approximately 2000 passes purchased at a nominal figure from the Christchurch Transport Board were available over all the board's services, except sightseeing.

Radio telephones were used extensively and 16 cars were fitted. The base station was at Army Headquarters where both service and Games transport could be controlled in an emergency. In addition, a number of portable sets were lent to the committee.

In addition to normal traffic control facilities, a light helicopter was used on opening and closing days for spotting traffic delays and vehicles which had strayed from the route.

Cars were used on many occasions when probably a more effective use could have been made of the buses. If 10 fewer cars had been operated from the pool, there would have been no noticeable difference in the service available.

Village Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR H. T. DEAN)

The Village was located on the University of Canterbury campus at Ilam and covered approximately 100 acres.

Initially it was agreed that the 800 rooms already built or in the course of construction would be sufficient to house the expected 1600 athletes and team officials. However, confirmed estimates from countries indicated that numbers would rise to 2000, and urgent steps had to be taken to have 30 holiday-type homes constructed on the campus in both the female and male residential areas. These homes were brought up to the same first-class standard as the existing halls of residence, at no small cost. The confirmed 2000 did not eventuate; but no accommodation was unused as most teams were able to be allotted extra rooms for administrative purposes. The focal point of the Village was the Student Union Building which was used for all dining and recreational purposes. Close by were two banks and the post office, which were well patronised by the residents.

Thirty-six meetings were held by the Village Committee from February, 1971, onwards, monthly at first, later fortnightly,



VILLAGE COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: D. Sheehan (quartermaster), H. Harris (deputy commandant, administration), L. J. M. Lambert, Canon E. A. Johnston, D. S. Johns, N. E. O. Behringer (secretary), A. Withington (Village executive officer), W. L. Dillon, D. L. Taylor. FRONT ROW: Mrs L. Lawson (secretary), Mrs B. Maher, Professor G. Knox, H. T. Dean (chairman), E. Poole (commandant), Mrs M. McKenna (women's commandant).

and then weekly until mid-November, 1973, when an office and store were established at the Village Headquarters. At this time, the chairman, Village executive officer, and secretary took up full-time duties on the site.

The work load of the committee was spread through sub-committees on fencing, Village Headquarters, Students Union, accommodation, finance, and Women's Village.

The Village executive officer attended all committee and sub-committee meetings and was therefore familiar with all decisions and requirements. His experience as senior manager for the New Zealand Tourist Hotel Corporation was invaluable to the committee. It is recommended that the appointment of the Village executive officer take place at least 12 months before the Village opening date. Any shorter period, it is felt, precludes his having the vital necessary background knowledge of committee decisions.

Security

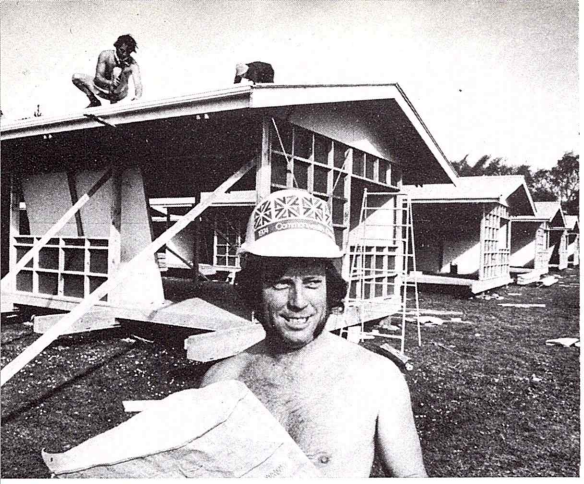
The public road through the Village was closed, with the permission of the local authorities, just before the opening of the Village, and was reopened three days after closing day, when the last teams had left. At each end of the road turnstile gates and houses were set up and manned 24 hours a day. The security guards there checked vehicles and all personnel entering and leaving the Village; they also regularly patrolled the perimeter fence and the Village area. In addition, a police detachment of seven, domiciled in the Village, regularly patrolled the whole area. Apart from the odd intruder and a burglary to deal with, no further call was made on their services.

All laundry was handled by a city contractor, the Village quartermaster and staff making the pick-up and delivery. Each Village resident received a daily towel change, sheets and pillow cases being changed every five days. Sufficient blankets were lent by the Department of Defence to allow four per bed. It was found that people from the warmer climates required more blankets during the cooler days and a supply was on hand for this.

Village Headquarters

The Village Headquarters were situated in a primary school just outside the Village perimeter fence and close by the main entrance to the Village—an ideal arrangement. This housed the offices of all committees with Village functions, as well as being the headquarters of the Village commandant and staff. Locating the headquarters outside the Village ensured the smooth operation of all sections and allowed the residents of the Village maximum privacy. Only visitors sanctioned by team managers, or those with legitimate business in the Village, were given passes for admittance. Team personnel could entertain visitors at the Village Headquarters where there was a fully serviced cafeteria with lounge area.

Provision was made at Village Headquarters for the safe-keeping of the cycles of the cycling teams and the weapons of the shooters, neither of which were allowed in the Village.



Thirty holiday houses, to be sold later for removal, were built to augment the residential accommodation in the Village.

Headquarters rooms were used as follows: (a) commandant's suite—lounge, office, kitchen; (b) general office; (c) inquiry office with team postal boxes (manned 24 hours); (d) passes office, manned 24 hours; (e) quartermaster's store and office; (f) Village Committee/Finance office; (g) documentation office; (h) security office with adjoining arms store; (i) Reception and Recreation Committee office; (j) training office and cycle sheds; (k) transport office; (l) news media: news conference room, press room, press office, news room, 3ZB (Village radio).

Village services

Arrangements were made with the University authorities for the regular maintenance services to be continued during the Games occupation, and no problems arose with this arrangement.

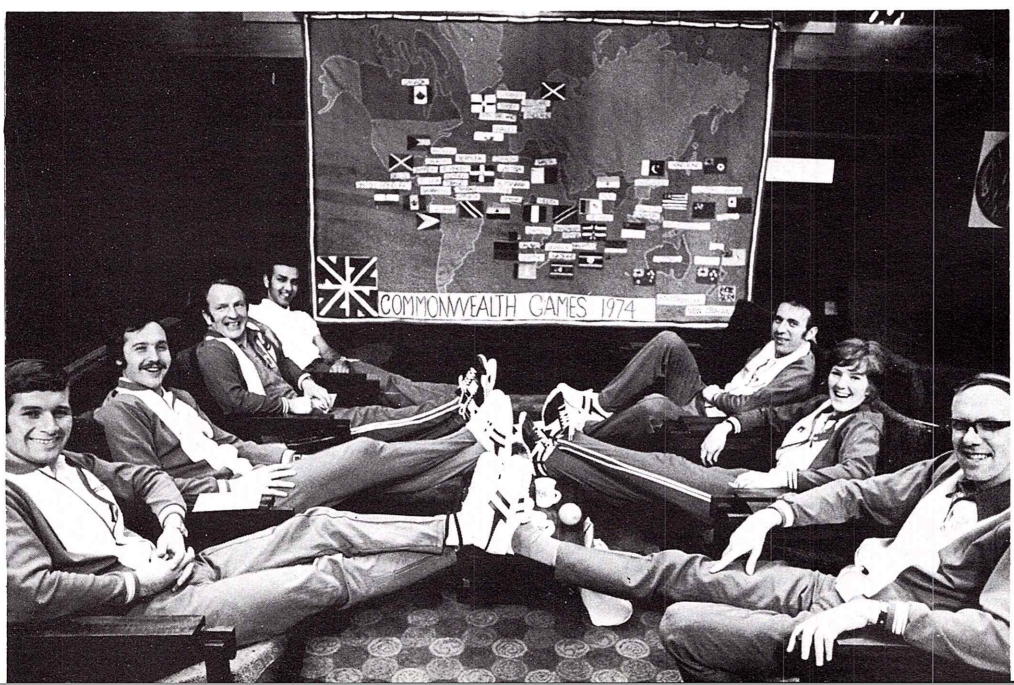
The University halls cleaning staff remained for the Games, and special arrangements were made for the employment of these people by the Village Committee. However, in all other areas a Christchurch cleaning company provided cleaners and supervision on contract.

The quartermaster and his staff were an essential part of the whole Village operation, which calls for a great deal of careful planning. The quartermaster should be appointed at the same time as the executive officer and could be either a "volunteer" or a member of the paid staff, but preferably paid. The responsibilities of the quartermaster should be:

Provision of blankets, sheets, towels, pillowcases, mattresses, etc.; provision of TV sets; extra room fitments, (e.g., chairs, tables, bedside lamps, lockers, etc); provision of extra-length beds for tall athletes; laundry changes; equipment and furniture for all Village Headquarters offices; provision of teams' coffee, milk, sugar, in all halls; requests from teams for extra items.

The Village played a very important and large part in the over-all success of the Xth British Commonwealth Games, and this was entirely due to the dedication and hard work put in by the committee, the Village staff, the Village commandants and their staffs, and a great number of volunteer helpers who worked very long hours over a long period to ensure that success. As chairman, I am grateful to all these people.

Scottish athletes relax in their lounge in the Village beneath a cloth map showing the countries taking part in the Games. The map was prepared by the pupils of the Riccarton Primary School.





VENUES COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: G. J. Silvester, D. J. Cunningham, M. B. Restall, C. H. J. Rhodes, F. L. Mitchell, Leslie J. Russell. FRONT ROW: G. B. Russell, A. W. Kyle (secretary), J. O. Hattersley (chairman), K. D. Marshall. ABSENT: R. W. Thomas, G. G. Don, L. J. Russell.

Venues Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR J. O. HATTERSLEY)

The main functions of the Venues Committee were to ensure that the facilities provided at each venue were adequate; to negotiate contracts for the construction and erection of temporary stands and buildings; to arrange and control staff for ushering, car parking, doorkeeping, maintenance, cleaning, etc.; to maintain the grounds and buildings during the Games period; to provide accommodation, furniture, equipment, and signs as required by the committees at each venue; to allocate parking space for the general public, officials, V.I.P.s, etc.; and so to manage each venue as to permit the sports committees to concentrate on their competitions and the associated administration details.

The committee handled principally problems or requirements which were common to all venues. Although sub-committee chairmen acted independently, there was a standard pattern which worked successfully throughout. Conditions at each venue differed extensively, and the Queen Elizabeth II Park complex was the only stadium constructed in its entirety to provide full facilities for the sports concerned.

Sub-committee members worked long hours attending to final details, and although the margin was rather close in some cases, each venue was ready on time for the opening event.

Personnel and duties

A chairman, deputy chairman, secretary, and seven members, together with co-opted personnel from the Tickets, Communications, Finance, and News Media Committees, formed the basis of the committee. When necessary, members of other committees connected with the venues were invited to attend meetings and state their requirements. From these frequent exchanges of opinions and ideas, a much better appreciation of each other's problems was obtained and people became known to each other personally. The seven members were each asked to form a sub-committee to run each venue, and the deputy chairman had a committee responsible for the supply of temporary buildings and items of equipment borrowed from education authorities and business establishments.

A registered architect (Mr K. D. Marshall) was appointed to design all stands and facilities except those at Queen Elizabeth II Park.

All committee members were chosen for their ability as sports administrators or organising capabilities, but only one had

been involved with the sport at his particular venue. The work carried out by the architect was of a very high order, and a great deal of the credit for the successful operation of the venues was attributable to his zeal and co-operation with Games personnel at every level.

Finance

Each of the seven members responsible for the separate venues was required to produce a budget covering the estimated cost of items necessary for administration.

The Venues Committee budget, produced by the chairman and secretary, covered general items either not readily allocatable to individual venues or those which could be more conveniently administered as part of this budget. Rising costs and changes in requirements called for revision of the budget periodically.

Immediately before the Games the figures were:

Venues Committee	$130,188
Main Stadium Committee ...	$ 74,920
Cycling Venues Committee...	$ 70,518
Bowls Venue Committee ...	$ 5,686
Boxing Venue Committee ...	$ 18,360
Wrestling and Weightlifting Venues Committee ...	$ 10,330
Shooting Venues Committee	$ 35,160
Badminton Venue Committee	$ 9,370
Total	$354,532

General

The operation of each venue by a sub-committee proved very satisfactory, largely because of the experience and ability of the chairmen. By bringing them together into a general committee with the co-opted members and the architect, it was possible for each one to make a valuable contribution to the common good. When the Venues Committee was formed it was emphasized that members were responsible solely for providing facilities and administering their respective venues, and were not expected to assist in running any of the sports. This policy was followed both before and during the Games with excellent results.

A large number of people and organisations contributed their services and equipment voluntarily, and various clubs carried out duties in return for a contribution towards their general funds.

Ushering at all venues was carried out by Girl Guides, secondary school pupils, or volunteers recruited from sports bodies. Furniture, tables, chairs, and typewriters were lent by the Primary and Secondary School Teachers' Colleges and the Christchurch Technical Institute. A large building was also provided by the Technical Institute for use as a distribution and storage centre. Desks were also lent by the National Bank, the Ministry of Works, and Turners, Ltd, who also provided additional typewriters.

The long and tedious task of marking seats with stick-on letters and numbers was done by sporting and service clubs, free of charge. Local secondary schools, the Canterbury Netball Association, and the Victory Park Board made their stands and seating available without charge. It was indeed fortunate that the Games coincided with the annual school holidays, when many young people and school equipment were available.

One of the problems at most venues was the need for additional accommodation for the committees, and much expense would have been incurred had not the Canterbury Education Board allowed a number of temporary classrooms to be shifted to the sites. The borrowing of so much plant and equipment, and arranging and organising the free labour, involved committee members in a great deal of extra work but saved the Games Organisation thousands of dollars during a period when finance was not freely available.

During trial tournaments held before the Games to acquaint sports control committees with their functions and equipment, the venues sub-committees took part and derived much benefit from the experience.

Recommendations

(1) A Venues Committee chairman should be appointed in the initial stages of committee formation and should be asked to nominate his members.

(2) To avoid any confusion with the sports control committees, the Venues Committee's brief should clearly outline its duties and functions.

(3) The system of sub-committee operation

of each venue, with each chairman appointing his committee, should be retained.

(4) The composition and size of the Venues Committee were adequate; liaison with all other committees should be as close as possible.

(5) Each sub-committee chairman should co-opt a member of the sports control committee operating at his venue. This member would be expected to keep the committee informed of his sport's requirements.

(6) The architects or engineers appointed to design the venues and their facilities should be invited to join the appropriate committee or sub-committee.

(7) The appointment of voluntary or paid staff should depend on finance available, but as a general policy it is recommended that staff who are able to see the sport in the course of their duties should not be paid.

(8) All venues should be completed well before commencement of the Games and full-scale rehearsals held to acquaint committees with their duties and to test equipment.

(9) When architects are asked to prepare seating plans before buildings are constructed, they should indicate the areas where there might be difficulty in providing the exact number of seats. These areas should not be sold until the numbers have been firmly established.

(10) When forming their sub-committees, the chairmen should not have less than seven members. Actual operation of venues demanded attendance at locations that were some distance from the office, and a member on the spot was most necessary.

(11) Ushers and gatekeepers should be given every opportunity to become familiar with the entrances and seating at all venues.

(12) When appointments are made to the Venues Committee or sub-committees, it is not necessary that the members be fully conversant with the sports concerned. They should, however, have a good background of sports administration or have established organising ability.

(13) The chairman of the Main Stadium Committee should be a full member of the Organising Committee.

Main Stadium Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR G. B. RUSSELL)

The aim of the Main Stadium Committee was to co-operate with the architect, consulting engineer, and contractor to ensure that all necessary requirements were incorporated in the complex. In addition, the committee was required to organise and control the staff and services needed in running the stadium, which was the venue for both athletics and swimming.

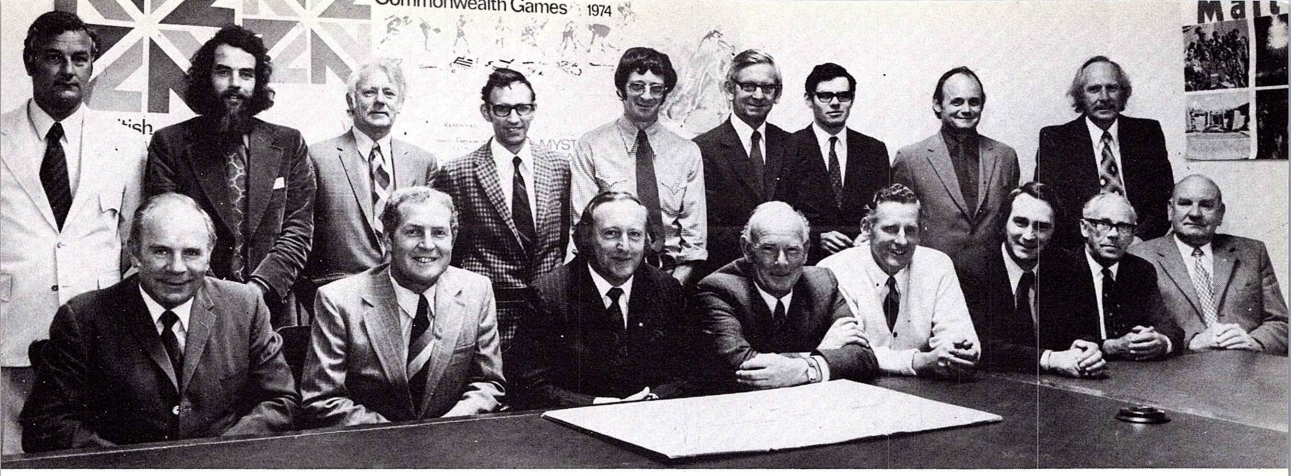
All requirements appear to have been met satisfactorily, and there were no adverse comments on the facilities provided. The success of the administration of the main stadium was due to a great extent to the tremendous response from voluntary helpers. A large number of people gave up much time to assist at the complex, and the committee was extremely grateful for their help.

Many members of the committee had experience as sports administrators and as participants, and having representatives from the two sports using the stadium was invaluable.

Against the budget allotted to the committee of $74,920, income was received from concessions at the park, public inspection of the stadium before the Games, and revenue from car parking.

General

The committee received tremendous co-operation from all concerned with the construction of the complex, particularly the consulting engineers, Lovell-Smith, Sullivan and Associates, and the main contractor, Paynter and Hamilton. Mr Neil Hamilton,



MAIN STADIUM COMMITTEE

BACK ROW: F. B. Jenkings, D. Cusiel, H. J. Alexander, D. W. Mackenzie, A. W. Kyle, G. P. Eggleton, D. Gee, F. J. MacKenzie, W. J. Lovell-Smith. FRONT ROW: W. V. Cowles, J. K. Christensen (secretary), G. B. Russell (chairman), J. O. Hattersley, M. R. Duckmanton, D. Forbes, K. N. McGillivray, L. A. Mahoney. ABSENT: S. B. Rose, S. B. Mason.

who was in charge of the contract, was of great assistance.

The seating capacity at the athletics was 34,000, and at the swimming 5,000.

A trial run was held during a pre-Games athletics meeting. This was invaluable and showed up a number of areas where changes were necessary.

Each member of the committee was given charge of a particular branch of the organisation. The chairman had ultimate responsibility for the administration and running of the whole complex, and was on duty at the stadium at all times.

Staff and duties

Paid staff were employed as doorkeepers and gatekeepers on roster; these were men used to dealing with the public at large sports meetings. In addition to checking tickets at the gates, they were also responsible for checking passes and allowing access, where appropriate, to restricted areas. In addition, a few voluntary helpers assisted in manning access doors to restricted areas.

For the athletics stadium, senior secondary school pupils and Girl Guides acted as ushers, with teachers as supervisors in the ratio of one to twelve. The original estimate of 90 ushers a session was too low, and on most occasions about 150 were on duty. This number was further increased for the opening and closing days. Ushers for the swimming hall were provided from those interested and involved in the sport. These were all adults. All ushers were volunteers.

There were some problems, mainly due to the youthful ushers having to deal with adults. Problems also arose in the stands set aside for team members, V.I.P.s, technical officials, etc., who were permitted seats at the main stadium on the basis of their security pass coding only, and not by ticket. It was impossible to estimate the demand for these special seats, and on occasions there were not enough; at other times there were large numbers of unoccupied seats.

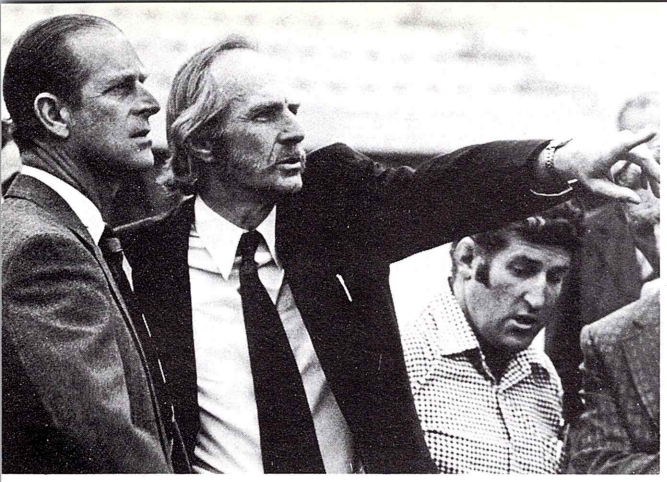
A constant watch was required to assist the ushers and to ensure that access-ways were kept clear; in addition, a certain amount of crowd control was necessary. An eye also had to be kept, particularly on the news media, to ensure that persons kept to the areas allocated to them and that spectators' views were not obstructed. These roving supervisors were essential; it was a tiring and unrewarding task, but a most important one.

Stadium control

Two rooms were used for control of the stadium. One office, at ground floor level, was accessible to the public, and the secretary of the committee was on duty here at all times. This was the main receiving office for all inquiries, telephone calls, etc.

The control room for the whole complex was high in the stand, giving a clear view of both the athletics stadium and swimming hall. The chairman or the deputy chairman was on duty in this room at all times when the stadium was in use. Alongside this room was the main police control room, and this proved an excellent arrangement. A member of the Tickets Committee was also on hand to sort out ticketing problems.

Both offices were constantly manned, and a two-way radio system was used in addition



The Duke of Edinburgh took a keen interest in the progress of construction at Queen Elizabeth II Park. Here he is being shown over the site by Mr Bill Lovell-Smith, consulting engineer and designer of the complex, during a visit in 1973.

to the normal telephone system. This enabled the control room and venue office to keep in touch with members of the committee who were located around the stadium, and for the various roving staff to contact each other. This system was essential, and was used extensively.

Technical hostesses

Five technical hostesses allocated to the main stadium proved most useful. Before the Games their duties were to escort the very large number of visitors around the stadium, a task they handled extremely well. During the Games period they assisted with the control of seating in the V.I.P. areas.

Car parking

The Lions Clubs provided the manpower required to organise the parking allocation, and for this they received 25 per cent of the takings. All parking for the public on opening and closing days was pre-sold. The Lions Clubs received 20 per cent of the takings on these two days.

Cleaning and maintenance

A contract was let for the cleaning of the complex, servicing the toilets, etc. Special blowers were purchased for cleaning the areas round the seats. In addition, the committee was responsible for cleaning the Chevron track and the watering of the car parks and other areas to lay the dust.

Before the Games a variety of items of building and maintenance work not included in the main contract had to be completed. During the Games three electricians and a plumber were on duty at all times, and were in constant demand.

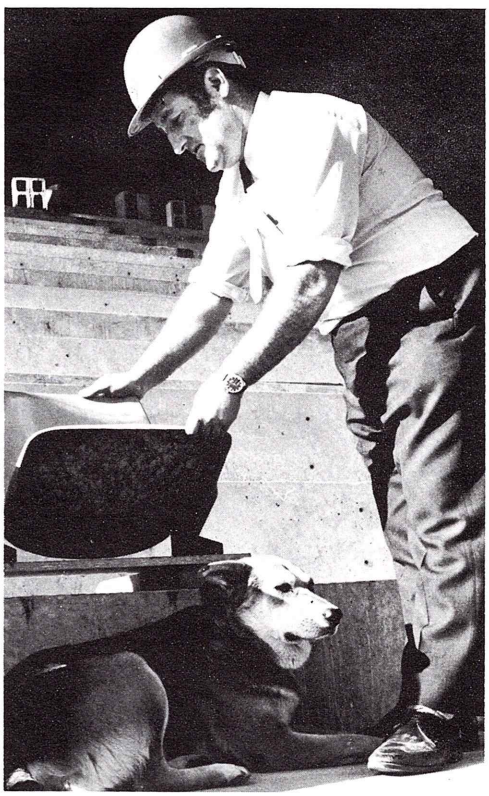
Marking of seating

More than 34,000 seats had to be numbered in the athletics stadium, and the committee was fortunate in having the services of the Canterbury Rugby Supporters Club, which volunteered to organise and carry out this task. In the swimming hall, the New Zealand swimming squad undertook the same job.

Recommendations

TRIAL RUN. This is strongly recommended, if possible under Games conditions, particularly with regard to the numbers of spectators.

TICKETS. The system of clipping tickets "In" and "Out" was not practicable because of the large numbers involved. We recommend a system of numbered and coloured



Mr Neil Hamilton, contract supervisor for Paynter and Hamilton, contractors for the Queen Elizabeth II Park complex, examining a sample of the plastic tip-up seats used at the sports venues. Kim, his dog, must have known as much about the park as anyone by the time the Games began; the two were rarely seen apart.

"pass out" tickets, e.g., Blue 5 — Swimming, day 5, to correspond to the tickets issued for the day and sport. In addition, if a tear-off section is included on the tickets, the day number should appear on both the tear-off section and on the butt of the ticket. While the organisation of tickets is the responsibility of the Tickets Committee, we had many problems because there was not sufficient time for the gatekeepers to clip the tickets "In" and "Out." From the number of people standing in the stadium, it was obvious that people were taking several tickets out and bringing in their friends on tickets that had already been allocated.

USHERS. Ushers should be adults. Although we had supervisors, on many occasions the problem of dealing with the public was beyond a school pupil, as in the case of wrong ticketing or missing seats. The selling of seats to the public should proceed only on a basis of 90 per cent of the total until the Tickets Committee has physically checked the actual seating against a seating plan. It is also suggested that a colour code be used on a master plan for seating for ceremonial bands, film unit personnel, news media, victory hostesses, and special stands. While we asked our school pupil ushers to wear their school uniforms, this was not sufficient, and white or distinctive coats, appropriately marked, should be used. They also need a cloth to wipe dirty seats. Each entry needs two ushers, one on each side.

SPECIAL STANDS. The V.I.P. stands were handled by the armed forces, and this is recommended.

The stand for technical officials should have entry strictly controlled, excluding all family members. The issue of passes should be limited to the sport concerned (excluding opening and closing days, when all sports attend the athletics stadium). It is recommended that this seating be provided for technical officials only and not for technical stewards, such as stewards for the marathon and walk. As for the stand for competitors, it is recommended that an official be appointed solely to control use of this area, which should be in the main stand as athletes do not like to sit in the sun.

TWO-WAY RADIOS. These are essential. I cannot stress too much the importance of the two-way radios used at the main stadium. They saved the committee much time and energy.

SIGNS. Plenty of signs are essential, particularly indicating block numbers for seating. An on-the-spot signwriter is needed during the early part of the Games.

NUMBERING OF SEATS. Stick-on numbers, as used in Christchurch, are not recommended. They can be removed easily, and this caused considerable difficulties. Seat numbers had to be checked daily to ensure that they were correct.

Badminton Venue Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR F. L. MITCHELL)

The committee was required to ensure that the facilities provided at the venue were adequate, to employ staff for controlling the venue and surrounding areas, to acquire necessary furniture, and to consult the Games Committee architect when required.

The build-up period of six weeks before the opening day was spent by all committee men satisfying the needs of the News Media, Medical, Communications, Ticket Committees, etc., as well as the Badminton Control Committee.

The period of the Games was largely spent supervising ushers, sorting out seating problems, checking car parking arrangements, and looking after AY and AZ seats and the people who were entitled to use them, such as V.I.P.s. The use of a security firm to pay and supply the personnel proved very satisfactory and saved a lot of time.

Meetings were held monthly for the last year. Most meetings were attended by the chairman of the Badminton Control Committee and were usually informal.

Budget

The following was the budget allowed for the badminton venue: seating hire, $1,200; results board, $250; partitions, $500; blackout at main venue, $1,500; signs, $250; staffing, $1,000; rent of venue, $1,700;

tables and chairs, $250; fencing, $900; car park lighting, $250; cartage, $100; covered way, $400; furniture (news media), $250; electrical wiring, $300; news media desks, $420; cleaning, $100; total, $9,370.

The setting up of a separate over-all Venues Committee proved valuable as there are many items common to all venues that can be dealt with at one time. Through meeting chairmen from other venues, comparisons and ideas were exchanged which proved to be very helpful.

Uniforms proved essential. Not only did they give members of the Venues Committee apparent authority and standing, but they themselves were proud to wear them.

Bowls Venue Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR L. J. RUSSELL)

Our first aim was to make a success of our side of the Games. Our duty was to set up the venue in the best possible condition with the funds available, and then to assist the sports control and the spectators in any way possible. Meetings were held monthly, and were reasonably short. The chairman also attended all Sports Control meetings.

Through the generous help of schools, which lent seating, furniture, etc., and the co-operation of J. Deyell and Co., carriers, we were able to fulfil all seating and furniture requirements up to time. Thanks to the wonderful co-operation of the officials, staff and members of the Woolston Working Men's Club, headquarters for bowls, the greens and surroundings were in first-class condition throughout. Bowls were played on seven consecutive days, and naturally some key personnel felt the strain, but only one complaint was made, and that was soon fixed amicably.

According to all reports there has been nothing but praise for the general running of the bowls.

The budget for the venue was $5,486.

Recommendations

As there were a considerable number of identical uniforms, a distinctive ribbon for each venue would help spectators to know whom to approach for information.

A central telephone to answer the many inquiries and to take messages should be manned continuously while the sport is in progress.

Boxing Venue Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR R. W. THOMAS)

The committee had to prepare Canterbury Court for the Boxing Control Committee by providing adequate toilets, dressing rooms, public facilities, public eating facilities, seating for 4,200, news media seating, the ring, and facilities around the ring. Careful attention was given to the needs of Boxing Control technical officials, who must have adequate space close to the ring.

The three weeks allowed before the Games for completion of seating arrangements were one week too few. This necessitated working long hours, and unfortunately did not give adequate time for the training of all personnel before opening night. Nevertheless, because preliminaries do not attract large crowds, we were able to work through the Games and ensure that for the later bouts everything was in order.

We under-estimated public interest, and could well have done with 20 per cent more seating for the last two nights. The stadium was packed on the final night.

We would strongly recommend that the patrons be encouraged to attend earlier to avoid a tremendous crush at the last minute. Tickets could even request patrons to be seated by a certain time, especially as the programme nears the finals.

Each member of the committee was allocated specific responsibilities—signs, meals, news media, staffing, parking, and

office administration—and each had to report progress weekly for a year before the Games. Members of this committee had a close personal friendship, welded during the previous two years. Nearly all the staff came from two major firms, which was administratively advantageous.

Fifty meetings of the committee were held and the chairman and the co-ordinating member of the committee had sub-committee meetings with news media, police, transport, etc., on at least a further twenty occasions. We also had meetings on the site, increasingly often towards Games time.

During the Games, short meetings were held at least once a day, reviewing the activities of the previous day.

The budget was $18,460, which did not include the cost of seating in the stadium, or about $1,000 spent by the News Media Committee on lighting and other facilities. In addition, the Catering Committee paid for meal tickets for about 145 meals.

Recommendations

Committee members must be briefed on their responsibilities at the earliest possible time, especially when volunteers are involved. A venue committee should be larger rather than too small; it is amazing what responsibilities crop up from time to time.

It is essential that the ring have adequate colour; colour television of boxing needs careful preparation.

Adequate space should be left handy to the ringside for television cameras, sited so as not to block spectators' view.

There should be adequate walkways from the competitors' dressing rooms. The public tended to crowd round the boxers as they came and went from the ring.

Consideration should be given to increasing seating for final nights, when competitors from other sports are free to attend. Space should be allocated to volunteer drivers to view the sport while waiting, often for several hours, for technical officials or competitors.

Nobody other than approved persons should be allowed near the dressing rooms. The interview room for competitors and managers should be handy to the news media room, and not close to the competitors' quarters. Strong security is needed on the doors of the competitors' entrance. Because of the possibility of misunderstandings over officials who may arrive unannounced, either the chairman or the vice-chairman should always be on duty and available to rule on any matter in dispute.

Senior officials who visit the Games should be introduced to technical officials and the Venue Committee. For dozens of volunteers it is a disappointment if they do not meet some of the senior officials from other countries.

The system of having an over-all venues chairman to whom the separate venues could report was important. The fact that he attended so many of our meetings had much bearing on the close friendship of the members of the committee. Our thanks go to Mr J. O. Hattersley.

Cycling Venue Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR M. B. RESTALL)

The committee's responsibilities were to supplement and improve facilities at Denton Park, to ensure adequate accommodation and facilities for the competitors and officials and for the supporting functions of medical, first aid, news media, catering, etc., for competitors, officials, and the public, and to ensure the satisfactory conduct of the road race on the Cashmere circuit.

Apart from a few ticketing problems and the last-minute finishing of facilities, the track cycling programme was able to be conducted smoothly and well. The committee received only praise from the officials, competitors, and public for a well-appointed velodrome.

The venue was practical and functional, and the months of planning made it a successful operation. We understood from the competitors that they considered facilities the best they had encountered at Olympic or Commonwealth Games level.

We faced a challenge as far as the road race was concerned: it was stated that no

road race had ever provided a clear view of the finish. Barrier fences were erected at the finish, and we won our challenge. This event was most successful.

Over the twenty months of organising, about 2,000 man hours were put in by the committee personnel. For the fortnight before the opening, three members of the committee were in attendance at the venue full time.

Improvements to park

The re-design of the track was undertaken by Mr R. Sowry, a surveyor and an executive member of the New Zealand Cycling Association, in conjunction with the Paparua County Council. The council engaged the contractors and paid for the improvements and alterations as part of its contribution to the Games. An extension to the main stand was a further contribution by the council. Apart from these two substantial items of expenditure, the council and its officers were exceedingly helpful and understanding in helping to meet the many problems that arose, and their staff undertook considerable tidying up and beautifying work.

The committee was faced with the need to supply much extra accommodation. The Hornby Rugby Football Club was planning new club rooms adjacent to the park, and, after protracted discussions, some assistance with bridging finance by the Games Organising Committee enabled these rooms to be started. Fortunately they were finished sufficiently to allow their use for the extensive news media facilities and for an official and V.I.P. lounge.

Consideration was given to various types of temporary accommodation for competitors, and it was finally decided to erect new single and double motor-car garages, complete with tilting doors. The expenditure was high, but the salvage value was expected to make the outlay worth while.

Eleven single and four double garages were erected for team accommodation, each partitioned to allow two rooms. One room was furnished with two stretchers with pillows and a massage table, while the other had cycle hooks and rollers.

Three more double garages were erected to accommodate a combined retail cycle shop and cycle repair shop, the cycling control administration, and medical and dope testing rooms.

All the garages and refreshment and toilet blocks were enclosed by a 6ft-high mesh fence, and the entry point was manned by security officers. Entry to the centre of the arena through this compound was by way of a Bailey bridge erected by the New Zealand Army Engineers across the track. Competitors and technical officials were the only personnel allowed into the centre and competitors' compound.

Shelter and a resting area were provided inside the track for competitors awaiting their event by 20 hardboard cubicles measuring 10 ft by 10 ft.

A three-storey tower block was built in the centre adjacent to the start-finish line. The ground floor housed the Seiko timing gear and the cycling communication nerve centre, together with the controller's office. An open floor area was provided on the first floor for the cycling international commissaire to view the conduct of the meeting, while the second floor was walled and roofed to accommodate the Seiko photo-finish cameras and provision for film developing.

Further temporary buildings were erected under the main stand to accommodate the PABX telephone system and a police and security officers' office.

A contract was let for a considerable area of temporary stand and seating. Security fencing and gates were installed behind these temporary stands to link with the existing perimeter fence.

Electronic and manual scoreboards were installed.

In the main permanent stand an announcing box for the public address system was built, and the scoreboard controls were also operated from this point. In the area reserved for news media in the main stand desk tops were added, and further accommodation was available on a temporary staging on the east side of the main stand which incorporated camera positions for television. A platform beside the camera positions accommodated the band.

Four lighting towers were erected to provide additional illumination for the track and additional temporary lighting was installed in public walk areas and entrances.

Over-full employment and buoyant conditions in the building industry caused some concern in arranging contracts and getting work finished. The alterations to the track took much longer than scheduled, and this delayed the start of work on the temporary facilities.

Our seating was eventually completed nine hours before our opening session.

Recommendations

Greater use should be made of the scoreboard to keep the public informed.

A clock to display the times, especially in the time trials, is recommended.

The photo-finish structure in the centre of the track obstructed the view. Planning for a new velodrome should provide for photo-finish gear on the outside of the track, and for a tunnel rather than a bridge for access to the track by competitors.

Road race

Facilities for the 6.7-mile road race course required last-minute completion as it was in an entirely built-up housing area. On a grassed area beside the start-finish line a photo-finish tower was erected, and accommodation for the cycling administration and timing gear was provided in hired tents. The St. John Ambulance Brigade provided a mobile caravan for medical services and dope testing. Some temporary seating was erected for the public, news media, and V.I.P.s. Car parking for essential services was provided. Telephones and radio telephones were used for communication.

On the banks of the Heathcote River, about 800 metres from the start, some 19 square tents were provided to act as the cycle pits and feeding stations for each team.

In conjunction with the two local bodies involved, some resealing, patching, and re-alignment of service manholes on the course were arranged. Distance signs were erected.

Crowd control at the finishing line was effectively secured by wire mesh fencing for a considerable distance on both sides of the road. Hazardous points and corner telegraph poles were protected by straw bales.

Shooting Venues Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR D. J. CUNNINGHAM)

The Shooting Venues Committee had to see that the physical requirements of the three shooting venues were met; its work was thus divorced from the technical side of shooting.

Individual budgets were approved as follows: Yaldhurst, $4,207; Burnett range, $25,985; West Melton, $5,213.

In most cases the ultimate cost was below the original budget estimates, but because of constantly-increasing costs and alterations to meet standards laid down by other sections of the organisation budget estimates were hard to control.

The chairman was seconded to the Shooting Control Committee and regularly attended meetings of this committee. This is felt to be essential in any such organisation. Unfortunately, the late appointment of the Venues Committee left some doubt about its function as some of the preliminary organisation had been carried out by the Control Committee. This led to some overlapping and slight friction.

The chairman of the Venues Committee and his two committee members met at least once a week. Mr B. E. Powell, who looked after the Burnett range, established a first-class liaison with the committee appointed by the Control Committee to run this venue, and his practical knowledge was of great value. Mr R. R. Eastgate had a somewhat simpler job at West Melton, where we received complete co-operation from the New Zealand Army Department. Consequently this venue proved to be exceptionally economical.

The long distances of the three shooting venues from the centre of town meant that much time was taken up in keeping an eye on the physical operations as the organisation increased. However, complete co-operation was received from all contractors and local bodies, and the Ministry of Works rep-

resentatives went out of their way to attend to any request placed before them.

Car parking created no great difficulty at any of the venues; large tracts of land were available for the purpose.

Transport for the public left a lot to be desired. After buying Games tickets the public could not obtain public transport to the three venues at the times the competitions were taking place. Quite a number hitch-hiked to the venues to watch the sport. Had public transport been provided each day, I feel confident that many more tickets could have been sold.

Catering presented a real problem. The caterer for all three venues came from Twizel, some 233 miles from Christchurch. He was not in operation when the practice shoots began and a lot of last-minute adjustments had to be made to get his facilities fully operational. This strain on the organisation, fortunately, was relieved by the wives of some of the members of the Control Committee. Catering finally came right, and very few complaints were received.

Town Hall Venue Committee

(FROM THE REPORT OF MR G. G. DON)

The Christchurch Town Hall was the venue for wrestling and weightlifting, and the Town Hall Venue Committee, formed in April, 1972, therefore comprised representatives from each sport, together with a working committee of four, later increased to five.

The aim of the committee was to ensure that all facilities required by the sports and others involved at the venue, such as the Tickets, News Media and Ceremonial Committees, were provided. Members of these committees attended meetings to explain their requirements and likely problems. The committee dealt with everything related to the running of the venue, such as parking of vehicles, building alterations, signs, and provision of staff.

As the Town Hall had very good facilities, it was often merely a matter of adapting them to meet particular requirements. With the complete co-operation of the Town Hall staff, the committee was able to adapt the various rooms associated with both the James Hay Theatre, venue for the weightlifting, and the auditorium, venue for the wrestling, to provide the following facilities:

James Hay Theatre: rest room; officials, jury, and referees room; control rooms; medical and dope testing room; weighing-in room; competitors room (equipped with one personal sauna); duplicating room; warm-up room; Police control and band room.

Auditorium: warm-up room; medical and drug testing room; control room; Venues Committee room; referees and judges room; seven dressing rooms.

A lounge was also set aside for members of the Royal Family and the Games Executive.

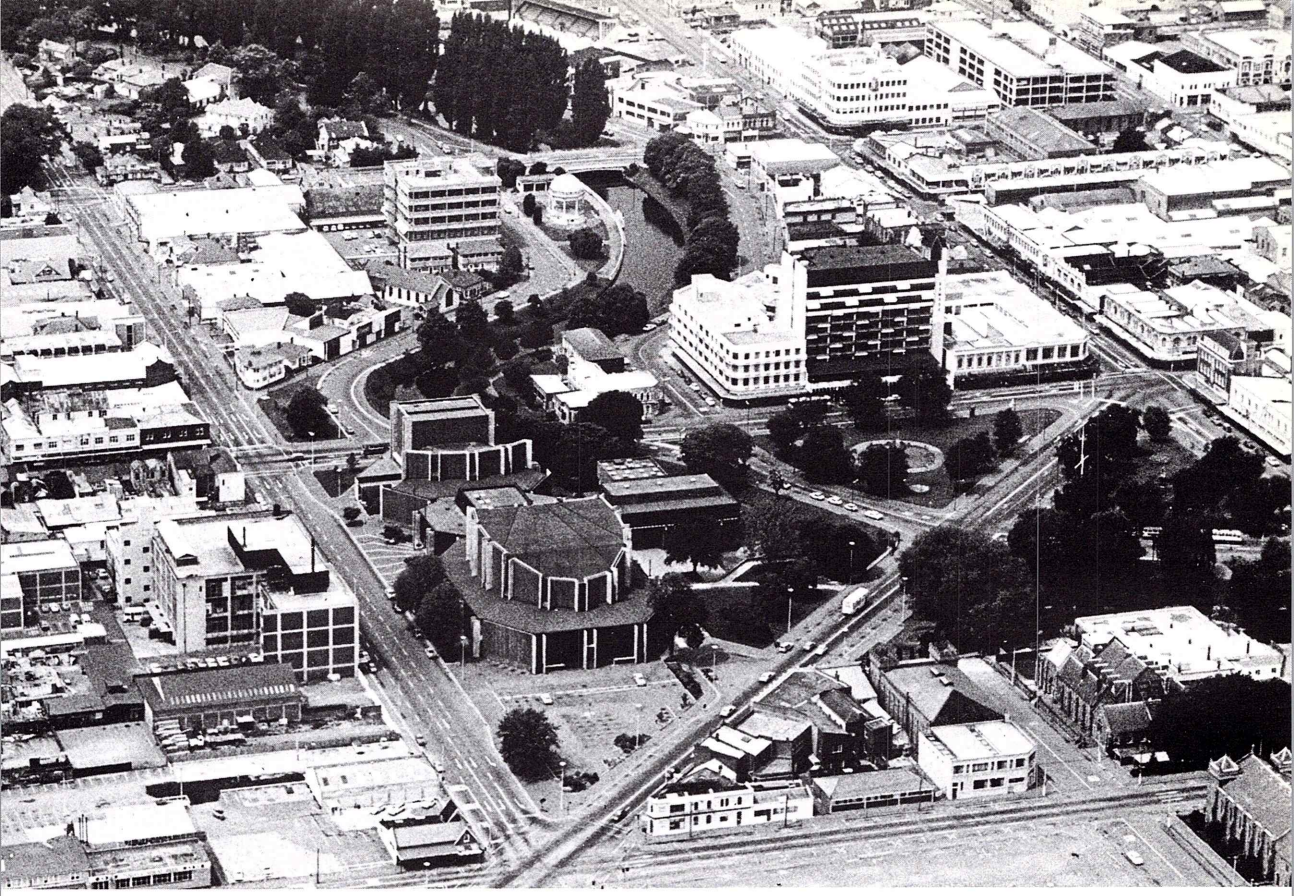
The committee comprised members with the practical and administrative experience necessary to ensure the successful functioning of the venue.

Budget

The budget allocation, approved on June 19, 1972, was for $10,330, made up as follows: scoreboard, $250; partitions, $700; podium (wrestling) $4,200; staff, $800; equipment $200; signs, $100; rent of venue, $2,000; cartage, $100; platforms for news media (wrestling), $1,000; podium steps, $30; removing seats for band and news media, $100; radio commentator facilities, $400; electrical work and communications, $50; platforms for news media (weightlifting), $400.

Twenty-seven committee meetings were held and attendance was good. An emergency committee was set up to handle any urgent problems that could not be dealt with by the chairman, but it never met.

One of the first matters dealt with was advice from the Ceremonial Committee, in May, 1972, that the medals for wrestling would be presented after all events had been decided, whereas weightlifting medals



The Christchurch Town Hall from the air, with Victoria Square to the right. The Games wrestling events were held in the main auditorium (nearer camera), the weightlifting in the James Hay Theatre.

would be presented after each event. This necessitated the band's being present during each session of weightlifting at a venue where space was at a premium.

By December, 1972, requests for car parking spaces had already exceeded those available. Williams Property Developments, Ltd, generously made their section on the corner of Durham and Kilmore Streets available free of charge.

In April, 1973, the assistance of Mr Keith Marshall, architect, was sought on meeting requirements from the Ceremonial and News Media Committees, including the provision of victory flagpoles, seating, and the calling of tenders for the wrestling podium.

On June 30, 1973, a meeting was held at the Town Hall with representatives of all those involved at the venue to make a complete assessment of the facilities and requirements. Noise problems in some of the rooms were among the matters brought to notice.

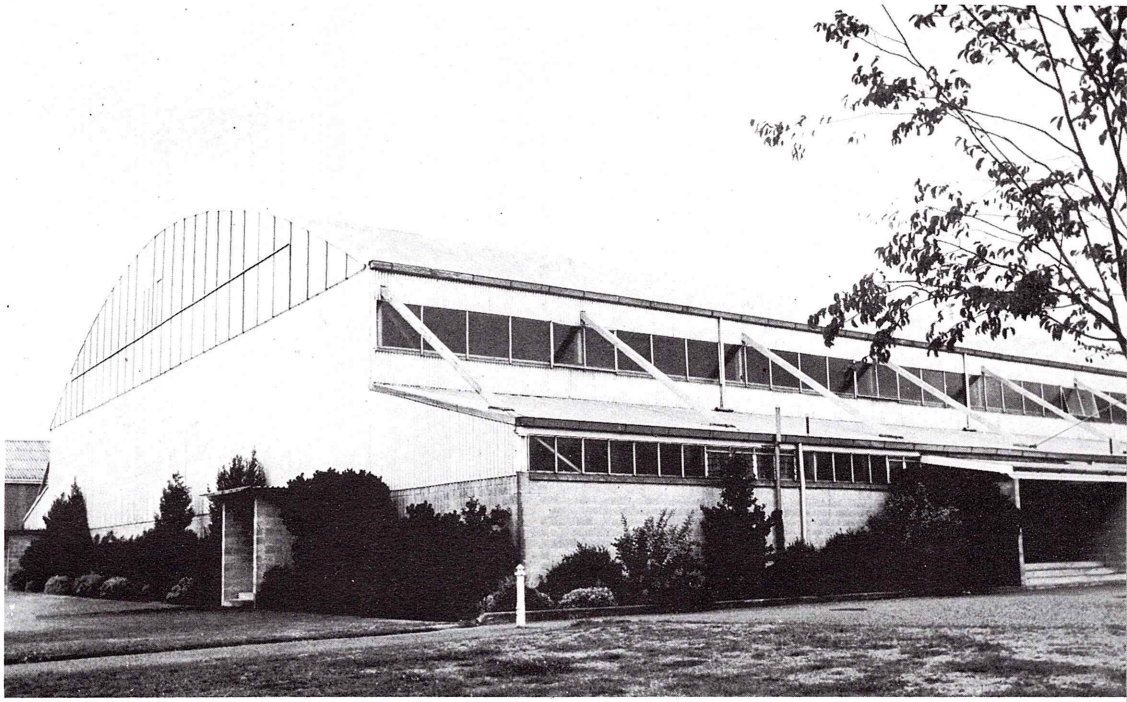
The first staff lists from sports, detailing personnel prepared to assist voluntarily during the Games, were received in July, 1973, the tender for the construction of the wrestling podium was let in the same month, and in September volunteer staff were organised for duties as ushers (secondary school boys) and Xerox operators (Ranger Guides).

The Town Hall is surely the most superb venue that has ever been used for Commonwealth Games wrestling and weightlifting events; and the Venue Committee feels that the facilities provided there satisfied the requirements of all concerned.

Recommendations

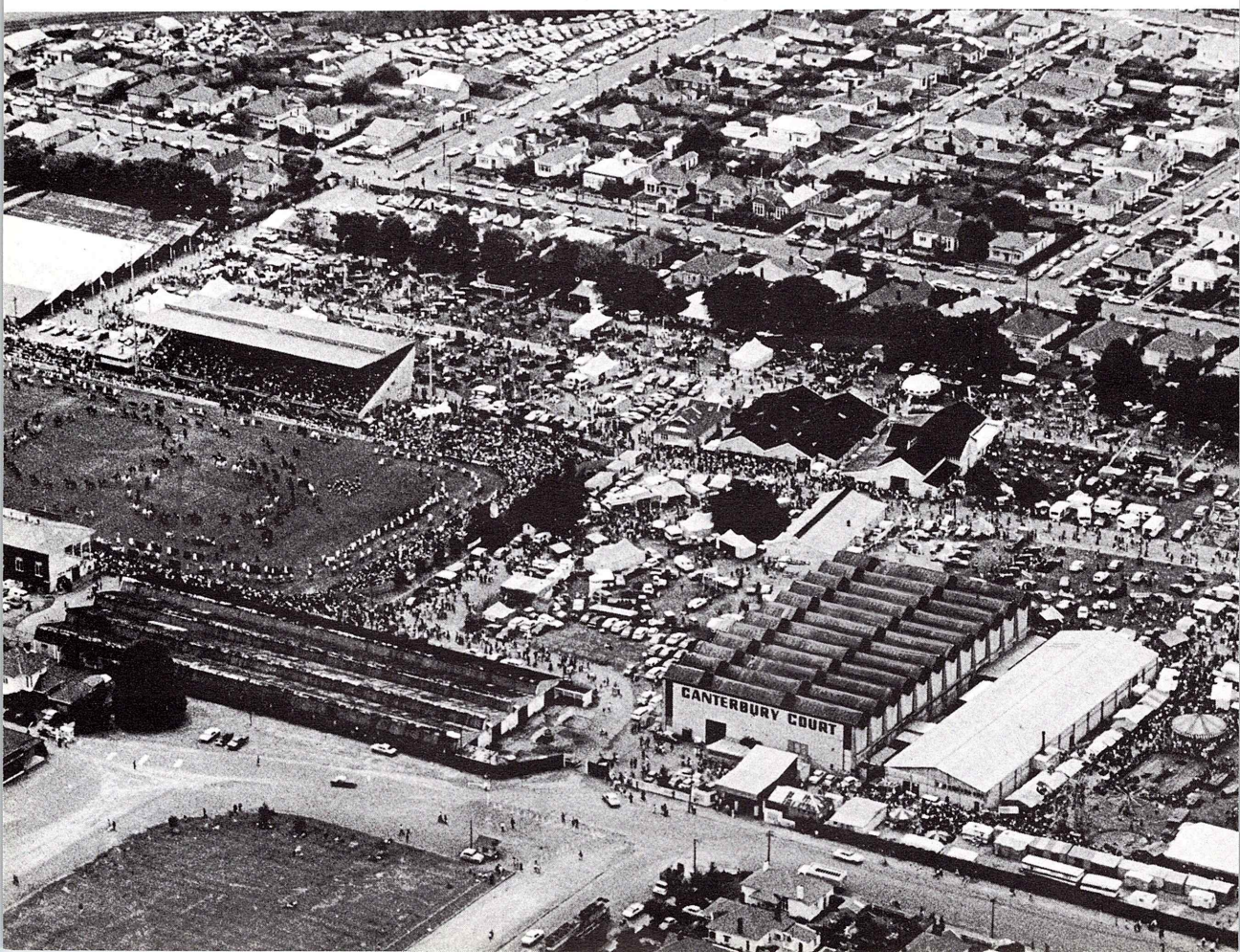
The Venue Committee should be set up at the same time as the Sports Control Committees. This would promote a better general understanding of the separate functions of the several committees and minimise misunderstandings as to who is responsible for particular aspects of planning.

The chairman of the Venue Committee should have a close working relationship with the chairmen of the Control Committees of the sports using the venue. Ideally, each should attend the others' meetings; when this is not possible a representative with power to make decisions should be present.



ABOVE: Cowles Stadium, venue for the badminton.

BELOW: In this aerial view Canterbury Court, the boxing venue, is seen in its more customary role as a part of the facilities used for the province's agricultural and pastoral shows and industrial exhibitions.

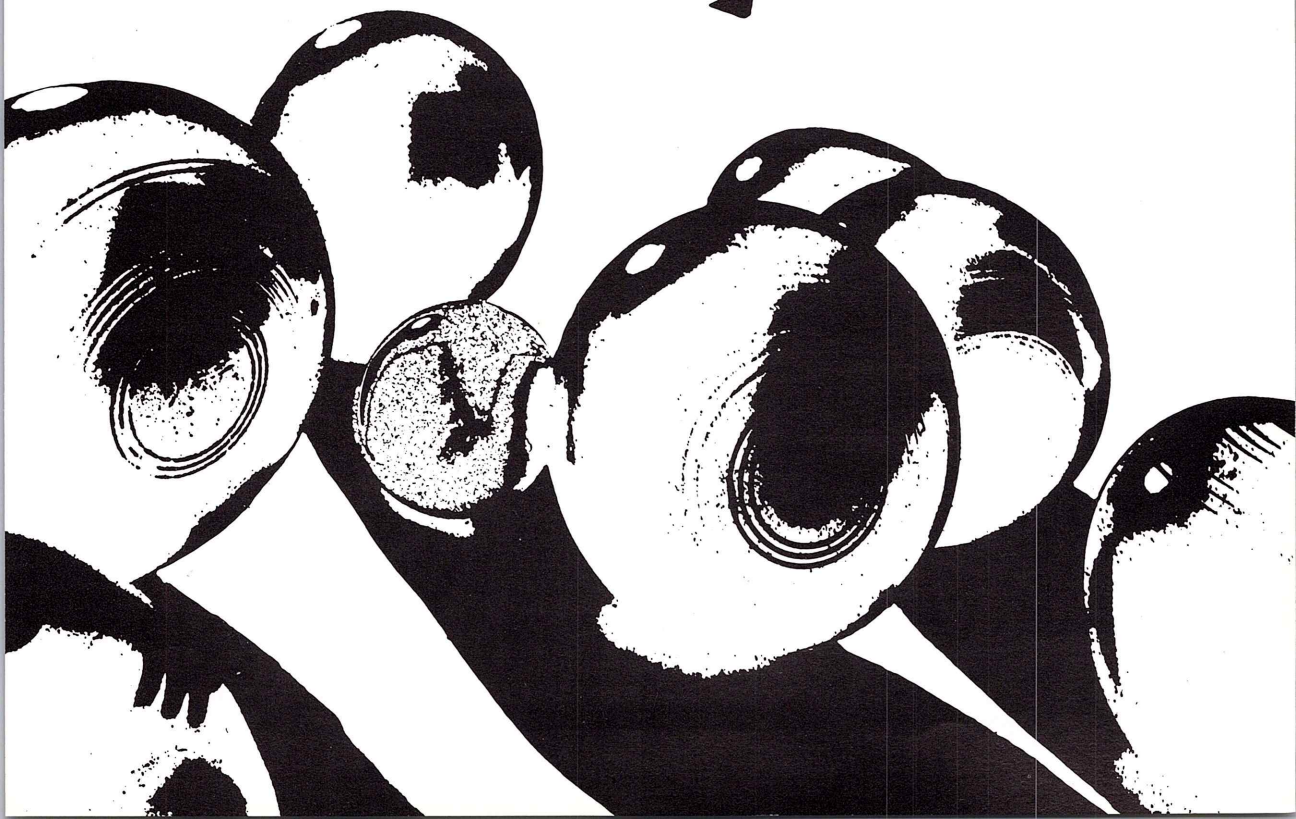


PART 4

Appendices

1. Team administrative officials
2. Competitors and team officials
3. Analysis of national entries
4. Composition of teams
5. Where the medals went
6. Records established
7. Receipts from sales of tickets
8. Statistical analysis of medical services
9. Accreditation
10. Ceremonial operations orders
    - Opening ceremony
    - Victory ceremonies
    - Closing ceremony
11. Organisation committees
12. We thank you
13. Balance sheet and accounts
14. The Games, 1930 to 1974





Appendix 1

TEAM ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Team Commandants

BARBADOS, A. L. Sealy.
BERMUDA, D. J. Williams.
BOTSWANA, O. O. Segopolo.
CANADA, Col. J. W. Davies, O.C., C.D.
ENGLAND, the Earl of Westmorland.
FIJI, L. R. Martin, O.B.E.
GHANA, Imoru Lafia.
GIBRALTAR, G. E. Dunn.
GUERNSEY, W. Le R. Robilliard.
INDIA, Shri K. Ganguly.
ISLE OF MAN, the Rev. F. M. Cubbon.
JAMAICA, T. Bridge.
KENYA, Sharad S. Rao.
MALAYSIA, Tunku Adnan.
MAURITIUS, Chintaman Rambocus.
NIGERIA, Brig. H. E. O. Adefope.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA, R. A. Johnstone.
SCOTLAND, W. Carmichael, O.B.E., F.C.I.S.
SINGAPORE, S. S. Dhillon.
TANZANIA, Major General M. S. H. Sarakikya.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, David de la Rosa.
UGANDA, Major General F. W. Nyangweso.
WALES, C. M. Howell.
WESTERN SAMOA, S. Tufuga S. Atoa.

General Team Managers

AUSTRALIA, W. J. Young.
BOTSWANA, C. Dambe.
CANADA, E. W. Stinson.
COOK ISLANDS, D. Kamana.
ENGLAND, C. G. V. Davidge.
FIJI, Capt. S. B. Brown, M.B.E.
GHANA, S. A. Nelson.
GUERNSEY, O. Le Vallee.
INDIA, Dewan Partap Chand.
ISLE OF MAN, J. C. Clague.
JAMAICA, C. A. M. Moody.
JERSEY, K. Webb.
KENYA, David Wanjenga.
LESOTHO, M. B. Mokoteli.
MALAWI, A. Kambwiri.
MALAYSIA, Lew Kim.
MAURITIUS, Jean Delaitre.
NEW ZEALAND, J. W. Holley.
NIGERIA, J. A. Enyeazu.
NORTHERN IRELAND, R. J. McColgan.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA, Dr J. Onno.
ST. VINCENT, R. W. C. Chapman.
SCOTLAND, P. Heatly, C.B.E.
SINGAPORE, Dr Ah Kow Chan.
SWAZILAND, N. Shabangu.
TANZANIA, Erasto B. Zambi.
THE GAMBIA, Sheik Faye.
TONGA, Father D. W. Mullins.
UGANDA, P. K. Kakoza.
WALES, R. E. Jones.
WESTERN SAMOA, Eric Fatupaito.
ZAMBIA, B. M. Lombe.

Team Attaches

AUSTRALIA, W. R. Harper.
BAHAMAS, Hamish G. Hay.
BARBADOS, the Rev. R. A. Lowe.
BERMUDA, Prof. H. J. Hopkins.
BOTSWANA, Bernard Smyth.
CANADA, Dr. John C. Scrivener.
COOK ISLANDS, Peter D. Dunbar.
ENGLAND, Peter G. Blaxall.
FIJI, Hector M. McMillan.
GHANA, Clyde W. Campbell.
GIBRALTAR, Evan H. Williams.
GRENADA, Les Mills.
GUERNSEY, Douglas M. Thompson.
HONG KONG, Ralph E. Smith.
INDIA, Dr H. K. Mahanty.
ISLE OF MAN, H. Gray.
JAMAICA, Barney H. Ballin.
JERSEY, Peter G. Mander.
KENYA, Neil G. Hattaway.
LESOTHO, Brian H. O'Malley.
MALAWI, A. F. Orme.
MALAYSIA, R. H. Stewart.
MAURITIUS, Mrs Annie Tapper.
NEW ZEALAND, Colin Robinson.
NIGERIA, Brig. Tom C. Campbell.
NORTHERN IRELAND, A. Hearn.
PAPUA NEW GUINEA,
Miss Angela Macfarlane.
ST. VINCENT, Vic Gray.
SCOTLAND, John Clark.
SINGAPORE, Brian Alderdice.
SWAZILAND, Bernie R. Walker.
TANZANIA, Kerry Williams.
THE GAMBIA, Guy R. Johnson.
TONGA, J. G. Mullins.
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO,
Mrs Joan M. Harnett.
UGANDA, Kevin F. Meates.
WALES, Charles E. McVeigh.
WESTERN SAMOA,
the Rev. Kenape Faletoese.
ZAMBIA, D. J. S. Reid.

Team Officials—Headquarters Staffs

AUSTRALIA
BARNES, P., Physiotherapist.
DOBSON, T., Physiotherapist.
LUND, I. B., Team Administrator.
MARTYN, L. J., Asst. General Team Manager.
MILLAR, ANTHONY, Dr., Medical Officer.
SAUNDERS, G. E., Physiotherapist.
TUNSTALL, A., Team Secretary/Treasurer, Transport Officer.
TUNSTALL, P. I. (Mrs), Team Secretary.

CANADA
BADCOCK, C. W., Medical Officer.
FARRELL, N. J., Asst. General Team Manager.
FERGUSON, M. E., Judge, Asst. Team Manager, Transport Officer.
FITZPATRICK, D. A., Asst. General Team Manager.
FRAHER, L. D. (Mrs), Team Secretary.
HAIGH, G. Dr., Medical Officer.
LENNOX, G., Medical Officer.
McGOWAN, M. C. (Mrs), General Team Chaperone.
PERCY, E. C. Dr., Chief Medical Officer
SMITH, J. A., Medical Officer.
WESNEY-GILCHRIST, N. C. (Miss), Team Secretary.

COOK ISLANDS
COWAN, Joseph, Asst. General Team Manager.

ENGLAND
BATES, F. G. (Miss), Headquarters Staff.
BARCLAY, V. (Miss), Physiotherapist.
BRADFORTH, P. E. B., Headquarters Staff.
CHAPPELL, E., Physiotherapist.
CHARLTON, A. (Miss), Headquarters Staff.
DANN, K. G. F. Headquarters Staff.
HIGGS, T. J., Headquarters Staff.
KENNEDY, R. K. I. Dr., Medical Officer.
NEWTON, R. F., Dr., Medical Officer.
SMITH, A. J., Headquarters Staff.
SPARKES, G. M., Deputy Team Manager.
SHILLIBEER, W. A. E., Physiotherapist.
VANS AGNEW, W. Dr., Medical Officer.

GHANA
BADU, Kofi, Rep. Comm. for Sports.
ADJIN-TETTEY, N. A., Asst. General Team Manager.
KORAMOAH, John, Dr., Medical Officer.
OKYERE, J. (Mrs), Chaperone.

GIBRALTAR
DELF, D. A., Capt. Headquarters Staff.
DELF, G. M. (Mrs), Headquarters Staff.

GUERNSEY
FALLA, C. (Mrs), Team Official.

HONG KONG
SALES, A. de O., Headquarters Staff.

INDIA
KATTOOR, G. C., Medical Officer.
SHETTY, K. R., Team Official.

ISLE OF MAN
KILLEY, R. E., Asst. Team Manager.
BOULTON, M., Team Official.
WHITEHEAD, B. D., Team Official.

JAMAICA
MILLER, A. Z. (Mrs), Chaperone.

JERSEY
HAY-HEDDLE, P. Dr., Medical Officer.
HUBERT, B. L., Asst. General Team Manager.

KENYA
PURI, Gholi., Transport Officer.
RATTANSI, Hassan, Asst. General Team Manager.
SHERMAN, Feisal, H., Technical Adviser.
OGUTU, Samson, Physiotherapist.
WARARU, Samuel, Lt. Colonel (Dr.), Medical Officer.
BASHIR, A. O. Y., Team Official.
YEDA, W., Team Official.

LESOTHO
MAPETJA, L., Asst. General Team Manager.
MOEKETSI, T. B., Head of Delegation.
PHOOKO, M. W., Dr., Medical Officer.

MALAWI
KUMWEMBE, M. (Mrs), Chaperone.
MSINI, G., General Team Manager.
LAKIN, H. E., Secretary.

MALAYSIA
ERAVELLY, Joseph, Dr., Medical Officer.
LEW, Kim, Honorary Team Secretary.
VIAS, Wilfred, Deputy General Team Manager.

MAURITIUS
RUHEE, Ram, Secretary.

NEW ZEALAND
BAXTER, B. (Miss), Chaperone.
CAMPBELL, G. D., Dr., Medical Officer.
HASLETT, A. G., Asst. General Team Manager.
STOKES, P. G., Physiotherapist.

NIGERIA
ADESINA, T. B., Dr., Medical Officer.
AJAO, C. A., Physiotherapist.
AWANI, O. E., Dr., Medical Officer.
ITABOR, C. O., Secretary Treasurer.
NWAJEI, V. O. (Mrs), Chaperone.

NORTHERN IRELAND
MURRAY, W. D., Asst. General Team Manager, Transport Officer.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
APANA, V., (Miss), Asst. General Team Manageress.
STEWART, R. G., Hon. Secretary.

SINGAPORE
CHAN, Ah Kow, Dr., Medical Officer.

CHAN, Lucy (Mrs), Chaperone.
RAI, G. S., Asst. General Team Manager.
GUIZAINI, G., Team Official.
KUT, Woon Sui, Team Official.
ZEHNDER, P., Team Official.

SCOTLAND
BAIRD, H. A. (Miss). Team Secretary.
COCHRANE, M. (Mrs), Asst. Team Manager.
HUNTER, G. A., Asst. Team Manager.
JOHNSTON, G., Dr., Medical Officer.
LAKE, C. M. (Miss), Team Secretary.
SMITH, L., Physiotherapist.
WHITE, P. A. (Miss), Team Secretary.

SRI LANKA
GRAY, I. E., Official.

TANZANIA
HANGI, Dominic, Team Official.
MUSHI, Agnes, (Miss), Chaperone.

TONGA
PALELEI, G., Asst. Team Manager, Transport Officer.
JOHANSSON, A., Asst. Team Manager.

UGANDA
ANYAGO, M. R. (Miss), Nurse.
ASTLES, Robert, Personnel Officer.
ASTLES, M. E. (Mrs), Team Secretary.
DE, S. K., Dr., Medical Officer.
KAGANDA, S. R., Asst. General Team Manager.
OLOBO, A. K., Masseur.
WERE, F. (Miss), Chaperone.

WALES
HOLLEY, T., Physiotherapist.
HOOPER, B. (Mrs), Chaperone.
JONES, W. H., Assist. General Team Manager.
LLOYD, K., Dr, Medical Officer.
PINE, S. G., Headquarters Official and Transport Officer.
REES, A. (Mrs), Secretarial Assistant.

WESTERN SAMOA
ATOA, T. G., Physiotherapist.
KOHLHASSE, S., Team Official.
WESTERLUND, M., Asst. Physiotherapist.

ZAMBIA
LIMBADA, A. I., Dr., Medical Officer.
MWANZA, A. M. K., Major, Asst. General Team Manager, Transport Officer.

Appendix 2

COMPETITORS and TEAM OFFICIALS

Athletics

AUSTRALIA
BAIRD, Donald—Pole Vault (1st)
BEATON, Terry—Decathlon
BINNINGTON, Maxwell—110m Hurdles (3rd). 4 x 400m Relay
BOYD, Raymond—Pole Vault
BOYLE, Raelene (Miss)—100m (1st), 200m (1st), 4 x 100m Relay (1st)
BOAK, Robin (Miss)—200m, 4 x 100m Relay (1st)
CANTY, Judith (Miss)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
CLAYTON, Derek—Marathon
COMMONS, Christopher—Long Jump (2nd)
COMMONS, Donald—Triple Jump
CROUCH, Graeme—1500m
CULLEY, Susan (Miss)—Discus
D'ARCY, Lawrence—100m, 4 x 100m Relay (1st)
DELL, Gaye (Mrs)—100m Hurdles (2nd)
FARMER, Peter—Hammer (3rd)
FARRINGTON, John—Marathon
FIELD, Bruce—400m, 400m Hurdles (2nd), Long Jump, 4 x 400m Relay
FITZSIMONS, David—1500m, 5000m
FULLAGER, Peter—20 Miles Road Walk (3rd)
HASKELL, Graham—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay (1st)
HAYWOOD, Ross—20 Miles Road Walk
HENDY, Robert—3000m Steeplechase, 5000m
HODGKINSON, Ian—20 Miles Road Walk
HOOKER, William—400m, 800m, 4 x 400m Relay
JONES, Jennifer (Miss)—100m Hurdles
KNOKE, Gary—400m Hurdles, 4 x 400m Relay
LAMY, Jennifer (Miss)—100m, 4 x 100m Relay (1st)
LETHBRIDGE, Robert—Javelin, Decathlon (3rd)
LEWIS, Gregory—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay (1st)
McCAWLEY, Deborah (Miss)—High Jump
McGRATH, Michael—Triple Jump
MARKEY, Randal—1500m
MAY, Philip—Triple Jump
MOIR, Sally (Miss)—100m Hurdles
MULHALL, Gael (Miss)—Shot Put, Discus
NAIL, Bethanie (Miss)—400m
NEW, Susan (Miss)—Long Jump, Pentathlon
NIXON, Erica (Miss)—Long Jump, Pentathlon
NORMAN, Brenton—Marathon
ORR, Jennifer (Miss)—1500m
PARR, Warren—110m Hurdles
PECKHAM, Lawrence—High Jump (2nd)
PHILLPOTT, Margaret (Miss)—Javelin
PLANT, Vincent—110m, Hurdles
RAMSAY, Margaret (Mrs)—800m, 4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
RATCLIFFE, Andrew—200m, 4 x 100m Relay (1st)

RENDINA, Charlene (Mrs)—400m (3rd), 800m (1st), 4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
RIGBY, Raymond—Shot Put
RIVERS, Petra (Miss)—Javelin (1st)
ROBERTS, Jean (Miss)—Discus, Shot Put (3rd)
ROBERTSON, Denise (Miss)—100m (3rd), 200m (2nd), 4 x 100m Relay (1st)
ROOTHAM, Graeme—800m
SCOTT, Susan (Miss)—Pentathlon, High Jump
SYMON, Jennifer (Miss)—Javelin (2nd), High Jump
TILLETT, Lynette (Miss)—Long Jump
TOLBERT, Murray—Long Jump
WANGMAN, Terri (Miss)—4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
WATSON, Peter—800m
WINDEYER, Gordon—High Jump (1st)
JORDAN, Barbara (Miss)—did not compete
Manager: DURIE, R. M.
Assistant Manager: LEE, C. D.
Assitant Manager: (Women): CHESTER, G. (Mrs)
Co-ordinator of Training: DALY, J.
Assistant Co-ordinators of Training: BARLOW, A., SCHUBERT, H. J.

BARBADOS
FORDE, Lorna (Miss)—200m, 400m
TROTMAN, Marcia (Miss)—100m, 200m

BERMUDA
DILL, Calvin—100m, 200m
GODWIN, Clark—High Jump
JONES, Deborah (Miss)—100m, 200m
SHARPE, Michael—Triple Jump
SWAN, Gerry—Triple Jump
Coach: LONGE, C. C. O.

BOTSWANA
DITSELE, Samuel—800m
KARENG, Wilfred—400m
MASALILA, Blackie—400m
MOSWEU, Golekanye—5000m
RANTAO, John—800m

CANADA
ARMSTRONG, Brian—Marathon
BAILEY, Marjorie (Mrs)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
BEERS, John—High Jump
BITTNER, Brigette (Miss)—High Jump (3rd)
CROWLEY, Maureen (Miss)—800m, 4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
DAMMAN, Elizabeth (Miss)—100m Hurdles, 4 x 100m Relay
DAVIS, Anne-Marie (Miss)—800m, 1500m
DOWSWELL, Rick—Javelin
DRAYTON, Jerome—Marathon
EISLER, Brenda (Miss)—Long Jump (2nd)
EDDY, Joan (Miss)—400m
ELMER, Kenneth—800m, 1500m
FERRAGNE, Claude—High Jump (3rd)
HANNA, Louise (Miss)—High Jump (2nd)
HAIST, Jane (Miss)—Shot Put (1st), Discus (1st)
HAWKINS, John—High Jump
JONES, Diane (Miss)—Shot Put, Pentathlon, Long Jump
KELLOND, Lyn (Miss)—100m, 4 x 100m Relay
LOVEROCK, Patti (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
MacGOWAN, Margaret (Miss)—200m, 4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
MARTIN, Carol (Miss)—Shot Put, Discus (3rd)
MARTIN, Robert—100m, 200m
PIRNIE, Bruce—Shot Put (3rd)
REISER, Glenda (Miss)—1500m. (1st)
ROOST, Ain—Discus
SAUNDERS, Yvonne (Miss)—400m (1st), 4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
SHAUGHNESSY, Daniel—10,000m
TAYLOR, Wendy (Miss)—100m Hurdles
WALSH, Brenda (Miss)—400m, 800m, 4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
WRIGHT, Thelma—1500m (3rd)
Manager: FALCONER, A.
Assistant Manager: RYAN. D. (Mrs)
Head Coach: DAVIES, L.
Coaches: BAERT, J. P., BOOSEY, D., MACH, G.

COOK ISLANDS
TAIA, Porohu—10,000m
UMAKI, Pareau—Marathon

ENGLAND
ALLISON, Joan (Mrs)—800m, 1500m (2nd)
BEDFORD, Brenda (Mrs)—Shot Put
BEDFORD, David—5000m, 10,000m
BERNARD, Verona (Miss)—400m (2nd), 4 x 400m Relay (1st)
BICOURT, John—3000m Steeplechase
BLACK, David—5000m (3rd), 10,000m (2nd)
BRAITHWAITE, Norine (Miss)—1500m
BROWNE, Peter—800m
CAMPBELL, Colin—800m
CAPES, Geoff—Shot Put (1st), Discus
CAREY, Sheila (Mrs)—800m, 1500m
CARTER, Andrew—800m, 4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
CHIPCHASE, Ian—Hammer (1st)
CHITTY, Maureen (Mrs)—Long Jump
CLOVER, Charles—Javelin (1st)
COLE, Derek—4 x 400m Relay
CORBETT, Sharon (Miss)—Javelin (3rd)
CROPPER, Pat (Mrs)—800m
FOSTER, Brendan—1500m, 5000m (2nd)
FRENCH, Prudence (Miss)—Javelin
GOWER, Graham—110m Hurdles
GREEN, Brian—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
HARTLEY, William—400m Hurdles, 4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
HARRISON, Val (Miss)—High Jump
HEARN, Raymond—400m
HILL, Wendy (Miss)—200m
HILL, Ron—Marathon
HILLIER, John—Discus (3rd)
HONOUR, Janet (Mrs)—Pentathlon, 100m Hurdles
HOLLINGS, Stephen—3000m Steeplechase
HOOPER, Brian—Pole Vault (3rd)
KENNEDY, Ruth (Miss)—4 x 400m Relay (1st)
KING, Barry—Decathlon (2nd)
KIRKBRIDE, John—1500m
KIRKHAM, Colin—Marathon
LANNAMAN, Sonia (Miss)—100m, 4 x 100m Relay (2nd)

LAWTON, Barbara (Mrs)—High Jump (1st)
LAWTON, Carl—20 miles Road Walk
LERWILL, Alan—Long Jump (1st), Triple Jump
LYNCH, Andrea (Miss)—100m (2nd), 4 x 100m Relay (2nd)
MAPSTONE, Susan (Miss)—Pentathlon
MATTHEWS, Ian—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
MARTIN, Barbara (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay (2nd)
MONK, Christopher—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
MURRAY, Donna (Miss)—200m
PASCOE, Alan—400m Hurdles (1st), 4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
PAYNE, Howard—Hammer (2nd)
PETTETT, Susan (Miss)—4 x 400m Relay (1st)
ROBERTS, Brian—Javelin
ROSCOE, Jannette (Mrs)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay (1st)
SANDERSON, Theresa (Miss)—Javelin
SHERWOOD, John—400m Hurdles
SHERWOOD, Sheila (Mrs)—Long Jump
SIMMONS, Anthony—10 000m
SWINYARD, Dorothy (Miss)—Shot Put, Discus
TANCRED, William—Shot Put, Discus (2nd)
THOMPSON, Ian—Marathon (1st)
THORPE, Roy—20 miles Road Walk (2nd)
TRAVIS, David—Javelin (2nd)
VERNON, Judy (Miss)—200m, 100m Hurdles (1st), 4 x 100m Relay (2nd)
WARHURST, John—20 miles Road Walk (1st)
WEBSTER, Dawn (Miss)—400m
WILSON, Ann (Miss)—Long Jump, High Jump, Pentathlon (3rd)
WILSON, John—400m, 4 x 400m Relay (2nd)
WILLIAMS, Barry—Hammer
WINCH, Michael—Shot Put (2nd)
Manager: GOODMAN, D.
Asst. Manager: FERGUSON, W. J.
Manager (Women): HARTMAN, M. (Miss)
Asst. Manager (Women): CLARKE, F. (Mrs)
Principal Coach: WATTS, D. C.
Coaches: KAY, D. R., NELSON NEAL, D. (Mrs)

FIJI

BULAI, Samuela—400m, 800m, 1500m, 4 x 100m Relay, 4 x 400m Relay
CAVUKA, Torika (Miss)—100m, 200m, Long Jump, 4 x 100m Relay
GUKILAU, Seru—400m, 400m Hurdles, 4 x 400m Relay
KERMODE, Richard—800m, 4 x 400m Relay
MOORE, Tony—100m, 200m, Long Jump, 4 x 100m Relay
NUKUTABU, Eliki—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
PHILLIPS, Eleanor (Miss)—100m Hurdles, 4 x 100m Relay
RABUKA, Sitiveni—Shot Put, Discus, Hammer, Decathlon
SIMILO, Aca—100m, 4 x 100m Relay, 4 x 400m Relay
TAGA, Laisa (Miss)—100m, Long Jump, 4 x 100m Relay
TUISORISORI, Miriama (Miss)—100 m Hurdles, Pentathlon, 4 x 100m Relay
TUNIDAU, Saulekaleka—Decathlon
TUVA, Sakaraia—110m Hurdles, Long Jump, Triple Jump
VIBOSE, Mereoni (Miss)—Shot Put, Discus, Javelin
YAVALA, Samuela—200m, 400m, 4 x 100m Relay
Manager: MOORE, J. A.
Coach: TUNIDAU, V. Saulekaleka

GHANA

ADAMS, Kingsley—Long Jump, High Jump
ADOMAH, Mercy (Miss)—800m, 1500m, 4 x 400m Relay
AFRIYIE, Hannah (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay (3rd)
AMOAH, Johnston—Triple Jump
ANNUM, Alice (Miss)—100m, 200m, (3rd), 4 x 100m Relay (3rd), 4 x 400m Relay
ASIEDUA, Rose (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay (3rd), 4 x 400m Relay
BRUCE, Elizabeth (Miss)—100m Hurdles
DANIELS, George—100m, 200m (2nd), 4 x 100m Relay (2nd)
HART, Rose (Miss)—Shot Put, Discus
KARIKARI, Ohene—100 m (3rd), 4 x 100m Relay (2nd)
LOMOTEY, Albert—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay (2nd)
OCRAN, Josephine (Miss)—Long Jump, 4 x 100m Relay (3rd)
OKYIR, Kofi—4 x 100m Relay (2nd)
OPOKU, Helena (Miss)—400m, 800m, 4 x 400m Relay
OWUSU, Joshua—Triple Jump (1st), Long Jump (3rd)
POMANEY, Moise—Triple Jump (3rd)
AMARTEIFIO, Peter—Did not compete
Manager: ADJIN-TETTEY, N. A.
Coach: LAWSON, A. O.

GIBRALTAR

DALMEDO, Neville—10 000,m Marathon
BOSSANO, Horace — Did not compete

GRENADA

LEWIS, Bernadine (Miss)—High Jump

GUERNSEY

FALLA, Keith—800m, 1500m
DUQUEMIN, Leonard—20 miles Road Walk
MOULLIN, John—20 miles Road Walk
WATERMAN, Robin—20 miles Road Walk

INDIA

GILL, Mohinder Singh—Triple Jump (2nd)

ISLE OF MAN

CALLOW, Allan—20 miles Road Walk
COWELL, David—10 000m, Marathon
HARRISON, Derek—20 miles Road Walk
HIGGINS, Stephen—100m, 200m, 400m
YOUNG, Graham—20 miles Road Walk

JAMAICA

ALLWOOD, Rose (Miss)—100m
DALEY, Alfred—4 x 100m Relay
CAMPBELL, Trevor—400m
HARDWARE, Richard—200m, 4 x 100m Relay

HODGES, Lilieth (Miss)—100m
LAWSON, Carl—100m, 200m
MILLER, Lennox—100m, 4 x 100m Relay
NEUFVILLE, Marilyn (Miss)—400m
NEWMAN, Seymour—400m
QUARRIE, Donald—100m (1st), 200m (1st), 4 x 100m Relay
ROWE, Kim—400m
WILLIAMS, Ruth (Miss)—200m
Manager: HARVEY, R.
Coach: BURROWES, S.

JERSEY
SATCHWELL, Anthony—Shot Put, Discus

KENYA
ASATI, Charles—200m, 400m (1st), 4 x 100m Relay, 4 x 400m Relay (1st)
BIWOT, Amos—3000m Steeplechase
BOIT, Mike—800m (2nd), 1500m
CHEBICHI, Sabina (Miss)—800m (3rd), 1500m, 4 x 400m Relay
CHELIMO, Elizabeth (Miss)—800m, 1500m, 4 x 400m Relay
CHEPTUM, Elizabeth (Miss)—1500m, 4 x 400m Relay
JIPCHO, Ben—1500m (3rd), 5000m (1st), 3000m Steeplechase (1st)
JUMA, Richard—10 000m (3rd)
KASUKU, Elisha—20 Miles Road Walk
KIMETO, Joshua—5000m
KIMAIYO, Patwel—110m Hurdles (1st), 400m Hurdles
KIPKURGAT, John—800m (1st)
KIINGI, Patrick—10 000m, Marathon
KOSKEI, Bill—400m Hurdles (3rd), 4 x 400m Relay (1st)
MAYAKA, John—Javelin (3rd)
MOCHACHE, Tochi—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
MOGAKA, Evans—3000m Steeplechase (3rd)
MOGUSU, Johnson—Long Jump, Triple Jump
MOSE, Paul—10 000m, 5000m
MUSYOKI, Francis—400m, 4 x 400m Relay (1st)
MWEBI, John—100m (2nd), 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
NJOROGE, Paul—100m, 4 x 100m Relay
OBUYA, Herina (Miss)—Shot Put, Discus
OMWANZA, Daniel—800m
OGARO, James—Marathon
SANG, Julius—200m, 400m, 4 x 400m Relay (1st)
SIELEI, Cosmos—1500m, 400m Hurdles
SIRMA, Kiptnui—Marathon
TATA, Rose (Miss)—800m, 4 x 400m Relay
Manager: MAHINDA, G. W.
Assist. Manager: KIMETO, F. K. A.
Head Coach: WAMBUA, J.
Asst. Coaches: ALI, H. K., OKUTHE, J. H.
Chaperone, ODORE, A. (Mrs)

LESOTHO
MACHOBA, Mary (Miss)—200m
MALEBATSO, Sebolelo (Miss)—800m
MOLOMO, Maleshoane (Miss)—400m
MONETHI, Motseki—5000m, 10,000m
MOOROSI, Motsapi—200m, 400m
RAKABAELE, Gabasheane—Marathon
Coach: MOKITIMI, M.

MAURITIUS
BAZERD, Jacques—400m, 800m
DOMAINGUE, Gerard—1500m
GANGARAM, Vivian—800m
MAMOTTE, Roselyne (Miss)—1500m
VALAMOOTOO, Padmadevi (Miss)—400m
Manager/Coach: PHILOGENE, P. A.

MALAWI
CHAMANGWANA, Rose (Miss)—Shot Put, Discus
KAONGA, Eston—100m, 200m
MANDA, Janet (Miss)—200m, 400m
MTELEMUKA, Enoch—200m, 400m
MHANGO, Yesaya—Long Jump, Triple Jump
Coach: ROBERTSON, A. C.

MALAYSIA
CHAI, Gladys (Miss)—High Jump
MOBARAK, Ishtiaq Ahmad—110m Hurdles
Manager: BASKARAN, N. A.

NEW ZEALAND
ANDERSON, Grant—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
BROWN, Wendy (Mrs)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
BURNSIDE, Susan (Miss)—High Jump, Long Jump, Pentathlon
CHEATER, Murray—Hammer
COCHRANE, Trevor—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay, 4 x 400m Relay
DELAMERE, John—Long Jump, Triple Jump
DIXON, Rod—1500m
ENDEAN, Richard—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
FOSTER, Jack—Marathon (2nd)
GARRETT, Anne (Miss)—1500m
GILMOUR, Alan—800m.
GUKILAU, Sue (Mrs)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
HADEN, Sue (Miss)—800m (2nd), 1500m
HEALEY, Howard—3000m Steeplechase
HEALEY, Nathan—3000m Steeplechase
HENDREN, Pam (Mrs)—Long Jump
HILL, Kerry—100m, Long Jump, 4 x 100m Relay
HUNT, Penny (Mrs)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
JOHNSON, Roger—400m Hurdles
KEAR, Philip—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
LOTHIAN, Jan (Mrs)—100m Hurdles
McGOOKIN, Sandra (Mrs)—Javelin
McINTOSH, Rendell—400m Hurdles
MAIN, Roger—Decathlon
MANNERS, Terry—Marathon
MATTHEWS, Brenda (Miss)—100m Hurdles, 4 x 100m Relay
MENE, Mene—Decathlon
MENE, Sally (Mrs)—Discus, Javelin
MILLS, Colleen (Mrs)—400m
MILLS, Donna (Miss)—High Jump
MILLS, Phillip—110m Hurdles
MILES, Michelle (Miss)—100m Hurdles
MELVILLE, Stuart—800m
MOLLER, Lorraine (Miss)—800m
NICHOLL, Warwick—Hammer
NORRIS, Dave—Triple Jump
OTTO, Kathie (Miss)—Long Jump

POLHILL, Tony—1500m
POTTS, Sylvia (Mrs)—1500m
POULSEN, Barbara (Miss)—Pentathlon, Shot Put
POWNALL, Ross—110m Hurdles
ROBERTSON, Euan—3000m Steeplechase
ROBERTSON, Kim (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
ROBINSON, John—Marathon
ROSE, Bryan—5000m
RYAN, Kevin—5000m, 10 000m
SOMERVELL, Shirley (Miss)—800m, 4 x 400m Relay
SMITH, Bevan—200m (3rd), 400m, 4 x 100m Relay, 4 x 400 Relay
STEVENSON, Les—20 Miles Road Walk
TAIT, Robin—Shot Put, Discus (1st)
TAYLER, Richard—10 000m (1st)
TAYLOR, Kevin—20 Miles Road Walk
TONG, Lorraine (Miss)—4 x 400m Relay
TRACY, Peter—Pole Vault
WALKER, John—800m (3rd), 1500m (2nd)
WATSON, Philip—10 000m
WOOD, Geoffrey—Decathlon
WOOTEN, Gail (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
YOUNG, Valerie (Mrs)—Shot Put (2nd)
QUAX, Dick—Did not compete
Manager: BORLAND, J. H.
Asst. Manager: LEECH, D. D.
Manager (Women): MUNRO, P. A. (Mrs)
Chief Coach: SHARPLEY, F.
Coaches: HOGGARD, L. R., LYDIARD, A. L.

NIGERIA

ABIDOYE, Jaiye—800m, 1500m
ABOYADE-COLE, Adeola—110m Hurdles
ABDULAI, Kola—100m, 4 x 100m Relay (3rd)
ADEDURO, Sola (Miss)—4 x 400m Relay
AGBAMU, Gladstone—400m Hurdles
DOHERTY, Joseph—3000m Steeplechase
DONGOYARO, Musa—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
EBUKUYO, Grace (Miss)—800m, 1500m
EMODI, Beatrice (Miss)—Long Jump
EWUZIE, Beatrice (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
IJIRIGHO, Bruce—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
JAMPILDA, Joseph—800m
JOSHUA, Roseline (Miss)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
MAJEKODUNMI, Benedict—100m, 4 x 100m Relay (3rd)
MAKAMA, Mamman—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
MBAKWE, Florence (Miss)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
NWOSU, Ngozi (Miss)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
OBASOGIE, Gowin—110m Hurdles
OBI, Ashanti (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 400m Relay
OLAKUNLE, Alani James—100m, 4 x 100m Relay (3rd)
OKEKE, Evelyn (Miss)—Shot Put
OKUOFU, Doristine (Miss)—Javelin
OKORO, John—Long Jump
OGUNFEYIMI, Alfred—Long Jump
OPIEPIE, Solomon—200m
OWOEYE, Alade—4 x 400m Relay
OYAKHIRE, Anthony—Javelin
OSHIKOYA, Modupe (Miss)—100m Hurdles (3rd), Long Jump (1st), Pentathlon (2nd)
OYEBAMI, Timon—200m, 4 x 100m Relay (3rd)
UFONUKO, Etim Uti (Miss)—100m, 4 x 100m Relay
AKINWALE, Iyabo (Miss)—Did not compete
APU, Esther (Miss)—Did not compete
NWAOKORO, Paulinus—Did not compete
ONYEKWE, Sylvester—Did not compete
PHILLIPS, Adeyemi—Did not compete
Manager: AMU, A. K. O.
Asst. Manager: ODUGUWA, S. O.
Coaches: OGUNMAKINDE, J. O.
OLUBO, A., OMOLABI, O.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BULL, Michael—Pole Vault (2nd), Decathlon (1st)
CHIVERS, Joseph—200m, 400m
KIRKPATRICK, Charles—110m Hurdles
KIRKPATRICK, William—Long Jump
KNOX, Raymond—Decathlon
LAWTHER, Paul—1500m
McCLELLAND, Averil (Miss)—100m, 200m
McCURRY, Linda (Miss)—100m, 200m
McLAUGHLIN, John—Marathon
PETERS, Mary (Miss)—Shot Put, High Jump, 110m Hurdles, Pentathlon (1st)
TEER, Michael—Marathon
Manager/Coach: KYLE, Sean

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

KALI, Wavala—200m, 400m
KAYO, Philip—800m.
ORI, Vivian—10 000m, Marathon
PAMOA, Iroa—400m Hurdles
Manager: IRWIN, A. C.

SINGAPORE

CHEE, Swee Lee (Miss)—400m, 800m
HAMID, Noor Azhar—Long Jump

SCOTLAND

ATKINS, Stewart—Long Jump
BLACK, Christopher—Hammer
BRYCE, Laurence—Hammer
CLARK, William—Long Jump, Triple Jump
COOMBER, Margaret (Mrs)—800m, 4 x 400m Relay
GOLDEN, Helen (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay, 4 x 400m Relay
HALLIDAY, Donald—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
JENKINS, David—200m, 400m, 4 x 100m Relay
KIDNER, David—Decathlon
McCALLUM, Stewart—Decathlon
MacGREGOR, Donald—Marathon
MacKENZIE, Angus—110m Hurdles, 4 x 100m Relay
McMEEKIN, David—800m
MacRITCHIE, Alison (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
McMEEKIN, Evelyn (Miss)—400m, 4 x 400m Relay
MORRISON, Norman—5000m, 10 000m
NIMMO, Myra (Miss)—100m Hurdles, Long Jump, 4 x 100m Relay, Pentathlon

PAYNE, Rosemary (Mrs)—Shot Put, Discus (2nd)
PIGGOT, Leslie—100m, 4 x 100m Relay
RITCHIE, Margaret (Miss)—Discus, Shot Put
SALMOND, Chris (Mrs)—100m
STEWART, Lachlan—Marathon, 10 000m
STEWART, Ian—5000m, 10 000m
STEWART, Mary (Miss)—1500m
WATT, Ruth (Miss)—High Jump
WIGHT, James—Marathon
WRIGHT, Rosemary (Mrs)—800m, 4 x 400m Relay
Manager: TAYLOR, E. L.
Manager (Women): CARRUTHERS, M. (Mrs)
Coach: DICK, F. W.

SWAZILAND
DLAMINI, Reoben—Marathon
MABUZA, Richard—Marathon (3rd)
MATSEBULA, Frans—Marathon
Coach: LETT, A.

TANZANIA
ABDALLAH, Omari—400m
AMSI, Joan (Miss)—Javelin
BAYI, Filbert—800m, 1500m, (1st)
CHEZI, Philomena (Miss)—100m, 4 x 100m Relay
CHIHOTA, Norman—100m, 4 x 100m Relay
GIBURE, Thomas—Discus
HASSAN, Salum—110m Hurdles, 4 x 100m Relay
JUMA, Hassan—Marathon
KAMANYA, Claver—400m (3rd), 4 x 100m Relay
KWIMBA, Japhet—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
KYOMO, Nzael (Miss)—100m, 200m, 4 x 100m Relay
MFUNYA, Rose (Miss)—200m, 4 x 100m Relay
MWANJALA, Mwinga (Miss)—800m, 1500m
MOHAMED, Amira (Miss)—4 x 100m Relay
MJAYA, Nyambui—1500m, 5000m
RWEYMAMU, Nestor—200m
SUMUNI, Lanyuni—High Jump, Triple Jump
KHAMISI, Amini (Miss)—Did not compete
Manager: NATEPE, Mohamed
Manager (Women): MUSHI, Agnes. (Miss)
Coaches: KAJIRU, Shaban O., SULUS, E. M.

TONGA
FAKA'ATA, Losaline (Mrs)—Shot Put, Discus
IONGI, Keta (Miss)—100m, 200m, 100m Hurdles
LATU, Sanitesi—Decathlon
TUINEAU, Uafu (Miss)—100m, 200m

THE GAMBIA
FAYE, Sheik—High Jump
FATTY, Bambo—200m, 400m

UGANDA
ACIRO, Joyce (Miss)—Shot Put
AKELLO, Betty (Miss)—Shot Put
AYOO, Silver—400m (2nd), 400m Hurdles, 4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
BYOBONA, Christine (Miss)—100m, 200m
DRALU, William—100m, 200m, 4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
EDWOGU, Justin—3000m Steeplechase
KAKONGE, Samuel—4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
KYALISIMA, Ruth (Miss)—100m Hurdles
MUSTAFA, Musa—5000m, Marathon
NDYABAGYE, Fidelis—Long Jump, 100m
OKABA, Justin—110m Hurdles
OLOWO, Pius—400m, 4 x 400m Relay (3rd)
ONYAC, Samuel—Discus
OTIM, Walter—Discus
Manager: OBONG, J. B.
Coach: ODEKE, G. W.

WALES
DAVIES, John—3000m Steeplechase (2nd)
DELANEY, Michael—200m, 400m, 4 x 400m Relay
DOURASS, Gloria (Miss)—400m, 800m
HAYWARD, Bernard—1500m, 5000m, 3000m Steeplechase
JAMES, Susan (Miss)—Javelin
LEASE, David—Pole Vault
LEWIS, Philip—800m, 4 x 400m Relay
LEYSHON, Wynford—400m, Hurdles, 4 x 400m Relay
LOCKHEAD, Jean (Miss)—800m, 1500m
MARTIN-JONES, Ruth (Miss)—Long Jump (3rd)
MINTY, Gordon—5000m, 10 000m
O'NEILL, Colin—400m, Hurdles, 4 x 400m Relay
PLAIN, Bernard—10 000m Marathon
PRICE, Berwyn—110m Hurdles (2nd), 400m Hurdles
THOMAS, Malcolm—Marathon
Manager: SNOW, R.
Coach: CLEMO, A.

WESTERN SAMOA
HOEFLICH, James—Marathon
TAPUSOA, Amani—Marathon
Manager: ALA'ILIMA, L. P.

ZAMBIA
CHELLAH, Edgar—100m
LUPIYA, Charles—100m, Long Jump

Badminton

AUSTRALIA
CLANCY, John—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
COOPER, Peter—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
CORY, Linda (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
HARDWICK, Christopher—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
JONES, Joan (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
NYIRATI, Judith (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
TERRY, Kay (Miss)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
TYRRELL, Paul—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
Manager: STOCKINS, Don G.
Coach: HUTCHINSON, Ian

CANADA

HARRIS, Greg—Mixed Doubles, Men's Doubles
HARRIS, Geoff—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
MACDONNELL, Wayne—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
McKEE, Jamie—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
McKINLEY, Nancy (Miss)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles
NILSSON, Mimi (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
PAULSON, Jamie—Men's Singles (2nd)
ROLLICK, Judi (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
WELCH, Barb (Mrs)—Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
YOUNGBERG, Jane (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Mixed Doubles
Manager: KIRKCONNELL, Herb
Coach: BICKEL, Lane C.

ENGLAND

BECK, Margaret (Miss)—Women's Singles (2nd), Women's Doubles (1st)
BOXALL, Margaret (Miss)—Women's Doubles (2nd), Mixed Doubles
GARDNER, Nora (Miss)—Women's Singles, Mixed Doubles (2nd)
GILKS, Gillian (Mrs)—Women's Singles (1st), Women's Doubles (1st), Mixed Doubles (1st)
STEVENS, Raymond—Men's Doubles (2nd)
STUART, Elliot—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles (1st), Mixed Doubles (3rd)
TALBOT, Derek—Men's Singles (3rd), Men's Doubles (1st), Mixed Doubles (1st)
TREDGETT, Michael—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles (2nd), Mixed Doubles
WHETNALL, Paul—Men's Singles, Mixed Doubles (2nd)
WHETNALL, Susan (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles (2nd), Mixed Doubles (3rd)
Manager: HAVERS, John

INDIA

PARPIA, Asif—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles.
AHUJA, Devinder—Men's Singles
PADKONE, Prakash—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
Manager: THAREJA, S. K., Shri

KENYA

GULAM, Shamsu—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
HASSANALI, Shiraz—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
MAINI, Vijai—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
MODI, Pranlal—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
Manager: PURI, Gholi

MALAWI

LOUZADO, Gabriel—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
SINGH, Santokh—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles

MALAYSIA

MOO, Foot Lian—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
NG, Sylvia (Miss)—Women's Singles (3rd), Women's Doubles (3rd), Mixed Doubles
GUNALAN, Punch—Men's Singles (1st), Men's Doubles (3rd), Mixed Doubles
SINGHA ANG, Rosalind (Miss)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles (3rd), Mixed Doubles
SOONG, Dominic—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles (3rd)
TAN, Aik Mong—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
Manager: SOOI, Teh Gin
Coach: KIONG, Wong Heng

MAURITIUS

DULLOO, Haroon—Men's Singles, Mixed Doubles
YEW HIN CLAIR, Susanne (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Mixed Doubles
Manager/Coach: MURDAY, P.

NEW ZEALAND

BRANFIELD, Alison (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
DENTON, Robin (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
ERCEG, Frances (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles
JOHNS, Warren—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
LIVINGSTON, Ross—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
PURSER, Richard—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
PURSER, Bryan—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
WALLER, Glenys (Mrs)—Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
WEATHERLEY, Gaynor (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Mixed Doubles
Manager: LIGHT, Derek
Coach: NG, Eddie

NORTHERN IRELAND

BECKETT, Barbara (Miss)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
BELL, Colin—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
CUNNINGHAM, Dorothy (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
DOHERTY, David—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
Manager: COLHOUN, Robert

SCOTLAND

ANSARI, Jim—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
FLOCKHART, Joanna (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
GOW, Fraser—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
KELLY, Helen (Miss)—Women's Singles, Mixed Doubles
McCLOY, Nicol—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
McCOIG, Robert—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
STEWART, Christine (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Women's Doubles, Mixed Doubles
Manager: HENDERSON, Macdonald

TANZANIA
CHIPLUKAR, Raju—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
JOBANPUTRA, Arun—Men's Singles, Mixed Doubles
KANJI, Yasmin (Miss)—Women's Singles, Mixed Doubles
MBELWA, Joseph—Men's Singles, Men's Doubles
Manager: SHARIFF, A. A.
Coach: WILLIBARD, W.

WALES
ALFIERI, Susan (Mrs)—Women's Singles, Mixed Doubles
JENNINGS, Howard—Men's Singles, Mixed Doubles

Bowls

AUSTRALIA
BUNGEY, Errol—Fours (2nd)
DOBBIE, John—Pairs
KING, Robert—Fours (2nd)
POOLE, Keith—Fours (2nd)
RHEUBEN, Peter—Pairs
STEWART, Errol—Fours (2nd)
WHITE, Clive—Singles (2nd)
Manager: SPEAR, W. J.

CANADA
FRANKLIN, Edward—Pairs
JARVIS, Graham—Fours
JONES, Ronald—Fours
MACAULAY, James—Pairs
MILLER, John—Fours
ROBBINS, George—Fours
SALKELD, Neil—Singles
Manager: LeBLANC, O. T.

ENGLAND
BRYANT, David—Singles (1st)
CROCKER, David—Fours
EVANS, John—Pairs (2nd)
HAYWARD, Edward—Fours
LINE, Peter—Pairs (2nd)
ROBERTSON, Robert—Fours
TAYLOR, Harry—Fours
Manager: MARSH, E. T.

FIJI
FONG, Peter—Fours
HARAKH, Ram—Fours
OATES, Peter—Fours
PATTON, Sean—Pairs
SNOWSILL, Sydney—Singles
THAGGARD, George—Fours
UNDERHILL, Peter—Pairs
Manager: SOUTHWICK, B. A.

GUERNSEY
DU FEU, Roy—Singles
INGROUILLE, Donald—Pairs
SMITH, Cyril—Pairs
Manager: WOODHARD, W. C.

HONG KONG
ADEM, Osman—Fours
DALLAH, Omar—Singles
DA SILVA, Roberto—Fours
DELGADO, Clementi—Pairs
KITCHELL, Abdul—Fours
LIDDELL, Eric—Pairs
SOUZA, George—Fours
Manager: DE BOTELHO, H. A. Col.

KENYA
DE RUNGARY, Clifford—Fours
EATLY, John—Fours
GIBBONS, Charles—Fours
GOSDEN, Denis—Singles
HEDGES, Ronald—Fours
ROSE, Reuben—Pairs
SMITH, Harry—Pairs
Manager: CRESSWELL, C. H.

MALAWI
CROSSAN, Peter—Pairs
LAKIN, Harry—Singles
ROSS, Alexander—Pairs

NEW ZEALAND
BALDWIN, Dave—Fours (1st)
CLARK, Kerry—Fours (1st)
JONES, Percy—Singles
JOLLY, Gordon—Fours (1st)
McDONALD, Bob—Pairs (3rd)
SKOGLUND, Phil—Pairs (3rd)
SOMERVILLE, John—Fours (1st)
Manager: WARNES, E. A.

NORTHERN IRELAND
CRAIG, James—Fours
DENNISON, James—Fours
DONNELLY, James—Fours
FULTON, Roy—Singles
PIMLEY, William—Pairs
SLOAN, Gerard—Fours
TATE, William—Pairs
Manager: THOMPSON, Robert, M.B.E., J.P.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
BAXTER, Barrie—Fours
CARTER, Charles—Fours
DENT, Oswald—Singles
FORBES, Garry—Pairs
HENDERSON, Robert—Fours
RAMSBOTHAM, Alan—Pairs
TRIGGS, Harley—Fours
Manager: SPEARS, J.
Asst. Manager: ESKIA, T.

SCOTLAND
CHRISTIE, John—Pairs (1st)
McINTOSH, Alex—Pairs (1st)
McRAE, John—Fours (3rd)
MARSHALL, John—Fours (3rd)
MOFFAT, Morgan—Fours (3rd)
SCOTT, William—Fours (3rd)
WOOD, William—Singles (3rd)
Manager: BOND, J. A.

WALES
EVANS, Maldwyn—Singles
EVANS, John—Fours

HUMPHREYS, Gareth—Fours
RICHARD, David—Fours
STANBURY, Ellis—Pairs
SUTHERLAND, Ian—Fours
THOMSON, John—Pairs
Manager: TOMS, T.

WESTERN SAMOA
DEVOE, Leta'a—Fours
IOSIA, Ioapo—Pairs
LINO, Sioane—Fours
PETANA, Faevi—Fours
SUHREN, John—Pairs
TOLOVA'A, Si'imoa—Fours
WILLIAMS, James—Singles
FENN, Maurice—Did not compete
Manager: McDERMOTT, J.

ZAMBIA
CADOGAN, John—Fours
FRIDENTHAL, Julie—Fours
PEARS, Ray—Fours
STALKER, John—Fours

Boxing

AUSTRALIA
CARNEY, Thomas—Flyweight
CHALLENOR, Malcolm—Heavyweight
DAUER, Robert—Welterweight
DONOVAN, Joseph—Bantamweight
GLOVER, Stephen—Middleweight
PATERSON, Kenneth—Featherweight
RICHENS, Roger—Light Flyweight
SARAGO, David—Lightweight
TOOLE, Lindsay—Light Welterweight
DEVLIN, Kerry Wayne—Did not compete
Manager: HARROD, L. N.
Trainer-Coach: DACK, D. F.

CANADA
ANDERSON, Dale—Featherweight (3rd)
BRIERE, Michel—Light Welterweight
MORGAN, Carroll—Heavyweight
PREVOST, Michel—Light Middleweight
RINKE, Carman—Welterweight
TAYLOR, Tim—Middleweight
Manager: SHEARS, J.
Coach: MANN, H.

COOK ISLANDS
EMILE, Emile—Light Welterweight
MARE, Nio—Light Middleweight
RIMA, Vaka—Lightweight
TONGIA, Matamaru—Welterweight
Coach: GEORGE, T.

ENGLAND
ABRAMS, Michael—Light Flyweight
COWDELL, Patrick—Bantamweight (1st)
DAVIES, Robert—Light Middleweight (3rd)
DUNN, Thomas—Light Welterweight
FLINN, Colin—Featherweight
GWILLIAM, Desmond—Lightweight
HILTON, Roy—Flyweight
KNIGHT, William—Light Heavyweight (1st)
MEADE, Neville—Heavyweight (1st)
SPEARE, Carl—Middleweight (3rd)
Manager: O'NEILL, T.
Coaches: JAMES, D. N., HICKEY, J. K.

FIJI
AFAMILIONA, Siologogo—Light Middleweight
BESE, Manueli—Middleweight
CAKAUTINI, Patrick—Welterweight
HERITAGE, John—Lightweight
ROBO, Joji—Bantamweight
TARIKA, Wili—Flyweight
VAKACAUTADRA, Sakiusa—Light Welterweight
VIAVIA, Salusalu—Light Heavyweight
Manager: HATCH, H. R.
Coach: GOODWIN, M.
Trainer: NAGAGILEVU, W. L.

GHANA
ANKUDEY, Emma—Welterweight
BARNOR, Ricky—Light Middleweight
KWAO, Kulehu—Light Flyweight
MARTEY, Anthony—Light Welterweight (2nd)
Coach: ANKRAH, J. O. T.

INDIA
NARAYANAN, Chandra—Flyweight (2nd)
VENU, Muniswami—Lightweight (3rd)
SUTAR, Shivran—Light Flyweight
Team Official: ANTHONY, A., Sub.

KENYA
DULA, Peter—Light Heavyweight
FINDO, George—Flyweight
KENT, Simon—Middleweight
MAINA, Isaac—Bantamweight (3rd)
MBUGUA, Samuel—Featherweight (3rd)
MAKUMBA, David—Light Middleweight
MATHENGE, Philip—Light Welterweight (3rd)
MUCHOKI, Stephen—Light Flyweight (1st)
ODUORI, George—Lightweight
OKECH, Caleb—Welterweight
ONYANGO, Silvester—Heavyweight
Manager: WACHANGA, Stanley
Coach: MWARANGU, Peter
Trainer: AJIMBI, Charles

LESOTHO
MAPANYA, Daniel—Middleweight
MASIA, Daniel—Featherweight
MOKHUTLOLE, Mochochonono—Light Welterweight
MOEPI, Robert—Lighweight
Manager: MAPETJA, Joe

MALAWI
GONDWE, Kid—Bantamweight
YESAYA, James—Light Welterweight
Coach: BEKKER, J. J.

NEW ZEALAND
BROWN, Fisi—Heavyweight
BYRNE, Bill—Light Heavyweight (2nd)
COLLEY, Robert—Lightweight (3rd)
JACKSON, David—Light Welterweight
JACKSON, Ronald—Welterweight

KARAITIANA, Warren—Bantamweight
RACKLEY, Les—Middleweight (3rd)
REVILL, Lance—Light Middleweight (3rd)
WILSON, Derek—Featherweight
Manager: SCOTT, C. F.
Trainers: RACKLEY, L. A., Sen., ELLEY, R. J.

NIGERIA
AMAH, Kayin—Lightweight (2nd)
AYINLA, Fatai,—Heavyweight (2nd)
EMENOGU, Christopher—Bantamweight
ISHOLA, Saliu—Flyweight (3rd)
IDANI, Kingsley—Middleweight
IKHUORIA, Isaac—Light Heavyweight (3rd)
NDUKWU, Eddie—Featherweight (1st)
NWAKPA, Obisia—Light Welterweight (1st)
OLAYIWOLA, Fidelis—Light Middleweight
SILOKO, Isaac—Welterweight
Manager: UKOR, W. J., Lt. Col.
Coaches: BASSEY, H., MARTINS, S.

NORTHERN IRELAND
CAMPBELL, David—Light Welterweight
FERRIS, Gordon—Light Heavyweight (3rd)
HAMILL, Gerald—Featherweight
HEANEY, Raymond—Lightweight
LARMOUR, David—Flyweight (1st)
RODGERS, John—Welterweight (3rd)
Manager: THOMPSON, Edwin
Trainer/Coach: STOREY, Gerry

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
AGUM, Som—Light Middleweight
CHRISTIAN, Titi—Lightweight
DICK, Larry—Middleweight
EKI, Jack—Flyweight
KOPI, John—Bantamweight
META, Stephen—Featherweight
SAPAK, Philip—Light Welterweight
THOMPSON, Paul—Light Heavyweight
YARAWI, Jopha—Light Flyweight
KODENG, Bernard—Did not compete
Manager: ARMSTRONG, R.

ST. VINCENT
LUCAS, Frankie—Middleweight (1st)
Manager: CHAPMAN, R. W.

SCOTLAND
BAMBRICK, John—Light Flyweight
COONEY, Steven—Welterweight (3rd)
DOUGLAS, James—Light Welterweight (3rd)
GILLAN, John—Lightweight
HARRISON, Alexander—Light Middleweight (2nd)
LAWLESS, John—Flyweight
OGILVIE, Stewart—Bantamweight
Manager: HENDRY, F.
Coach: KERR, C.

SINGAPORE
JEERIS, Cyril—Featherweight
KADIR, Syed Abdul—Light Flyweight (3rd)

SWAZILAND
KUNENE, Isaac—Welterweight
Manager/Trainer: MAMBA, A.

TANZANIA
KINYOGOLI, Habibu—Bantamweight
LYIMO, William—Lightweight
MASSAWE, Felix—Light Middleweight
MWAKOSYA, Robert—Light Welterweight
MUSSA, Jacob—Featherweight
SELEMANI, Bakari—Light Flyweight
SIMBA, Titus—Middleweight
TAMBW, Said—Flyweight
Manager: TARIMO, N. K.
Coach: NKAMBA, S. S.
Asst. Coach: WAMUNZA, M.

TONGA
AVATONGO, Tupeu—Welterweight
LUI, Matekihelea—Light Welterweight
MOALA, Talite—Light Heavyweight
NAMOA, Solomone—Light Middleweight
NAUPOTO, Sanipoi—Featherweight
PULU, Sione—Heavyweight

UGANDA
BYARUHANGA, John—Flyweight (3rd)
KALULE, Ayub—Lightweight (1st)
LANGOL, John—Light Middleweight
MASANDA, Benson—Heavyweight (3rd)
MURULI, Muhamad—Welterweight (1st)
NSUBUGA, Joseph—Light Welterweight
ODWORI, James—Light Flyweight (2nd)
ODHIAMBO, Shadrack—Featherweight (2nd)
ROJO, Ali—Bantamweight (2nd)
WASAJJA, Mustapher—Middleweight
ZINKUBIRE, Deogresias—Light Heavyweight
Manager: KANAKULYA, J. E.
Coach: SSERUWAGI, G. P.

WALES
ALLEN, William—Light Middleweight
BENNETT, Wayne—Light Welterweight
DAVIES, Chris—Featherweight
GRIFFITHS, Bryn—Flyweight
McKENZIE, Errol—Welterweight (2nd)
Manager: DAVIES, J.
Coach: EVANS, G.

WESTERN SAMOA
KOME, Pelema—Featherweight
LIUTEINE, Tolai—Light Heavyweight
NANAI, Elisaia—Light Flyweight
NANAI, Elia—Flyweight
PA'UPA'U, Uelese—Light Welterweight
PE'A, Semi—Lightweight
SAMU, Vai—Heavyweight (3rd)
TAEFU, Raymond—Welterweight
TIFIGA, Sefulu—Middleweight
UILIATA, Tuifagalilo—Bantamweight
VAILI, Utufiu—Light Middleweight
Manager: BETHAM, A. M.
Coaches: MEREDITH, O., COLLINS, J. P.

ZAMBIA
CHISANGA, Newton—Bantamweight (3rd)
FERUKA, Timothy—Flyweight
LUIPA, Julius—Middleweight (2nd)
MWALE, Lotti—Light Middleweight (1st)
Coach: PHIRI, A., S/M.

Cycling

AUSTRALIA

BARNES, Greg— Sprint
CROKER, Robin—Road Race
FROMHOLD, Gary—Road Race
HALL, Murray—10 Miles (2nd), 4000m Team Pursuit (2nd)
NICHOLSON, John—Sprint (1st), 1000m Time Trial (2nd)
NICHOLS, Kevin—10 Miles, 4000m Team Pursuit (2nd)
O'NEIL, Danny—Tandem (2nd)
PARIS, Dick—1000m Time Trial (1st), 4000m Individual Pursuit
REARDON, Gary—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Team Pursuit (2nd)
RUSH, John—Tandem (2nd)
SANDERS, John—4000m Individual Pursuit
SANSONETTI, Remo—Road Race (3rd)
SEFTON, Clyde—Road Race (1st)
SUTTON, Gary—4000m Individual Pursuit (3rd), 4000m Team Pursuit (2nd), 10 Miles
WILLIAMS, Greg— Sprint
Manager: DUNN, L.
Coach: REYNOLDS, K.
Asst. Coach: LESLIE, M.

BOTSWANA

MOTOLOKI, Michael—Road Race
NTHUPISANG, Stanley—4000m Individual Pursuit, 10 Miles
NTSHWEU, Jack—10 Miles
MADING, John—Did not compete.
Coach: RAMANTELE, Elias

CANADA

GRACE, Max—10 Miles, Road Race
KEAST, Brian—1000m Time Trial, 10 Miles 4000m Individual Pursuit, Road Race
MORRIS, Thomas—10 Miles 4000m Individual Pursuit, Road Race
Manager/Coach: JEFFERIES, M.

ENGLAND

BENNETT, Michael—4000m Individual Pursuit, 4000m Team Pursuit (1st), 10 Miles
BURTON, Maurice—Sprint
COOKE, Geoffrey—Sprint, Tandem (1st)
CRUTCHLOW, Ernest—Sprint, Tandem (1st)
EDWARDS, Philip—Road Race
EVANS, Richard—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Team Pursuit (1st)
GORNALL, David—Road Race
GRIFFITHS, Philip—Road Race (2nd)
HALLAM, Ian—1000m Time Trial (3rd), 4000m Individual Pursuit (1st), 4000m Team Pursuit (1st), 10 Miles (3rd)
HEFFERNAN, Stephen—1000m Time Trial, 10 Miles (1st)
MOORE, William—4000m Individual Pursuit (2nd), 4000m Team Pursuit (1st)
WATSON, Peter—Road Race
Manager: PINNINGTON, T. W.
Coach: WARD, B.
Track Team Manager: SWINNERTON, R.
Mechanic: MULLETT, M.

GIBRALTAR

SILVA, John—Road Race

ISLE OF MAN

ASPELL, Tony—Road Race
GALE, Gordon—4000m Individual Pursuit, Road Race
KELLY, Michael—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 10 Miles, Road Race
SHIMELL, Bernard—1000m Time Trial, Sprint, 10 Miles, Road Race

JAMAICA

MIRANDER, Xavier—1000m Time Trial, Sprint (2nd), 10 Miles
Manager/Coach: GRAY, E. E.

JERSEY

LIDSTER, Brian—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 10 Miles, Road Race
MILLER, Allan—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 10 Miles, Road Race
ECOBICHON, Donald—Did not compete

MALAWI

KAZEMBE, Raphael—Road Race
MATWANJE, Watson—Road Race
Coach: PHIRI, M. D.

MALAYSIA

HASHIM, Ramli—1000m Time Trial, Sprint, 10 Miles, Road Race
IBRAHIM, Daud—1000m Time Trial, Sprint, 10 Miles, Road Race
Manager: JUFFERY, Aludin Bin

NEW ZEALAND

BELL, Gary—Road Race
BRYDON, Paul—10 Miles, 4000m Team Pursuit (3rd)
COOPER, Lyn—Road Race
DEAN, John—Sprint, 1000m Time Trial, 10 Miles
HANARAY, Vern—Road Race
HARLAND, Phil—Tandem (3rd)
HEYDE, Rene—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Team Pursuit (3rd)
MEDHURST, Paul—Sprint, Tandem (3rd), 10 Miles
NANT, Russell—4000m Individual Pursuit, 4000m Team Pursuit (3rd)
PRESTON, Bryce—Sprint
SCHRIEK, Jacob—1000m Time Trial
STOCKWELL, Blair—4000m Individual Pursuit, 4000m Team Pursuit (3rd)
ULYATT, Barry—Road Race
Manager: SMITH, D. B.
Coach (Track) GOLDSWORTHY, B. H.
Coach (Road): MILDON, L. R. B.
Asst. Coach/Mechanic: THORPE, W. W.

NORTHERN IRELAND

HUDSON, William—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 10 Miles, Road Race

KANE, Malcolm—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 10 Miles, Road Race
SMYTH, Joseph—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 10 Miles, Road Race
Manager: STEWART, William

SCOTLAND
CLARK, John—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 4000m Team Pursuit, 10 Miles
GILCHRIST, Alexander—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Team Pursuit, Road Race
GORDON, Alexander—10 Miles, 4000m Team Pursuit
MITCHELL, Denis—Road Race
NICKSON, William—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 4000m Team Pursuit, 10 Miles, Road Race
Manager: THOMSON, J.

TANZANIA
HASSAN, Mussa—Road Race
MULAMULA, George—Road Race

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
ATHERLY, Ian—1000m Time Trial, Sprint (3rd), 10 Miles
LUCES, Noel—1000m Time Trial, Sprint, 10 Miles
Manager/Coach: HUGHES, Anthony

UGANDA
MUBIRU, Ahamed—1000m Time Trial, Sprint, 10 Miles, 4000m Individual Pursuit, Road Race
MUKASA, Mohamed—1000m Time Trial, Sprint, 10 Miles, Road Race
Manager/Coach: MUSOKE, Nsubuga

WALES
DEMERY, Edwin—Road Race, 4000m Team Pursuit
HATFIELD, John—Sprint, Tandem,10 Miles, 4000m Team Pursuit
JAMES, John—Road Race
PRITCHARD, John—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit
SMITH, Barrie—4000m Individual Pursuit, 4000m Team Pursuit, Road Race
TAYLOR, Phillip—1000m Time Trial, 4000m Individual Pursuit, 4000m Team Pursuit, 10 Miles
THORNTON, Colin—Road Race
TUDOR, John—1000m Time Trial, Sprint, Tandem, 10 Miles
Manager: WILLIAMS, John

ZAMBIA
KAPASHA, Bedford—Road Race
O'CONNOR, Mike—Road Race
THOMSON, Ronald—Road Race
Coach: COLE, G. A.

Shooting

AUSTRALIA
BAILEY, Robin—Shot Gun Skeet (3rd)
BROOK, Donald—Smallbore Rifle
CHARLTON, Warren—Shot Gun Trap
GOWLAND, Yvonne (Mrs)—Smallbore Rifle (1st)
HARRISON, Norman—Free Pistol (2nd)
LITTLE, Mark—Shot Gun Skeet
ROYALS, Peter—Rapid Fire Pistol
SMITH, Douglas—Shot Gun Trap
TREVORROW, Ronald—Rapid Fire Pistol
VIVIAN, Leonard—Free Pistol
Manager: GONCZOL, T.
Training Co-ordinator: GODFREY, R. L.

BARBADOS
SIMPSON, Peter Donald—Fullbore Rifle
TUCKER, Milton—Fullbore Rifle

CANADA
CHEYNE, Robert—Smallbore Rifle
HADFORD, Donald—Free Pistol
HARE, William—Rapid Fire Pistol (1st)
MARION, Alain—Fullbore Rifle
PRIMROSE, John—Shot Gun Trap (1st)
SOBRIAN, Jules—Free Pistol (1st), Rapid Fire Pistol (2nd)
WARNER, Edson—Fullbore Rifle, Smallbore Rifle
WILLSIE, Harry—Shot Gun Skeet (1st)
WLADICHUK, Edward—Shot Gun Trap
Manager: HENDERSON, G.

ENGLAND
ANTAL, Laslo—Free Pistol (3rd)
BAILEY, Brian—Shot Gun Trap (2nd)
BALCOMBE, Frank—Smallbore Rifle
BONNETT, Alec—Shot Gun Skeet
COOKE, John—Free Pistol, Rapid Fire Pistol
CLARK, Anthony—Rapid Fire Pistol
COOPER, Malcolm—Smallbore Rifle
NEVILLE, Joe—Shot Gun Trap, Shot Gun Skeet (2nd)
PILCHER, Keith—Fullbore Rifle
SPAIGHT, James—Fullbore Rifle (3rd)
Manager: HUNTER, J.
Asst. Managers: CHANDLER, J., PRYCE-JONES, N.

GIBRALTAR
NAPOLI, Francis—Smallbore Rifle

GUERNSEY
ASHPLANT, Reuben—Fullbore Rifle
DUQUEMIN, Noel—Free Pistrol
GUY, Ronald—Free Pistol
ROSS, John—Fullbore Rifle
TROTTER, Charles—Smallbore Rifle
Manager: GUY, Ronald, Wing Cdr.

HONG KONG
LEE, Solomon—Rapid Fire Pistol
LEI, Jose—Smallbore Rifle
REMEDIOS, Reginaldo—Smallbore Rifle
ROSARIO, Enrico—Fullbore Rifle
RULL, Augustus—Fullbore Rifle
Manager: GEORGE, P. T. H.

ISLE OF MAN
CORLETT, Edward—Smallbore Rifle
KINRADE, Kenneth—Fullbore Rifle
McTAGGART, David—Smallbore Rifle
QUILLIAM, Peter—Fullbore Rifle

JERSEY
AMY, Philip—Fullbore Rifle
LE MOTTEE, Maurice—Smallbore Rifle
MALLETT, Clifford—Fullbore Rifle, Smallbore Rifle
REMON, Denis—Free Pistol, Rapid Fire Pistol
PAYN, Sidney—Did not compete

KENYA
CARR-HARTLEY, Robert—Shot Gun Trap, Shot Gun Skeet
EKENO, Simon—Smallbore Rifle
FORD, Michael—Fullbore Rifle
HARUN, John—Free Pistol
HOAREAU, Harry—Shot Gun Skeet
NGINIO, Jacob—Fullbore Rifle
ONYIEGO, Dismus—Smallbore Rifle
Manager: MORGAN, Robert
Coach: OMAR, Abdulrahman

MALAWI
TARMAHOMED, Abdul Majid—Fullbore Rifle

MALAYSIA
ONG, Ally Tai Hong—Shot Gun Skeet
Manager: HARUN MAT DIN

NEW ZEALAND
ANDERSON, Bruce—Shot Gun Skeet
BALLINGER, Ian—Smallbore Rifle
GODFREY, Frank—Fullbore Rifle
GORDON, Maurice—Fullbore Rifle (1st)
HOWAT, John—Rapid Fire Pistol
IRVINE, James—Free Pistol
LASSEN, Bruce—Shot Gun Trap
McKENZIE, Jim—Shot Gun Trap, Shot Gun Skeet
McMILLAN, Bruce—Rapid Fire Pistol (3rd)
SCOTT, Jack—Smallbore Rifle
Manager: THOMAS, G. B.
Coach: STRINGER, D. H.

NORTHERN IRELAND
AITKEN, Bertie—Smallbore Rifle
NEELY, Ernest—Fullbore Rifle
STANFORD, Kenneth—Free Pistol, Rapid Fire Pistol
WARD, William—Fullbore Rifle, Smallbore Rifle
Manager: OWENS, Joan (Miss)

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
ANDERSON, Murray—Rapid Fire Pistol
BRIDGE, John—Free Pistol
DEVLIN, Dennis—Shot Gun Skeet
FORSYTH, Gordon—Rapid Fire Pistol, Free Pistol
RIMMER, Frederick—Shot Gun Skeet, Shot Gun Trap
SCHOFIELD, John—Fullbore Rifle, Smallbore Rifle
SMITH, David—Smallbore Rifle
STEWART, Robert—Fullbore Rifle
WILLIAMS, Ian—Shot Gun Trap
REYNOLDS, Robert—Did not compete

SCOTLAND
ALLAN, Alister—Smallbore Rifle (3rd)
EDGAR, William—Rapid Fire Pistol
HOSSACK, David—Fullbore Rifle
McEACHRAN, Colin—Fullbore Rifle (2nd)
MACDONALD, Robin—Free Pistol
STEWART, Louis—Shot Gun Trap
WELD, Brian—Free Pistol, Rapid Fire Pistol
Manager: HALL, J. B.

TONGA
FENUKITAU, Sesimani—Fullbore Rifle
TAU, Ha'angana—Fullbore Rifle
Coach: OAKLEY, W.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
MANHIN, Bertram—Free Pistol

WALES
BEVAN, Ronald—Shot Gun Skeet, Shot Gun Trap
CROSS, Richard—Free Pistol
GRAY, Stanley—Fullbore Rifle
HARRIS, Colin—Smallbore Rifle
HASSALL, Robert—Free Pistol, Rapid Fire Pistol
LEWIS, Phillip—Shot Gun Trap (3rd)
O'DWYER, Terry—Rapid Fire Pistol
REES, Roger—Shot Gun Skeet
SWANSEA, The Lord—Fullbore Rifle
WATKINS, William—Smallbore Rifle (2nd)
Manager: WILLIAMS, G. G.
Asst. Manager: WHITTAKER, T. W. Lt. Col. O.B.E.

Swimming

AUSTRALIA
ANDERSON, Suzy (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (2nd)
BADGER, Stephen—200m Freestyle (1st), 400m Freestyle (3rd), 1500m Freestyle (3rd), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (1st)
BARNETT, Madeleine (Mrs)—High Board Diving (3rd), Springboard Diving
BUSH, Gregory—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke
CAIN, Debra (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 100m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd), 4 x 100m Freestlye Relay (2nd)
CLUER, Nigel—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd)
COOPER, Bradford—400m Freestyle (2nd), 1500m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke (3rd), 200m Backstroke (1st)
COUGHLAN, Peter—4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (2nd)
CRESWICK, Michael—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke

DONNET-RILEY, Beverley (Mrs)—Highboard Diving, Springboard Diving
GRAY, Sonya (Miss)—100m Freestyle (1st), 200m Freestyle (1st), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd)
HOLLAND, Stephen—1500m Freestyle (1st)
JACKOMOS, Andrew—High Board Diving (2nd) Springboard Diving
JAENSCH, Vicki (Miss)—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly
KULASALU, John—400m Freestyle (1st), 200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (1st)
LATTA, Jenny (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke
LEWIS, Sue (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke
LOCKYER, Sally (Miss)—200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle
MILGATE, Rosemary (Miss)—800m Freestyle (3rd)
MORAS, Narelle (Miss)—400 m Freestyle
MORLEY, Gae (Miss)—High Board Diving, Springboard Diving
NAY, Robert—200m Freestyle, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (1st)
NEALL, Gail (Miss)—200m Butterfly (3rd), 400m Individual Medley
PATTERSON, Ross—100m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (2nd)
RICKARD, Virginia (Miss)—200m Freestyle
ROGERS, Neil—100m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly (1st), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd)
SEYMOUR, Ross—100m Butterflv, 200m Butterfly (2nd)
SMITH, Alison (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke (3rd)
SMITH, Peter—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly
TONELLI, Mark—100m Backstroke (1st), 200m Backstroke (2nd), 200m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd)
TURRALL, Jenny (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle (2nd), 400m Freestyle (1st), 800m Freestyle (2nd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (2nd)
WAGSTAFF, Donald—High Board Diving, (1st) Springboard Diving (1st)
WHITFIELD, Beverley (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd), 200m Individual Medley
WENDEN, Michael—100m Freestyle (1st), 200m Freestyle (3rd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (1st)
WILLIAMS, Robert—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke (3rd), 400m Individual Medley
YOST, Sandra (Miss)—100m Butterfly (3rd), 200m Butterfly (1st), 400m Individual Medley, 200m Backstroke (2nd)
YOUNG, Linda (Miss)—100m Backstroke (3rd), 200m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (2nd)
DICKMAN, David—Did not compete
MAJOOR, Yvonne (Miss)—Did not compete
Manager: KING, E. J.
Asst. Manager: NORDAHL, D. M. (Mrs)
Coaches: PRANCE, B. L., URRY, D. C. CARLILE, U. (Mrs)

CANADA

AMUNDRUD, Gail (Miss)—100m Freestyle (2nd), 200m Freestyle (3rd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (1st)
ARMSTRONG, Ken—Springboard Diving
BOYS, Bev (Miss)—High Board Diving (1st), Springboard Diving (2nd)
CLIFF, Leslie (Miss)—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley (1st), 400m Individual Medley (1st)
COOK, Wendy (Miss)—100m Backstroke (1st), 200m Backstroke (1st), 200m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (1st)
CRANHAM, Scott—High Board Diving (3rd), Springboard Diving (2nd)
CUTHBERT, Linda (Miss)—High Board Diving
FOWLIE, Jim—400m Freestyle, 1500m Freestyle, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (3rd)
FRIESEN, Rick—High Board Diving, Springboard Diving
GROUT, Glen—High Board Diving
GURR, Donna-Marie (Miss)—100m Backstroke (2nd), 200m Backstroke (3rd)
HOLMES, Brenda (Miss)—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle, 400m Individual Medley
HRDLITSCHKA, Peter—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 200m Individual Medley
HARDY, Steve—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke
HUGHES, Paul—200m Backstroke, 400m Individual Medley
JARDIN, Anne (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st)
KEMMET, Lorne—200m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley
LATENDRESSE, France (Miss)—200m Butterfly
MacDONALD, Byron—100m Butterfly (2nd), 200m Butterfly
MacDONALD, Gary—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 200m Individual Medley (3rd), 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (3rd)
MacKENZIE, Ian—200m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (3rd)
MAHONY, Bill—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (1st)
PHILLIPS, Brian—100m Freestyle (3rd), 200m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (1st)
PICKELL, Steve—100m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (1st)
QUIRK, Wendy (Miss)—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle (2nd), 800m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly
ROBERTSON, Bruce—100m Freestyle (2nd), 200m Freestyle (2nd), 100m Butterfly (3rd),

4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (3rd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (1st)
ROGERS, Bruce—400m Freestyle, 1500m Freestyle, 200m Butterfly
SHATTO, Cindy (Miss)—Springboard Diving (1st)
SMITH, Becky (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 200m Individual Medley (2nd), 400m Individual Medley (2nd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st)
SOROKA, Alexis (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke
STENHOUSE, Patti (Miss)—100m Butterfly (1st), 200m Butterfly (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay Relay (1st)
STUART, Marian (Miss)—100m Breaststroke (2nd), 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (1st)
WRIGHT, Judy (Miss)—100m Freestyle (3rd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (1st)
YORK, Teri (Miss)—High Board Diving, Springboard Diving (3rd)
Manager: WALTON, Dick, Dr
Asst. Manager & Chaperone: STEEVES, D. (Mrs)
Coaches: SNELLING, D., TALBOT, D., WEBB, D. (Diving), SCHIDLO, T. (Diving)

ENGLAND

ALLARDICE, Lesley (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd)
ATKINSON, Joanne (Miss)—100m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
BRINKLEY, Brian—200m Butterfly (1st), 200m Individual Medley (2nd), 400m Individual Medley (2nd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)
BROWN, Martyn—High Board Diving
CUNNINGHAM, Colin—100m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 100m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)
DEXTER, Neil—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (2nd)
DRAKE, Alison (Miss)—Springboard Diving
EDMONDSON, Susan (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd)
EDWARDS, Martin—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly
GASKELL, Christine (Miss)—100m Breaststroke (1st), 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
GREEN, June (Miss)—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle
JARVIS, Christine (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke
JEAVONS, Jean (Miss)—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly
JONES, Alyson (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay
KELLY, Margaret (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 200 m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
LEIGH, David—100m Breaststroke (1st), 200m Breaststroke, (2nd), 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)
NAISBY, Paul—100m Breaststroke (3rd), 200m Breaststroke (3rd), 200m Individual Medley
NASH, Stephen—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)
RICHARDSON, Susan (Miss)—200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley
SIMPSON, Trevor—Springboard Diving (3rd)
TAMLYN, Caroline (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 200m Butterfly, 400m Individual Medley
TERRELL, Raymond—200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley (3rd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd), 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay (2nd)
WALTON, Keith—100m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd)
WILLIAMS, Beverley (Miss)—High Board Diving (2nd)
WILLINGTON, Avis (Miss)—200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay (3rd)
Manager: CLARKSON, A.
Coaches: HALLER, D. (Swimming) WILLIAMS, A. (Diving)
Chaperone: GEER, D. (Mrs)

FIJI

PROBERT, Lyndall (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
PERROTT, Jane (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
PERROTT, Rebecca (Miss)—400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
MURPHY, Julia (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay 4 x 100m Medley Relay
TUOTI, Usa—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke
Manager: SMITH, M. (Miss)
Coach: KENNEDY, R. A.

HONG KONG

CROCKER, Mark—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke
EMSLIE, Julian—100m Freestyle, 100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke
HSU, Winnie (Miss)—Springboard Diving
LEUNG, Chiu Lin (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Individual Medley, 100m Backstroke
LO, Siu Kuen (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke
McDONALD, Fiona (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke
Manager: McDONALD, D. W.
Manager (Diving): WONG, S. H.

ISLE OF MAN

KENNISH, Jillian (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke

MEAD, Carole (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly

MALAYSIA

CHIANG, Jin Choon—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 200m Individual Medley

LAM, Rosanna Ai Leng (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke

Manager: SIEH KOU CHI

Coach: FRASER, Anthony

NEW ZEALAND

ALBURY, Karol (Miss)—100m Freestyle

BUSCKE, Cyril—Springboard Diving

CALDER, Allison (Miss)—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay

COUTTS, John—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly (3rd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay

CONWAY, Karen (Miss)—Springboard Diving

EWERT, Rebecca (Miss)—Springboard Diving

FOGEL, Ashley—200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay

HUNTER, Susan (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 200m Individual Medley (3rd), 400m Individual Medley (3rd), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay

JOHNSTON, Michael—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay

KENNEDY, Suzanne (Miss)—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay

LAY, Margaret (Miss)—Springboard Diving

LEDGERWOOD, Debbie (Miss)—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

LEWIS, Brent—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

LOWE, Jane (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

NAYLOR, Brett—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

PARKHOUSE, Jaynie (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle (3rd), 800m Freestyle (1st), 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

RODAHL, Monique (Miss)—200m Backstroke, 100m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

TREFFERS, Mark—400m Freestyle, 1500m Freestyle (2nd), 400m Individual Medley (1st) 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay

THOROGOOD, Philip—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

TOOMEY, Michael—100m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

Manager: GERRARD, D. F.

Head Coach: LAING, A. J. D.

Asst. Coaches: McINTYRE, R. J. PARKHOUSE, V. T., SMITH, D.

NORTHERN IRELAND

CORRY, Ian—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

HOWARD, Robert—100m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

HUNTER, Andrew—100m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

McGRORY, Martin—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

Manager: BODEL, Thomas

Team Official: TIFFANY, Trevor

NIGERIA

EBITO, John—100m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly

Coach: OMOGHENE, D. O.

SCOTLAND

CARTER, James—400m Freestyle, 1500m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke, 200m Breaststroke, 200m Individual Medley, 400m Freestyle, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay

DICKIE, Sandra (Miss)—100m Breaststroke (3rd), 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)

DOWNIE, Gordon—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

FORDYCE, Gillian (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)

HOTSON, Fiona (Miss)—High Board Diving, Springboard Diving

HUGHES, Ian—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

LORNIE, Jayne (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 400m Individual Medley

McCLATCHEY, Alan—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 1500m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay

McGLASHAN, Morag (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)

MILLS, Wilson—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay

ROSS, Louise (Miss)—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly

SIMPSON, Jackie (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 200m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay

SIMPSON, Debbie (Miss)—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay

THOMSON Alan—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke

WALKER, Diane (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle, 200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay

WICKHAM, Kim (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 100m Butterfly (2nd), 200m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Medley Relay (3rd)

WILKIE, David—100m Breaststroke (2nd), 200m Breaststroke (1st), 200m Individual Medley (1st), 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
Manager: BLACK, W.
Coach: HOGG, J.

SINGAPORE
CHONG, Karen (Miss)—100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly
SNG, Elaine (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 800m Freestyle

WALES
ADAMS, Anne (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 100m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
BEAVAN, Patricia (Mrs)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke (1st), 200m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
CULVERWELL, Nigel—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
DAVIES, Vivian—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
DAVIS, Elizabeth (Miss)—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke
HURN, Sally (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
JOHN, Penelope (Miss)—200m Freestyle, 400m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly, 200m Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley
JONES, Rowland—100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 200m, Individual Medley, 400m Individual Medley, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay
LEWIS, Clive—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
MAHER, Sean—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 100m Butterfly, 200m Butterfly, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
MORAN, Kevin—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 200m Freestyle Relay
PARRY, Judith (Miss)—100m Breaststroke, 200m Breaststroke, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay
WALKER, Kim (Miss)—100m Freestyle, 200m Freestyle, 100m Backstroke, 200m Backstroke, 4 x 100m Freestyle Relay, 4 x 100m Medley Relay
Manager: HUXTABLE, S. G.
Coach: HOOPER, Bernice (Mrs)

Weightlifting

AUSTRALIA
ADAMS, Michael—Bantamweight (1st)
CIANCIO, Nicolo—Middle Heavyweight (1st)
FREW, William—Lightweight
HAY, Gerald—Featherweight (2nd)
KATZ, Ivan—Bantamweight
MARTIN, Nigel—Heavyweight
VASILIADES, George—Featherweight (1st)
WATERWORTH, John—Middleweight
WYATT, Steven—Middle Heavyweight (3rd)
Manager: RYAN, Max
Coach: TAYLOR, R.

CANADA
APRIL, Claude—Middle Heavyweight
CARIGNAN, Yves—Bantamweight (2nd)
HARDY, Claude—Heavyweight
PERRON, Marcel—Middleweight
PRIOR, Russell—Heavyweight (1st)
ROBERTSON, Douglas—Featherweight
Manager: SAINT-CYR, Philippe
Coach: CARR-BRAINT, Kenneth

ENGLAND
FORD, Tony—Light Heavyweight (1st)
FOY, Michael—Middleweight
HANCOCK, David—Super Heavyweight
KERR, Andrew—Super Heavyweight (2nd)
McKENZIE, Precious—Flyweight (1st)
NEWTON, George—Lightweight (1st)
PEARMAN, Michael—Light Heavyweight (3rd)
STRANGE, Brian—Heavyweight
WINTERBOURNE, Alan—Featherweight
Manager: HOLLAND, W. R.
Coach: LEAR, P. J.

FIJI
ROMANU, Filimoni—Heavyweight
Manager: MARCH, E.
Coach: SHARMA, V. P.

INDIA
CHAUDHURY, Dulal—Flyweight
MONDAL, Anil—Flyweight (2nd)
VELLISWAMY, Shanmug—Bantamweight (3rd)

MALAYSIA
SUA, Hing Boo—Bantamweight
Manager: KOON, Cheng Jiew, Major

MAURITIUS
LOISEAU, Lindsay—Flyweight
TANG YAN, Ah Tin Fah—Did not compete
YEUNG WAI PING, Yeung Yan Pee—Did not compete
Manager/Coach: TANG YAN, A. T. F.

NEW ZEALAND
BARRETT, John—Heavyweight (3rd)
BOLTON, John—Heavyweight (2nd)
BROSNAN, Peter—Light Heavyweight
CAMERON, Bruce—Lightweight (3rd)
DUFFY, Brian—Featherweight (3rd)
EBERT, Tony—Middleweight (1st)
MARSDEN, Brian—Middle Heavyweight (2nd)
MAY, Graham, Super Heavyweight (1st)

SUE, Phillip—Lightweight
Manager: HUSBAND, A. J.
Coach: OLIVER, D. C.

NORTHERN IRELAND
McAFEE, Alexander—Middle Heavyweight
McAFEE, Thomas—Heavyweight
ROSS, Paul—Lightweight
SHEPPARD, Joseph—Light Heavyweight

PAPUA NEW GUINEA
HUI, Geoffrey—Lightweight
SHEA, John—Middle Heavyweight

SCOTLAND
ANDERSON, Grant—Super Heavyweight
HOLLAND, Kenneth—Middle Heavyweight
HYND, John—Super Heavyweight
McNIVEN, John—Flyweight (3rd)
REVOLTA, Charles—Flyweight
YULE, Thomas—Middle Heavyweight
Manager: WEBSTER, D. P.

SINGAPORE
CHUA, Koon Siong—Featherweight
NG, Bee Kia—Flyweight

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
BAILEY, Stan—Middleweight (2nd)

WALES
BENNETT, Terry—Middleweight
BROWN, Michael—Super Heavyweight
BURNS, John—Middle Heavyweight
CHUNG, Kum Weng—Featherweight
NITSCH, Peter—Middle Heavyweight
OWEN, Ieuan—Lightweight (2nd)
PERDUE, Terry—Super Heavyweight (3rd)
WILLIAMS, Meurin—Featherweight
WRENCH, Robert—Middleweight (3rd)
Manager: EVANS, W. I.

WESTERN SAMOA
AMATO, Tino—Lightweight
GABRIEL, Edward—Middle Heavyweight
LEUNG WAI, Bee—Flyweight
PETELO, Sio—Middleweight
WALLWORK, Paul—Light Heavyweight (2nd)
MASOE, Viliamu—Did not compete
SEIULI, P.—Did not compete
Manager: WALSH, B.
Coach: SEIULI, P.

ZAMBIA
CHIWANGA, Justice—Middleweight
NYIRONGO, Pike—Lightweight

Wrestling

AUSTRALIA
AKERS, Bruce—Welterweight
BROWN, Raymond—Featherweight (3rd)
BURKE, Kevin—Bantamweight (3rd)
JORDONOV, Anthony—Heavyweight
KOENIG, Walter—Light Flyweight (2nd)
MARSH, Sidney—Lightweight
MICHAIL, Ilias—Light Heavyweight
NAVIE, John—Light Flyweight (3rd)
O'BRIEN, Wesley—Middleweight
SAMRAI, Buck—Heavyweight Plus
Manager: HOWDEN, W. M.
Coach: ASHRAF, Choudry

CANADA
BEILER, Egon—Featherweight (1st)
BENKO, Bill—Heavyweight Plus (1st)
BERTIE, Gordon—Flyweight (2nd)
HRYB, Taras—Middleweight (3rd)
KAWASAKI, Mitchell—Light Flyweight (1st)
LAVALLEE, Grant—Welterweight
MARTIN, Stephen—Lightweight (3rd)
PAICE, Terry—Light Heavyweight (1st)
PILON, Claude—Heavyweight (1st)
WENZELL, Tim—Bantamweight
Manager: COLLINGS, T. W.
Coach: GARVIE, G.

ENGLAND
GILLIGAN, Joseph—Lightweight (2nd)
GRINSTEAD, Ronald—Middleweight
SHACKLADY, Anthony—Welterweight (2nd)
SINGH GILL, Amrik—Bantamweight (2nd)
TOOLE, Paul—Featherweight
Manager: BISSELL, S. J.
Coach: ASPEN, A.

INDIA
CHINGLE, Shivaji—Featherweight (2nd)
CHAUGULE, Dadu—Heavyweight (2nd)
KUMAR, Sudesh—Flyweight (1st)
PAL, Netra—Light Heavyweight (2nd)
PAWAR, Raghunath—Welterweight (1st)
NATH, Prem—Bantamweight (1st)
SHYAM, Radhey—Light Flyweight (3rd)
SINGH, Jagrup—Lightweight (1st)
SINGH, Bishwanath—Heavyweight Plus (2nd)
PAL, Sat—Middleweight (2nd)
Manager: RAM, Cangul, Hav.

NEW ZEALAND
ASPIN, David—Middleweight (1st)
DALLEY, Paul—Lightweight
DOWNEY, Jim—Light Heavyweight
KNIGHT, Gary—Heavyweight Plus (3rd)
McMAHON, Bruce—Flyweight
MACKAY, Gordon—Welterweight (3rd)
OLDRIDGE, Barry—Bantamweight
ROCHE, Andrew—Featherweight
Manager: SCOTT, K. F.
Coach: STANNETT, B. H.

SCOTLAND
ALLAN, Maurice—Light Heavyweight (3rd)
ANDERSON, Thomas—Lightweight
DUNCAN, Ian—Heavyweight (3rd)
KELLY, Charles—Middleweight
ROBERTSON, William—Heavyweight Plus
Manager: BAXTER, W.

Appendix 3

ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL ENTRIES

	Athletics		Badminton		Bowls	Boxing	Cycling	Swimming		Shooting	Weightlifting	Wrestling	Sports Per Country		Total Participants		Grand Total
	M	W	M	W	M	M	M	M	W	M	M	M	M	W	M	W	
Australia	35	26	4	4	7	10	15	18	21	10	8	10	9	3	117	51	168
Barbados	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	4
Bermuda	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	5
Botswana	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	9
Canada	11	19	5	5	7	6	3	17	17	9	6	10	9	3	74	41	115
Cook Islands	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	6
England	39	27	5	5	7	10	12	11	14	10	9	5	9	3	108	46	154
Fiji	10	5	—	—	7	8	—	1	4	—	1	—	5	2	27	9	36
Ghana	9	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	13	8	21
Gibraltar	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	4	—	4
Grenada	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Guernsey	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	13	—	13
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	4	5	—	—	3	1	14	4	18
India	1	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	10	5	—	20	—	20
Isle of Man	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	4	—	—	3	1	12	3	15
Jamaica	8	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	9	4	13
Jersey	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	—	—	3	—	9	—	9
Kenya	24	5	4	—	7	11	—	—	—	7	—	—	5	1	53	5	58
Lesotho	3	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	3	10
Malawi	3	2	2	—	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	6	1	13	2	15
Malaysia	1	1	4	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	1	—	6	3	10	4	14
Mauritius	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	2	7	3	10
New Zealand	38	23	4	5	7	9	13	9	11	10	9	8	9	3	107	39	146
Nigeria	21	14	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	32	14	46
Northern Ireland	8	3	2	2	7	6	3	4	—	4	4	—	8	2	38	5	43
Papua New Guinea	4	—	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	10	2	—	5	—	33	—	33
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Scotland	16	11	4	3	7	7	5	7	10	7	6	5	9	3	64	24	88
Singapore	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	—	3	2	5	3	8
Swaziland	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	4
Tanzania	11	7	3	1	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	24	8	32
The Gambia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2
Tonga	1	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	1	9	3	12
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	4	—	4
Uganda	10	4	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	23	4	27
Wales	11	4	1	1	7	5	8	6	7	10	9	—	8	3	57	12	69
Western Samoa	2	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	—	—	7	—	4	—	28	—	28
Zambia	2	—	—	—	4	4	3	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	15	—	15
No. of Participants	300	176	42	29	95	153	84	77	94	105	73	48			977	299	1276
Total Participants per Sport	476		71		95	153	84	171		105	73	48			1276		1276
No. of Countries per Sport	33	23	13	10	15	24	18	11	11	19	16	6	Total 38				

Appendix 4

COMPOSITION OF TEAMS

	Competitors			Team Officials			
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	Total
Australia	117	51	168	31	3	34	202
Barbados	2	2	4	1	—	1	5
Bermuda	4	1	5	2	—	2	7
Botswana	9	—	9	2	—	2	11
Canada	74	41	115	30	4	34	149
Cook Islands	6	—	6	3	—	3	9
England	108	46	154	38	5	43	197
Fiji	27	9	36	9	1	10	46
Ghana	13	8	21	6	1	7	28
Gibraltar	4	—	4	2	—	2	6
Grenada	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Guernsey	13	—	13	2	—	2	15
Hong Kong	14	4	18	5	—	5	23
India	20	—	20	8	—	8	28
Isle of Man	12	3	15	5	—	5	20
Jamaica	9	4	13	5	—	5	18
Jersey	9	—	9	3	—	3	12
Kenya	53	5	58	17	1	18	76
Lesotho	7	3	10	2	—	2	12
Malawi	13	2	15	5	1	6	21
Malaysia	10	4	14	12	—	12	26
Mauritius	7	3	10	6	—	6	16
New Zealand	107	39	146	30	2	32	178
Nigeria	32	14	46	16	1	17	63
Northern Ireland	38	5	43	10	1	11	54
Papua New Guinea	33	—	33	6	2	8	41
St. Vincent	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
Scotland	64	24	88	17	2	19	107
Singapore	5	3	8	6	1	7	15
Sri Lanka	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Swaziland	4	—	4	3	—	3	7
Tanzania	24	8	32	12	1	13	45
The Gambia	2	—	2	1	—	1	3
Tonga	9	3	12	3	—	3	15
Trinidad and Tobago	4	—	4	1	—	1	5
Uganda	23	4	27	9	2	11	38
Wales	57	12	69	15	2	17	86
Western Samoa	28	—	28	11	—	11	39
Zambia	15	—	15	6	—	6	21
Totals	977	299	1276	342	30	372	1648

Appendix 5

WHERE THE MEDALS WENT

	GOLD	SILVER	BRONZE	TOTAL
Athletics—Men				
England	7	9	3	19
Kenya	6	2	5	13
Australia	3	3	4	10
New Zealand	2	2	2	6
Jamaica	2	—	—	2
Ghana	1	2	3	6
Northern Ireland	1	1	—	2
Tanzania	1	—	1	2
Wales	—	2	—	2
Uganda	—	1	1	2
India	—	1	—	1
Canada	—	—	2	2
Nigeria	—	—	1	1
Swaziland	—	—	1	1
Athletics—Women				
Australia	5	4	3	12
Canada	4	2	4	10
England	3	4	2	9
Nigeria	1	1	1	3
Northern Ireland	1	—	—	1
New Zealand	—	2	—	2
Scotland	—	1	—	1
Ghana	—	—	2	2
Kenya	—	—	1	1
Wales	—	—	1	1
Badminton				
England	4	4	2	10
Malaysia	1	—	3	4
Canada	—	1	—	1
Bowls				
England	1	1	—	2
Scotland	1	—	2	3
New Zealand	1	—	1	2
Australia	—	2	—	2
Boxing				
England	3	—	2	5
Uganda	2	3	2	7
Nigeria	2	2	2	6
Zambia	1	1	1	3
Kenya	1	—	3	4
Northern Ireland	1	—	2	3
St. Vincent	1	—	—	1
New Zealand	—	1	3	4
Scotland	—	1	3	4
India	—	1	1	2
Ghana	—	1	—	1
Wales	—	1	—	1
Canada	—	—	1	1
Singapore	—	—	1	1
Western Samoa	—	—	1	1
Cycling				
England	4	2	2	8
Australia	3	4	2	9
Jamaica	—	1	—	1
New Zealand	—	—	2	2
Trinidad and Tobago	—	—	1	1

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Shooting				
Canada	4	1	—	5
Australia	1	1	1	3
New Zealand	1	—	1	2
England	—	2	2	4
Scotland	—	1	1	2
Wales	—	1	1	2
Swimming—Men				
Australia	10	6	5	21
Canada	2	5	5	12
England	2	4	6	12
Scotland	2	1	—	3
New Zealand	1	1	1	3
Swimming—Women				
Canada	9	8	4	21
Australia	4	6	6	16
England	1	1	1	3
New Zealand	1	—	3	4
Wales	1	—	—	1
Scotland	—	1	2	3
Weightlifting				
Australia	3	1	1	5
England	3	1	1	5
New Zealand	2	2	3	7
Canada	1	1	—	2
Wales	—	1	2	3
India	—	1	1	2
Trinidad and Tobago	—	1	—	1
Western Samoa	—	1	—	1
Scotland	—	—	1	1
Wrestling				
Canada	5	1	2	8
India	4	5	1	10
New Zealand	1	—	2	3
England	—	3	—	3
Australia	—	1	3	4
Scotland	—	—	2	2

GRAND TOTALS

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Australia	29	28	25	82
England	28	31	21	80
Canada	25	19	18	62
New Zealand	9	8	18	35
Kenya	7	2	9	18
India	4	8	3	15
Scotland	3	5	11	19
Nigeria	3	3	4	10
Northern Ireland	3	1	2	6
Uganda	2	4	3	9
Jamaica	2	1	—	3
Wales	1	5	4	10
Ghana	1	3	5	9
Zambia	1	1	1	3
Malaysia	1	—	3	4
Tanzania	1	—	1	2
St. Vincent	1	—	—	1
Trinidad and Tobago	—	1	1	2
Western Samoa	—	1	1	2
Singapore	—	—	1	1
Swaziland	—	—	1	1
Totals	121	121	132	374

Appendix 6

RECORDS ESTABLISHED

Athletics — Men

Event	Competitor	Country	Record	Date	New Record	Old Record
800 m	John Kipkurgat	Kenya	Commonwealth Games	27.1.74	1.44.4	1.46.2
800 m	John Kipkurgat	Kenya	Commonwealth	29.1.74	1.43.9	1.44.3
			Commonwealth Games			1.44.3
1500 m	Filbert Bayi	Tanzania	World	2.2.74	3.32.2	3.33.1
			Commonwealth			3.34.6
			Commonwealth Games			3.36.6
5 000 m	Ben Jipcho	Kenya	Commonwealth	29.1.74	13.14.4	13.16.6
			Commonwealth Games			13.22.8
10 000 m	Richard Tayler	New Zealand	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	27.46.4	28.11.8
3 000 m Steeplechase	Ben Jipcho	Kenya	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	8.20.8	8.26.2
Marathon	Ian Thompson	England	Commonwealth Games (best)	31.1.74	2 h 09.12	2 h 09.28
110 m Hurdles	Berwyn Price	Wales	Commonwealth Games (equal)	25.1.74	14.0	14.0
110 m Hurdles	Patwel Kimaiyo	Kenya	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	13.8	14.0
110 m Hurdles	Patwel Kimaiyo	Kenya	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	13.7	13.8
400 m Hurdles	Alan Pascoe	England	Commonwealth Games	29.1.74	48.8	49.4
4 x 100 m Relay	Gary Lewis/Lawrence D'Arcy Andrew Ratcliffe/Graham Haskell	Australia	Commonwealth Games	2.2.74	39.3	39.4
High Jump	Gordon Windeyer	Australia	Commonwealth Games	29.1.74	2.16 m	2.14 m
Discus	Robin Tait	New Zealand	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	63.08 m	59.02 m
Shot	Geoff Capes	England	Commonwealth	2.2.74	20.74 m	20.47 m
			Commonwealth Games			19.21 m

Hammer	Ian Chipchase	England	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	69.56 m	67.80 m
Javelin	Charles Clover	England	Commonwealth Commonwealth Games	2.2.74	84.92 m	83.44 m 79.78 m

Athletics — Women

100 m	Andrea Lynch	England	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	11.4	11.5
100 m	Raelene Boyle	Australia	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	11.3	11.4
200 m	Raelene Boyle	Australia	Commonwealth Games	27.1.74	23.1	23.5
200 m	Denise Robertson	Australia	Commonwealth Games (equal)	27.1.74	23.1	23.1
200 m	Raelene Boyle	Australia	Commonwealth (equal)	29,1,74	22.5	22.5
			Commonwealth Games			23.1
800 m	Charlene Rendina	Australia	Commonwealth Games	29.1.74	2.01.1	2.02.9
1500 m	Glenda Reiser	Canada	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	4.10.8	4.18.8
1500 m	Glenda Reiser	Canada	Commonwealth Games	2.2.74	4.07.8	4.10.8
4 x 100 m Relay	Jennifer Lamy/Denise Robertson Robin Boak/Raelene Boyle	Australia	Commonwealth Games	2.2.74	43.5	44.1
4 x 400 m Relay	Susan Pettett/Ruth Kennedy Jannette Roscoe/Verona Bernard	England	Commonwealth Games	2.2.74	3.29.2	New Event
High Jump	Barbara Lawton	England	Commonwealth Games	2.2.74	1.84 m	1.78 m
Discus	Jane Haist	Canada	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	55.52 m	54.46 m

Cycling

Sprint	John Nicholson	Australia	Commonwealth Games	27.1.74	11.26	11.3
4 000 m Team Pursuit	Michael Bennett/Richard Evans Ian Hallam/William Moore	England	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	4.40.50	New Event
Tandem Sprint	Geoffrey Cooke/Ernest Crutchlow	England	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	10.74	11.3
Tandem Sprint	Geoffrey Cooke/Ernest Crutchlow	England	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	10.71	10.74

Shooting

			Record	Date	New Record	Old Record
Small-Bore Rifle .22 Cal.	Yvonne Gowland	Australia	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	594	587
Rapid Fire Pistol .22 Cal.	William Hare	Canada	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	586	585
Free Pistol .22 Cal.	Jules Sobrian	Canada	Commonwealth Games	29.1.74	549	544
	Norman Harrison	Australia	Commonwealth Games	29.1.74	549	544
Shot Gun—Skeet	Harry Willsie	Canada	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	194	New Event
Shot Gun—Trap	John Primrose	Canada	Commonwealth Games	1.2.74	196	New Event

Swimming — Men

100 m Freestyle	Michael Wenden	Australia	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	52.73	53,06
400 m Freestyle	John Kulasalu	Australia	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	4.06.23	4.08.5
400 m Freestyle	John Kulasalu	Australia	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	4.01.44	4.06.23
800 m Freestyle	Stephen Holland	Australia	World	1.2.74	8.15.88	8.16.27
(set during 1500 m)			Commonwealth			8,16,27
1500 m Freestyle	Stephen Holland	Australia	Commonwealth Games	1.2.74	15.34.73	16.23.82
100 m Backstroke	Bradford Cooper	Australia	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	1.00.39	1.01.65
100 m Backstroke	Mark Tonelli	Australia	Commonwealth Games	1.2.74	59.65	1.00.39
100 m Backstroke	Steve Pickell	Canada	Commonwealth	1.2.74	59.05	59.61
(set during 4 x 100 m Medley Relay)			Commonwealth Games			59.65
200 m Backstroke	Bradford Cooper	Australia	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	2.11.09	2.12.0
200 m Backstroke	Mark Tonelli	Australia	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	2.09.66	2.11.09
200 m Backstroke	Bradford Cooper	Australia	Commonwealth	28.1.74	2.06.31	2.06.59
			Commonwealth Games			2.09.66
100 m Breaststroke	David Leigh	England	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	1.07.99	1.08.2
100 m Breaststroke	David Wilkie	Scotland	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	1.07.78	1.07.99
100 m Breaststroke	David Leigh	England	Commonwealth Games	1.2.74	1.06.52	1.07.78

200 m Breaststroke	David Leigh	England	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	2.26.29	2.29.3
200 m Breaststroke	David Wilkie	Scotland	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	2.24.42	2.26.29
100 m Butterfly	Byron MacDonald	Canada	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	57.67	58.44
100 m Butterfly	Neil Rogers	Australia	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	56.58	57.67
200 m Butterfly	Ross Seymour	Australia	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	2.07.94	2.08.97
200 m Butterfly	Brian Brinkley	England	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	2.07.11	2.07.94
200 m Butterfly	Brian Brinkley	England	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	2.04.51	2.07.11
200 m Individual Medley	Gary MacDonald	Canada	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	2.12.91	2.13.72
200 m Individual Medley	David Wilkie	Scotland	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	2.10.11	2.12.91
400 m Individual Medley	Paul Hughes	Canada	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	4.44.01	4.48.87
400 m Individual Medley	Mark Treffers	New Zealand	Commonwealth	26.1.74	4.35.90	4.36.29
			Commonwealth Games			4.44.01
4 x 100 m Freestyle Relay	Bruce Robertson/Ian MacKenzie Gary MacDonald/Brian Phillips	Canada	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	3.33.79	3.35.6
4 x 200 m Freestyle Relay	John Kulasalu/Robert Nay Stephen Badger/Michael Wenden	Australia	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	7.50.13	7.50.77
4 x 100 m Medley Relay	Steve Pickell/Bill Mahony Bruce Robertson/Brian Phillips	Canada	Commonwealth Games	1.2.74	3.52.93	4.01.10

Swimming — Women

100 m Freestyle	Sonya Gray	Australia	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	59,07	59.50
100 m Freestyle	Gail Amundrud	Canada	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	58.87	59.07
(set during 4 x 100 m Freestyle Relay)						
200 m Freestyle	Virginia Rickard	Australia	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	2.08.94	2.09.78
200 m Freestyle	Sonya Gray	Australia	Commonwealth Games	28 1.74	2.05.77	2.08.94
200 m Freestyle	Sonya Gray	Australia	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	2.04.27	2.05.77
400 m Freestyle	Sally Lockyer	Australia	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	4.26.97	4.27.38
400 m Freestyle	Jenny Turrall	Australia	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	4.26.15	4.26.97
400 m Freestyle	Wendy Quirk	Canada	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	4.25.50	4.26.15
400 m Freestyle	Jenny Turrall	Australia	Commonwealth Games	1.2.74	4.22.09	4.25.50

Swimming—Women (continued)

			Record	Date	New Record	Old Record
800 m Freestyle	Sally Lockyer	Australia	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	8.55.88	9.02.45
100 m Backstroke	Donna-Marie Gurr	Canada	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	1.06.36	1.07.10
100 m Backstroke	Wendy Cook	Canada	Commonwealth	28.1.74	1.05.19	1.05.84
			Commonwealth Games			1.06.36
100 m Backstroke	Wendy Cook	Canada	World	31.1.74	1.04.78	1.04.99
(set during 4 x 100 m Medley Relay)			Commonwealth			1.05.19
			Commonwealth Games			1.05.19
200 m Backstroke	Wendy Cook	Canada	Commonwealth	31.1.74	2.20.31	2.22.5
			Commonwealth Games			2.22.86
100 m Breaststroke	Christine Gaskell	England	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	1.16.62	1.17.40
100 m Breaststroke	Christine Gaskell	England	Commonwealth Games	1.2.74	1.16.42	1.16.62
200 m Breaststroke	Jane Lowe	New Zealand	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	2.43.34	2.44.12
200 m Breaststroke	Beverley Whitfield	Australia	Commonwealth Games	25 1 74	2.42.97	2.43.34
100 m Butterfly	Kim Wickham	Scotland	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	1.06.26	1.06.80
100 m Butterfly	Wendy Quirk	Canada	Commonwealth Games	28.1.74	1.05.06	1.06.26
200 m Butterfly	Vicki Jaensch	Australia	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	2.22.84	2.24.67
200 m Butterfly	Sandra Yost	Australia	Commonwealth Games	30.1.74	2.21.23	2.22.84
200 m Butterfly	Sandra Yost	Australia	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	2.20.57	2.21.23
200 m Individual Medley	Susan Hunter	New Zealand	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	2.27.06	2.28.89
200 m Individual Medley	Susan Richardson	England	Commonwealth Games	25.1.74	2.26.86	2.27.06
200 m Individual Medley	Leslie Cliff	Canada	Commonwealth Games	26.1.74	2.24.13	2.26.86
400 m Individual Medley	Susan Richardson	England	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	5.08.59	5.10.74
400 m Individual Medley	Leslie Cliff	Canada	Commonwealth Games	31.1.74	5.05.38	5.08.59
400 m Individual Medley	Leslie Cliff	Canada	Commonwealth	1.2.74	5.01.35	5.02.97
			Commonwealth Games			5.05.38
4 x 100 m Freestyle Relay	Gail Amundrud/Anne Jardin Becky Smith/Judy Wright	Canada	Commonwealth	26.1.74	3.57.14	4.00.20
			Commonwealth Games			4.06.41
4 x 100 m Medley Relay	Wendy Cook/Marian Stuart Patti Stenhouse/Gail Amundrud	Canada	Commonwealth	31.1.74	4.24.77	4.29.60
			Commonwealth Games			4.30.66

Weightlifting

COMMONWEALTH RECORDS			Date	Record (kg)	Previous Record
Flyweight Snatch	Precious McKenzie	England	25.1.74	92.5	92
Flyweight Jerk	Precious McKenzie	England	25.1.74	122.5	117.5
Flyweight Total	Precious McKenzie	England	25.1.74	215	210
Heavyweight Snatch	Russell Prior	Canada	31.1.74	155	147.5
Heavyweight Jerk	Russell Prior	Canada	31.1.74	197.5	195
Heavyweight Total	Russell Prior	Canada	31.1.74	352.5	344
COMMONWEALTH GAMES RECORDS					
Flyweight Snatch	Precious McKenzie	England	25.1.74	92.5	90
Flyweight Jerk	Precious McKenzie	England	25.1.74	122.5	117.5
Flyweight Total	Precious McKenzie	England	25.1.74	215	—
Bantamweight Total	Michael Adams	Australia	25.1.74	222.5	—
Featherweight Total	George Vasiliades	Australia	26.1.74	237.5	—
Lightweight Snatch	George Newton	England	26.1.74	120	112.5
Lightweight Total	George Newton	England	26.1.74	260	—
Middleweight Snatch	John Waterworth	Australia	29.1.74	130	127.5
Middleweight Total	Tony Ebert	New Zealand	29.1.74	275	—
Light Heavyweight Snatch	Paul Wallwork	Western Samoa	30.1.74	140	135
Light Heavyweight Jerk	Tony Ford	England	30.1.74	170	167.5
Light Heavyweight Total	Tony Ford	England	30.1.74	302.5	—
Middle Heavyweight Snatch	Nicolo Ciancio	Australia	30.1.74	147.5	142.5
Middle Heavyweight Jerk	Nicolo Ciancio	Australia	30.1.74	182.5	175
Middle Heavyweight Total	Nicolo Ciancio	Australia	30.1.74	330	—
Heavyweight Snatch	Russell Prior	Canada	31.1.74	155	145
Heavyweight Jerk	Russell Prior	Canada	31.1.74	197.5	182.5
Heavyweight Total	Russell Prior	Canada	31.1.74	352.5	—
Super Heavyweight Snatch	Graham May	New Zealand	31.1.74	150	145
Super Heavyweight Total	Graham May	New Zealand	31.1.74	342.5	—

Appendix 7

RECEIPTS FROM SALES OF TICKETS

Summary of Tickets Printed and Sold

Sport		Total Capacity	Compli-mentary	Sold Agent	Sold Gate	Total	Budget	Unsold No.	Unsold %
Opening		33,236	5,511	27,029	696	27,725	24,200	NIL	
Closing		33,236	4,881	28,298	57	28,355	22,350	NIL	
Athletics		166,180	8,785	127,864	9,193	137,057	86,400	20,338	12.2
Badminton		17,955	3,221	9,338	333	9,671	12,000	5,063	28.2
Bowls	(1)	17,000	70	5,061	3,175	8,236	3,000	8,694	51.1
Boxing	(2)	42,438	4,658	16,057	2,818	18,875	12,500	18,905	44.5
Cycling	(3)	40,056	4,184	23,624	2,659	26,283	16,000	9,589	23.9
Shooting		10,000	50	3,045	1,419	4,464	1,300	5,476	54.8
Swimming	(4)	61,380	3,730	51,799	2,302	54,101	34,881	3,549	5.8
Weightlifting	(5)	5,622	1,263	3,994	202	4,196	5,600	163	2.9
Wrestling		8,448	1,116	3,756	669	4,425	6,200	2,907	34.4
		435,551	37,469	299,865	23,523	323,388	224,431	74,684	17.1
Swimming training					60,487	60,487	10,000		
Car parks				8,164	—	8,164	—		
				308,029	84,010	392,039	234,431		

(1) Bowls: The budget was based on 1,000 season tickets and 2,000 day tickets and 16 sessions instead of 8 days.
(2) Boxing: budget, 8 sessions; actual, 11 sessions.
(3) Cycling: budget, 6 sessions; actual, 8 sessions.
(4) Swimming: budget, 11 sessions; actual, 12 sessions.
(5) Weightlifting: budget, 8 sessions; actual, 6 sessions.

Summary

	Tickets Sold	Value
Opening	27,725	101,526
Closing	28,355	104,484
Athletics	137,057	472,661
Badminton	9,671	20,949
Bowls	8,236	24,416
Boxing	18,875	80,325
Cycling	26,283	74,340
Shooting	4,464	4,464
Swimming & Diving	54,101	395,424
Weightlifting	4,196	9,798
Wrestling	4,425	18,748
	323,388	1,307,135
Training Sessions	60,487	25,236
Parking		3,850
Unaccounted-for Surplus		346
Total		$1,336,567
Summary:		
Agent Sales		1,240,011
Gate and Other Sales		96,556
		$1,336,567

Opening

Price	No. Sold	$
$10	2,825	28,250
$ 8	1,978	15,824
$ 6	1,666	9,996
$ 4	4,222A	17,488
	300C	
$ 2	13,234A	29,968
	3,500C	
	27,725	101,526

Complimentary: 5,511

Closing

Price	No. Sold	$
$10	3,631	36,310
$ 8	1,978	15,824
$ 6	1,695	10,170
$ 4	3,039A	13,756
	800C	
$ 2	11,212A	
	6,000C	28,424
	28,355	104,484

Complimentary: 4,881

Athletics

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
25th	$ 8	3,976	31,808
	$ 6	1,949	11,694
	$ 4	1,837	7,348
	$ 3	3,702A	11,706
		400C	
	$ 2	5,952A	13,904
		2,000C	
		19,816	76,460
	Complimentary: 1,757		
26th	$ 8	4,461	35,688
	$ 6	1,958	11,748
	$ 4	1,876	7,504
	$ 3	3,902A	12,606
		600C	
	$ 2	11,002A	26,004
		4,000C	
		27,799	93,550
	Complimentary: 1,757		
27th	$ 8	4,780	38,240
	$ 6	1,958	11,748
	$ 4	1,795	7,180
	$ 3	3,902A	12,606
		600C	
	$ 2	10,449A	23,897
		3,000C	
		26,484	93,671
	Complimentary: 1,757		
29th	$ 8	5,141	41,128
	$ 6	1,958	11,748
	$ 4	1,876	7,504
	$ 3	3,902A	12,606
		600C	
	$ 2	14,002A	32,004
		4,000C	
		31,479	104,990
	Complimentary: 1,757		
31st	$ 8	5,141	41,128
	$ 6	1,958	11,748
	$ 4	1,876	7,504
	$ 3	3,902A	12,606
		600C	
	$ 2	13,002A	31,004
		5,000C	
		31,479	103,990
	Complimentary: 1,757		

Total receipts from athletics: $472,661 from the sale of 137,057 tickets. Total complimentaries: 8,785.

Badminton

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
25th	$1.50	323A	522.00
Aftn		50C	
25th	$2.00	675	1,350.00
Evg			
26th	$1.50	436A	691.50
Aftn		50C	
26th	$2.00	759	1,518.00
Evg			
28th	$1.50	1,402A	2,155.50
Aftn		70C	
28th	$2.00	1,550	3,100.00
Evg			
29th	$2.50	1,016A	2,665.00
Aftn		100C	
29th	$2.50	1.546	3,865.00
Evg			
31st	$3.00	1,694	5,082.00
Evg			

Total receipts from badminton: $20,949.00 from the sale of 9,671 tickets. Total complimentaries: 3,221.

Bowls

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
Season	$10	993	9,930
25th	$ 2	385	770
26th	$ 2	554	1,108
27th	$ 2	589	1,178
28th	$ 2	1,174	2,348
29th	$ 2	704	1,408
30th	$ 2	1,412	2,824
31st	$ 2	1,219	2,438
1st	$ 2	1,206	2,412

Total receipts from bowls: $24,416 from the sale of 8,236 tickets. Total complimentaries: 70.

Boxing

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
26th	$ 2	200	425
Aftn		25C	
	$ 4	124	496
	$ 6	125	750
		474	1,671
26th	$ 2	527	1,054
Evg	$ 4	416	1,664
	$ 6	355	2,130
		1,298	4,848
27th	$ 2	283A	591
Aftn		25C	
	$ 4	114	456
	$ 6	61	366
		483	1,413
27th	$ 2	392	784
Evg	$ 4	136	544
	$ 6	144	864
		672	2,192

28th	$ 2	727A	1,479
Aftn		25C	
	$ 4	365	1,460
	$ 6	310	1,860
		1,427	4,799
28th	$ 2	887	1,774
Evg	$ 4	441	1,764
	$ 6	218	1,308
		1,546	4,846
29th	$ 2	509A	1,043
Aftn		25C	
	$ 4	213	852
	$ 6	103	618
		850	2,513
29th	$ 2	671	1,342
Evg	$ 4	645	2,580
	$ 6	469	2,814
		1,785	6,736
30th	$ 2	1,385A	2,795
Aftn		25C	
	$ 4	1,268	5,072
	$ 6	752	4,512
		3,430	12,379
30th	$ 2	1,410	2,820
Evg	$ 4	1,268	5,072
	$ 6	752	4,512
		3,430	12,404
1st	$ 6	1,410	8,460
Evg	$ 8	1,318	10,544
	$10	752	7,520
		3,480	26,524

Total receipts from boxing: $80,325 from the sale of 18,875 tickets. Total complimentaries: 4,658 (generally, 428 at each session).

Cycling

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
26th	$ 1	369	369
	$ 2	392	784
	$ 3	648	1,944
		1,409	3,097
27th	$ 1	253A	298
Aftn		90C	
	$ 2	721	1,442
	$ 3	534	2,066
		1,598	3,806
27th	$ 1	567	567
Evg	$ 2	2,016	4,032
	$ 3	642	1,926
		3,225	6,525
28th	$ 1	600	600
Evg	$ 2	2,399	4,798
	$ 3	649	1,947
		3,648	7,345
29th	$ 2	1,000	2,000
Evg	$ 4	2,883	11,532
	$ 5	649	3,245
		4,532	16,777
30th	$ 1	910A	955
Aftn		90C	
	$ 2	2,149	4,298
	$ 3	649	1,947
		3,798	7,200
30th	$ 2	1,000	2,000
Evg	$ 4	1,892	7,568
	$ 5	649	3,245
		3,541	12,813
31st	$ 2	1,000	2,000
Evg	$ 4	2,883	11,532
	$ 5	649	3,245
		4,532	16,777

Total receipts from cycling: $74,340 from the sale of 26,283 tickets. Total complimentaries: 4,184 (generally, 539 at each session).

Shooting

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
Y 25th	$ 1	493	493
Y 26th	$ 1	741	741
Y 31st	$ 1	664	664
Y 1st	$ 1	978	978
H 26th	$ 1	378	378
H 28th	$ 1	446	446
H 29th	$ 1	184	184
W 28th	$ 1	147	147
W 29th	$ 1	114	114
W 30th	$ 1	319	319

Total receipts from shooting: $4,464 from the sale of 4,464 tickets. Total complimentaries: 50.

Swimming and Diving

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
25th	$10	440	4,400
Aftn	$ 8	915	7,320
	$ 8	57A	1,656
		300C	
	$ 4	1,123	4,492
		2,835	17,868

25th	$10	1,473	14,730
Evg	$ 8	1,735	13,880
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,142	4,568
		4,707	34,834
26th	$10	1,338	13,380
Aftn	$ 8	1,636	13,088
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,141	4,564
		4,472	32,688
26th	$10	1,448	14,480
Evg	$ 8	1,748	13,984
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,141	4,564
		4,694	34,684
28th	$10	1,387	13,870
Aftn	$ 8	1,742	13,936
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,142	4,568
		4,628	34,030
28th	$10	1,529	15,290
Evg	$ 8	1,751	14,008
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,142	4,568
		4,779	35,522
30th	$10	1,530	15,300
Aftn	$ 8	1,750	14,000
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,141	4,564
		4,778	35,520
30th	$10	1,531	15,310
Evg	$ 8	1,750	14,000
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,142	4,568
		4,780	35,534
31st	$10	971	9,710
Aftn	$ 8	1,750	14,000
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,142	4,568
		4,220	29,934
31st	$10	1,530	15,300
Evg	$ 8	1,751	14,008
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,142	4,568
		4,780	35,532
1st	$10	1,479	14,790
Aftn	$ 8	1,677	13,416
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,141	4,564
		4,654	34,426
1st	$10	1,529	15,290
Evg	$ 8	1,746	13,338
	$ 8	57A 300C	1,656
	$ 4	1,142	4,568
		4,774	34,852

Total receipts from swimming and diving: $395,424 from the sale of 54,101 tickets. Total complimentaries: 3,730 (generally, 333 at each session).

Weightlifting

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
25th	$ 3	190	570
	$ 2	432	864
26th	$ 3	240	720
	$ 2	470	940
29th	$ 3	244	732
	$ 2	470	940
30th	$ 3	244	732
Aftn	$ 2	470	940
30th	$ 3	237	711
Evg	$ 2	470	940
31st	$ 3	248	747
	$ 2	481	962

Total receipts from weightlifting: $9,798 from the sale of 4,196 tickets. Total complimentaries: 1,263 (generally, 213 at each session).

Wrestling

Session	Price	No. Sold	$
28th	$ 5	224	1,120
	$ 4	599	2,396
	$ 2	89	178
		912	3,694
29th	$ 5	237	1,185
	$ 4	781	3,124
	$ 2	156	312
		1,174	4,621
30th	$ 5	230	1,150
Morn	$ 4	719A 80C	3,036
	$ 2	138	276
		1,167	4,462
30th	$ 7	249	1,743
Evg	$ 5	794	3,970
	$ 2	129	258
		1,172	5,971

Total receipts from weightlifting: $18,748 from the sale of 4,425 tickets. Total complimentaries: 1,116 (279 at each session).

Appendix 8

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL SERVICES

(FROM THE REPORT OF THE MEDICAL COMMITTEE)

The statistical information shown below does *not* include athletes and officials who were treated by their own team doctors or physiotherapists, only those who came through the medical services provided by the Medical Committee.

The total number of competitors, team officials, accredited news media personnel and Village staff was as follows:

Competitors	1,269
Team officials	355
News media personnel	997
Village staff	1,096
Total	3,717

Note: These figures do *not* include technical officials or other venue staff.

MEDICAL

1. NUMBERS OF PATIENTS & ATTENDANCES

(a) COMPETITORS: Of 1269 competitors, 425 (324 males, 101 females), or 33.5%, reported sick, with attendances totalling 779 (68.6%).

(b) OFFICIALS: Of 355 officials, 96 (85 males, 11 females), or 27.0%, reported sick, with attendances totalling 124 (10.9%).

(c) NEWS MEDIA PERSONNEL: Of 997 in this category, 21 (17 males, 4 females), or 2.1%, reported sick, with attendances totalling 27 (2.4%).

(d) VILLAGE STAFF: Of 1096 Village staff (306 catering, 164 security and 626 others), 136 (54 males, 82 females), or 12.4%, reported sick, with attendances totalling 206 (18.1%).

The total number of competitors, team officials, news media, etc., and Village staff was 3,717, of whom 678 (18.2%) reported sick.

Attendances at the Village medical centre reached a peak two or three days before the Games commenced, and this was followed by a gradual decline until the close; 9 a.m. to noon and 7 p.m. to 8 p.m. were peak attendance times. The pattern of attendance was similar to that at the Edinburgh Games.

2. TOTAL PATIENTS TREATED, BY SEX

(a) AT VILLAGE MEDICAL CENTRE & ALL VENUES:

Female	198
Male	480
TOTAL	678

(b) AT VENUES ONLY (female and male):

Athletics	62	Shooting	1
Badminton	6	Swimming	20
Bowls	12	Weightlifting	3
Boxing	3	Wrestling	3
Cycling	4		
		TOTAL	114

3. TOTAL PATIENT ATTENDANCES AT VILLAGE MEDICAL CENTRE AND AT ALL VENUES, BY DISEASE AND SPORT.

	Cardiovascular	Dental	E.N.T.	Gastro-intestinal	Infectious	Injuries	Neurological	Psychological	Respiratory	Skin	Tropical	Miscellaneous	TOTAL
ATHLETICS	0	4	15	16	2	213	4	3	28	28	0	78	391
BADMINTON	0	2	0	1	1	12	0	0	4	1	0	1	22
BOWLS	6	4	4	5	1	10	2	1	3	2	0	8	46
BOXING	0	4	4	2	0	57	5	0	10	17	0	6	105
CYCLING	0	3	3	0	0	28	0	0	11	2	0	4	51
SHOOTING	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	2	6	0	6	23
SWIMMING	0	0	15	4	1	10	3	0	23	10	0	8	74
WEIGHTLIFTING	0	0	0	2	0	28	0	2	1	1	0	5	39
WRESTLING	0	0	0	1	0	18	0	0	1	8	0	0	28
OFFICIALS	4	9	8	2	0	36	10	0	15	14	0	26	124
PRESS	0	0	7	4	0	3	0	1	4	7	0	1	27
STAFF	0	2	9	16	0	89	8	2	30	22	0	28	206
TOTAL	10	28	68	53	5	510	32	9	132	118	0	171	1136

4. SPECIALIST REFERRALS

Orthopaedic (At Village medical centre)	13
Opthalmological	2
Medical	1
Gynaecological	1
TOTAL	17

5. X-RAY SERVICES

X-ray services were provided at the Christchurch Hospital as follows:

(a) AT X-RAY DEPARTMENT (22 patients)

Upper limb	7	Skull	1
Lower limb	10	Pelvis	1
Spine	7	TOTAL	29
Chest	3		

(b) AT ORTHOPAEDIC DEPARTMENT (11 patients)

Upper limb	7
Lower limb	4
TOTAL	11

6. HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

11 persons were admitted as follows:

Village medical centre	6
Christchurch Hospital or Princess Margaret Hospital	5
TOTAL	11

Diagnosis and other relevant information is shown below:

Diagnosis	No. of Days	Status	Admitted to
1. U.R.T.I.	2	Swimmer	Village med. centre
2. Gastroenteritis	1	Athlete	,,
3. Renal calculus	1	Official	,,
4. Neurological observation	1	Boxer	,,
5. ,, ,,	1	,,	,,
6. Collapse	1	Cyclist	,,
7. Dislocation (R) shoulder	1	,,	CH.CH Hospital
8. Concussion	1	Athlete	,,
9. Epididymo-orchitis	6	Weightlifter	,,
10. Coronary occlusion	20	Official	P. M. Hospital
11. Chickenpox	4	Badminton	,,

PHYSIOTHERAPY
(at Village medical centre)

1. TOTAL PATIENTS TREATED, BY SEX:

Female	40
Male	140
TOTAL	180*

2. TOTAL PATIENTS TREATED, BY DIAGNOSIS:

	Muscular	Tendinous	Ligamentous	Articular	Bony	TOTAL
ATHLETICS	54	16	18	30	5	123
BADMINTON	0	0	0	2	0	2
BOWLS	0	0	2	1	0	3
BOXING	13	1	0	9	1	24
CYCLING	1	0	0	3	1	5
SHOOTING	1	1	0	2	0	4
SWIMMING	2	1	0	1	0	4
WEIGHTLIFTING	5	2	1	1	1	10
WRESTLING	4	2	3	4	1	14
OFFICIALS	0	3	1	6	0	10
PRESS	0	0	0	0	0	0
STAFF	1	1	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	81	27	25	59	9	201*

*Some athletes were subsequently treated for a different complaint.

3. TOTAL TREATMENTS GIVEN: 622

CHIROPODY
(at Village medical centre)

Number of patients treated:	11 (7 male, 4 female)
Number of treatments carried out:	14 (8 male, 6 female)

INCIDENCE OF CONDITIONS:

Plantar callosities	11
Onychocryptosis	6
Blisters	4
No apparent disorder	4
Paronychia	3
Dorsal corns	2
Hammer toes	2
Interdigital corns	1

DENTAL

19 persons were referred to the Dental Department at the Christchurch Hospital.

OPTOMETRICAL

8 persons were referred to an optometrist. Most cases were for repair of broken spectacles.

Appendix 9

ACCREDITATION

(EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE TICKETS COMMITTEE)

The Organising Committee made the Tickets Committee responsible for the system of accreditation to be adopted, for deciding basic documentation principles and authority to issue, and for processing complimentary tickets.

The sub-committee decided, primarily on the grounds of security, that it was necessary for the 1974 Games to depart from the standard B.C.G. Federation system of pocket identity cards and passes, and to adopt in principle an accreditation system based on that used for the 1972 Munich Olympics.

The documentation officer, Group Captain J. E. S. Morton (retired), was appointed to the Games staff on July 17, 1973, and worked alone, using the headquarters typing facilities, until November 20, 1973, when Miss Gail Denham, a shorthand typist, joined the staff. Two additional shorthand typists, Miss Pamela Spencer and Miss Lee Grant, were engaged early in December. Mrs I. P. Morton also joined the staff on a voluntary basis in mid-November to assist in the production of lapel passes, but was engaged full time from December 15, 1973, as assistant documentation officer, with prime responsibility for the organisation of camera teams and the running of the documentation sub-centre at the Games Village.

Unfortunately, the documentation officer had to withdraw through ill-health on December 22, 1973.

The documentation officer was occupied until the end of November with ascertaining and processing the requirements for the different documentation items for which he was responsible, and in obtaining agreement on their functional format, design, and production. At the same time he built up a skeleton register of those entitled to attend the 1974 Games in accordance with the Organising Committee's schedule of entitlement. The aim in the register was to list (by name where known) under each category those entitled to attend and also those invited to attend the Games. The lists were kept up to date as far as possible as firm information became available or invitations were declined. As all persons attending the Games had to have local accommodation booked in advance, close liaison was maintained with the Games accommodation officer, whose records proved invaluable in compiling and cross-checking the documentation records (and vice versa).

Lapel passes

Before the decision to adopt an identification system on the lines of that used at the 1972 Munich Olympics, consideration had been given to the types of identification card available. It was apparent that on security grounds something on the lines of the card produced by the Polaroid ID3 system, incorporating his photograph and pinned to the holder's lapel, would be suitable as a means of ready identification. Proposals for the production of lapel passes of this type were obtained from three different sources, and the offer by H. E. Perry, Ltd, which was the best and cheapest, was accepted.

H. E. Perry, Ltd's offer included the loan of four to six Polaroid ID3 camera production units complete, and the supply of all materials at wholesale rates. The manning of the cameras and production of passes were to be the responsibility of the Organising Committee, but Perry's undertook to train the personnel, supervise production arrangements, and maintain all cameras and equipment free of charge. In the event, they made available a total of eight complete camera production units, and reduced the charge for the plastic wallets and pins to landed costs only.

To keep expenditure to a minimum commensurate with security requirements, it was laid down by the Organising Committee that identification by means of lapel passes was to be provided only for persons entitled to enter areas other than those to which the general public holding Games tickets would have access. Other participants or operatives were to be issued with pocket passes as required. Included in the latter category were ushers, programme sellers, first aid personnel, and certain tradesmen.

In designing the layout and coding for the lapel pass, emphasis was placed on readability and simplicity. The system finally adopted was set out in a brochure issued to each holder with his lapel pass. The lapel pass was a photograph of the holder's personal data card with his head-and-shoulders portrait in the upper left-hand corner. The appropriate colour code was used as the background for the picture with the number/letter code appearing under it. This photograph was sealed with plastic laminate to prevent tampering and was then placed in a sealed plastic wallet with pin attached.

Fast processing

Advantage was taken during the special familiarisation courses for the Games volunteer drivers and the advance briefing of the medical staff early in December to produce lapel passes for those attending. Some 700 passes were produced, providing valuable experience for the key documentation staff, and enabling realistic assessments to be made of pass production procedures and over-all staffing requirements.

The Polaroid ID3 camera units supplied by

H. E. Perry, Ltd, incorporated a camera head, processing timer, laminator, cutter, and wallet sealer, so that the entire pass production could be carried out by an individual operator. However, in practice it was found that when handling large numbers over short periods the process could be considerably speeded up by using two units side by side and using only one camera head. The second unit was used for timing, laminating, and cutting, while both could be used for sealing. After a little experience a team of two working in this way could produce up to 150 passes an hour. As it was also necessary for each person's particulars to be checked against the register, and for data cards to be handed out, a third member was required in each team.

The major task of the documentation staff from December 1, 1973, onwards concerned the preparations for, and the production and issue of, the lapel passes, the aim being to minimise the time taken for each individual to obtain his pass.

The Games documentation centre was set up in the city alongside the Games uniform issuing section to produce lapel passes for all except the Village staff, competitors, and team officials, who were documented at a sub-centre set up at the Village Headquarters at Ilam. Both centres were provided with Polaroid ID3 camera production sets and operating staff sufficient to meet expected daily requirements. Further flexibility was achieved by transferring camera equipment and operating staff between the centres to meet unexpected arrivals.

As space was at a premium in the High Street centre, and street parking was extremely scarce, another sub-centre was opened in a conference room at the Christchurch Town Hall for the convenience of V.I.Ps. This sub-centre was open from January 15 to 23 and was manned by the High Street branch.

As sufficient volunteers to man the camera teams were not forthcoming, advertisements were placed in the local newspapers, and applicants were interviewed and sent to H. E. Perry, Ltd, for aptitude tests and training; 24 applicants were accepted and divided between the main documentation centre and the sub-centre at Ilam. These recruits, divided into teams of three, were rostered for duty on a 5-hour day in the High Street centre and a 4-hour day at Ilam. The High Street office was open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily; the Ilam centre normally from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except when extended hours were required.

At the main centre there was a reasonably even flow of people throughout the day. At Ilam the numbers attending at any one time for documentation depended largely on team arrivals and their size. Nevertheless, close co-operation between team captains and the documentation staff ensured a reasonably even flow and no undue delays even for the largest contingents. Advance notice of arrivals was not always reliable, as the world fuel crisis caused numbers of charter flights to be cancelled and alternative travel arrangements could not always be controlled. However, documentation staff were always on standby to deal with unheralded arrivals and other emergencies.

A total of 7,132 lapel passes were issued for the Games. Of these some 2,486 were produced at the Games Village in less than two weeks.

The over-all cost of this identification system cannot be assessed, but the cost in camera staff and materials alone of producing the 7,132 lapel passes was as follows: Camera staff wages, $2,045.37; Polaroid film, laminate, and wallets with pins, $5,358.93; total, $7,404.30. The cost per lapel pass was therefore $1.03832.

Documentation register

The content and layout of the documentation register were designed to enable quick identification of all accredited persons and the rights accorded them. It was produced in three separate sections:

Section I V.I.P.s entitled to seating in stands AX, AXX, AY and AZ.

Section II Competitors and team officials, and the Games Village Committee and supporting staff.

Section III Technical officials, news media personnel, and all operatives serving the remainder of the working committees of the Organising Committee.

All persons were recorded alphabetically by categories, sport, country, and/or sponsoring committee as appropriate, and "Twinlock" covers were used for each section so that sheets could be extracted for amendment or copying as required.

The register was compiled from two main sources:

(a) **The schedule of entitlement to passes and/or complimentary reserved seats.** This set out the categories of all entitled persons in accordance with rule 42 of the constitution of the British Commonwealth Games, together with other participants and guests approved by the Organising Committee. The documentation officer built up a skeleton register from this schedule, and from this it was possible to estimate reasonably accurately the numbers of persons **entitled to attend** from most categories, but **no** realistic estimate could be made because of the failure of individuals (or their national B.C.G. Associations) to notify their intentions, or to reply to invitations. In the event, attendance under this schedule was overestimated; and many persons recorded in the register did not attend the Games.

(b) **Committees' rolls of accredited persons** who would be on duty over the period of the Games in support of each main working committee of the Organising Committee. Almost without exception, working committees' early assessments considerably underestimated their final staff numbers, and this far more than countered the over-estimates for (a) above.

Final rolls in many cases were not obtained until just before the opening.

Pocket passes

To avoid unnecessary expenditure on lapel passes it was agreed that pocket passes would be sufficient for operatives and other persons who would require access only to areas open to the general public within venues. Special pocket passes were consequently designed for the St. John Ambulance Brigade personnel and programme sellers (Boy Scouts in uniform), together with a general pass on which details of the holder and his entitlement would be completed by the issuer.

Identity cards

The sole purpose of the identity card produced for these Games was to facilitate entry and exit procedures to and from New Zealand for all accredited overseas persons attending the 1974 Games. A suitable card had to be designed and Government approval obtained for its use in lieu of other types of travel document.

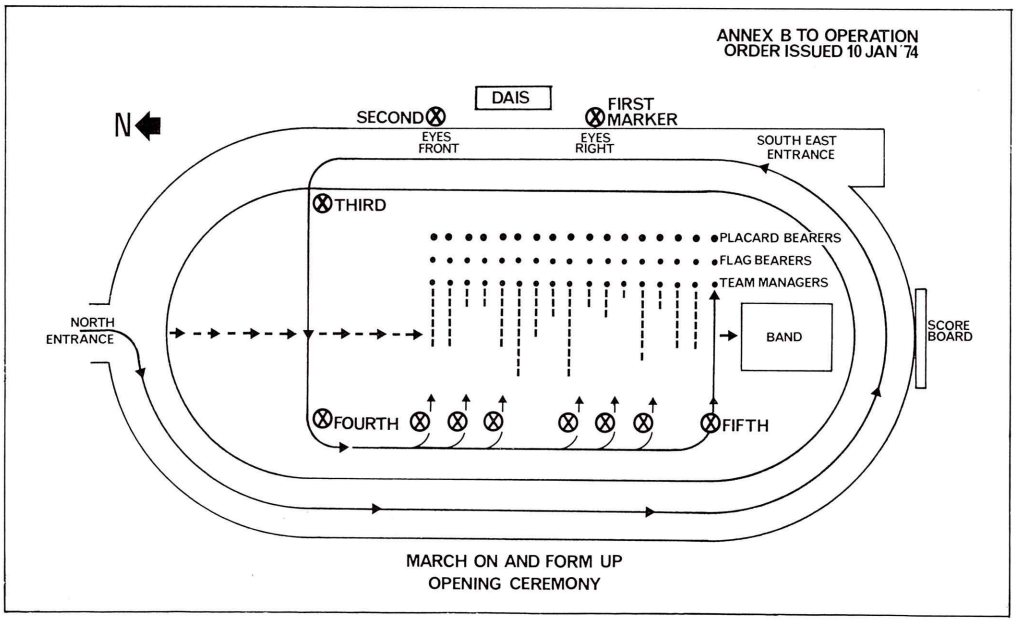
3,000 identity cards were printed and blank cards were forwarded, for issue by the chairman of each national B.C.G. Association, after receipt of their country's national entry form, due October 24, 1973. The number of cards forwarded to each association was based on the estimated numbers of each country's competitors, team and technical officials, and official guests expected to attend. Altogether 2,265 blank cards were forwarded to the national associations, and although complete records are not available, it would appear that a total of fewer than 2,000 were returned.

Although the identity card had no part in the security identification system for the Games themselves, it is understood to have considerably simplified travel formalities for holders. It certainly proved useful to the documentation staff as a means of initial identification and for checking the personal particulars of new arrivals awaiting lapel passes.

Nominal rolls received in time proved invaluable for making up and/or checking individual register entries. However, in many cases completed rolls never reached the documentation staff, and nominal rolls "B" for competitors and team officials were in several cases produced only when the teams arrived in Christchurch, with consequent unnecessary delays in their documentation. The advance receipt of these nominal rolls is vital to the documentation staff, particularly in preparation of register and personal data cards for the lapel passes; even if it results in the need for later amendment, their receipt should be arranged some six weeks before opening day. Unless participating countries can be relied on to forward these nominal rolls and other forms by their due date, such returns cannot be depended on to provide the information required, and their purpose and value are negated.

Documentation staff

The appointment of the documentation officer only six months before the Games meant that much of his planning was undertaken before he could gain a reasonable understanding of the Games organisation or fully appreciate the problems with which he was concerned. Future Games organisers are strongly recommended to appoint a documentation officer to their Games Headquarters early in its life so that he can "grow up" with the organisation. Alternatively, some 12 months before the Games they should appoint a serving Games Headquarters staff member to this post.



Appendix 10

Ceremonial Operations Orders

OPENING CEREMONY

1. **Situation**
   a. The Opening Ceremony of the Xth British Commonwealth Games will take place in the Main Stadium at Queen Elizabeth Park, Christchurch, New Zealand, on Thursday, 24th January, 1974, commencing at 2.00 p.m.
   b. His Royal Highness, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., President of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, has graciously consented to open the Xth British Commonwealth Games.

2. **Mission**
   To detail the events and timings for the Opening Ceremony.

3. **Execution**
   The Ceremony will be carried out in eight phases:
   a. Phase I — Preparatory Phase.
   b. Phase II — Arrival of His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh.
   c. Phase III — The Display.
   d. Phase IV — Embussing and transporting of Competitors and Team Officials from the Games Village to the Assembly Area.
   e. Phase V — Assembly and forming up of these Team Members for the Ceremony.
   f. Phase VI — The Opening Ceremony.
   g. Phase VII — The departure of His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh.
   h. Phase VIII — The dispersal and return to the Village of Team Members.

PHASE I — PREPARATORY PHASE

4. This Phase includes the checking of:
   a. All personnel directly involved in the conduct of the Ceremony.
   b. The siting of all ceremonial stores and equipment at correct locations.
   c. All assembly area and arena ground markings.
   d. Assembly of all participants excluding the competitors and officials.
5. This Phase is to be completed by 10.00 a.m., 24th January, 1974, and instructions will be issued separately to cover detail.

PHASE II — ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Serial	Time	
1	2.00 p.m.	Fanfare followed by the raising of the Organising Committee Flags, unfurled, on alternate flagpoles, all at the same time.
2	2.02 p.m.	Arrival of: Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation. Mr M. Mbathi, Vice-Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation. Mr C. L. S. Cross, Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association. Mr K. S. Duncan, Honorary Secretary of the British Commonwealth Games Federation. Mr M. B. Phillips, Honorary Treasurer of the British Commonwealth Games Federation. The cars will enter the Arena by the North, drive clockwise direct to the dais; departure will be through the South-East Entrance. (If a motor-cycle escort is used, the escort is to stop outside the arena.) The groups will be met by Mr R. S. Scott, Chairman of the Organising Committee, British Commonwealth Games. The entire group will then move to the AX Stand.
3	2.05 p.m.	The Guard of Honour, with the Band of the New Zealand Army, will march in from the North Entrance and take up a position facing the AX Stand.
4	2.10 p.m.	A fanfare will be played by the R.N.Z.A.F. Fanfare Group. Flags will be raised on the scoreboard flagpoles in the following order: The New Zealand Flag on the centre pole, the Flag of Scotland on its left and then, on its right, the Flag of Canada.
5	2.12 p.m.	Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, will escort the Official Party, listed in Serial 2, plus Commander 3rd Infantry Brigade Group, from the AX Stand to the Saluting Dais to await the arrival of His Excellency, the Governor-General, and the arrival of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh.

6 2.14 p.m. Arrival of His Excellency the Governor-General, Sir Denis Blundell, and Lady Blundell. His Excellency will receive a Royal Salute, Band and Guard only, after which Lady Blundell will be escorted directly to the AX Stand whilst Sir Denis remains with the official party to welcome His Royal Highness.

7 2.16 p.m. A Maori Group of eighty, including the challenger, will move through the North entrance on to the North end of the oval.

8 2.18 p.m. His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by his Equerry, will arrive by car from H.M.Y. *Britannia* and alight in the North Entrance. He will receive a Maori Challenge just inside the entrance after which they will mount the open Land-Rover and drive round the track in an anti-clockwise direction to the area of the Saluting Dais where the official party will be waiting.

The Maori group will move out through the North Entrance. The cars carrying the remainder of the Duke of Edinburgh's party will move in a clockwise direction to the Saluting Dais where they will drop the party and leave through the South-East Entrance before the Duke's Land-Rover reaches that area.

His Royal Highness and his party will be received by the Governor-General, who will then present Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, who in turn will present:

Mr M. Mbathi, Vice-Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.
Mr K. S. Duncan, Honorary Secretary of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.
Mr M. B. Phillips, Honorary Treasurer of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.
Mr C. L. S. Cross, Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association.
Mr R. S. Scott, Chairman of the Organising Committee, Xth British Commonwealth Games.

Commander 3rd Infantry Brigade Group (Chairman of the Ceremonial Committee) who will then escort The Duke of Edinburgh to the Saluting Dais with the remainder of the party remaining in the rear of the Dais.

The Band of the New Zealand Army will play the first verse of "God Save The Queen" while the Guard of Honour presents a Royal Salute. Simultaneously, the Personal Standard of His Royal Highness will be broken and 32 (E) Battery, 3 Field Regiment, Royal New Zealand Artillery, will fire a 21-Gun Salute.

9 2.31 p.m. His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Guard Commander, the Commander 3rd Infantry Brigade Group and the Equerry, will inspect the Guard of Honour. The remainder of the Official Party will stay by the Saluting Dais until the inspection is complete.

10 2.33 p.m. Sir Alexander Ross will then escort the Official Party to the AX Stand.

11 2.35 p.m. The Guard of Honour and the Band of the New Zealand Army will march off via the South-East Entrance.

PHASE III—THE DISPLAY

12 2.40 p.m. Fanfare played from the North-East corner of Arena by the R.N.Z.A.F. Fanfare Group.

13 2.41 p.m. Maori group moves on and the Display of action songs and dances commences.

14 2.54 p.m. Maori Display finishes and Maori Party disperses through the North Entrance to seating allocated in Block 41, Rows A-O.

15 2.55 p.m. Fanfare.

16 2.56 p.m. Combined band display commences. Band of the New Zealand Army and the National Band of New Zealand enter the Stadium through the South-East entrance and the Northern entrance respectively.

17 3.05 p.m. Band display finishes with the bands outside the North Entrance.

18 3.06 p.m. Fanfare.

19 3.07 p.m. Massed choirs give choral items accompanied by the Band of the R.N.Z.A.F.

20 3.13 p.m. The combined Band of the New Zealand Army and National Band of New Zealand march from the North Entrance around the track in a clockwise direction to take up a position in front of the AX Stand.

21 3.15 p.m. Primary school children form N.Z. Games symbol in the centre of the Arena; New Zealand's National Song, "God Defend New Zealand," accompanied by the combined band.

22 3.24 p.m. Children disperse to their appointed seats and the combined band marches back to the North Entrance.

23 3.25 p.m. Display complete.

During the period of the Display, the teams taking part in the Opening Ceremony will have arrived in the Assembly Area.

PHASE IV—EMBUSSING AT GAMES VILLAGE AND MOVE TO ASSEMBLY AREA

24 Order for this Phase will be issued separately by the Commandant of the Games Village. All Teams, under Team Marshals, to arrive at the Assembly Area (the Warm-up Track) Queen Elizabeth II Park, by 2.45 p.m.

PHASE V—ASSEMBLY

25 Placard Bearers (Marching Girls) will be lined up at the front of their respective team assembly locations by 2.00 p.m. each having with her the Team flag and harness to hand to the Flag Bearer on his arrival.

26 The Band will assemble in the Assembly Area in position for the March On.

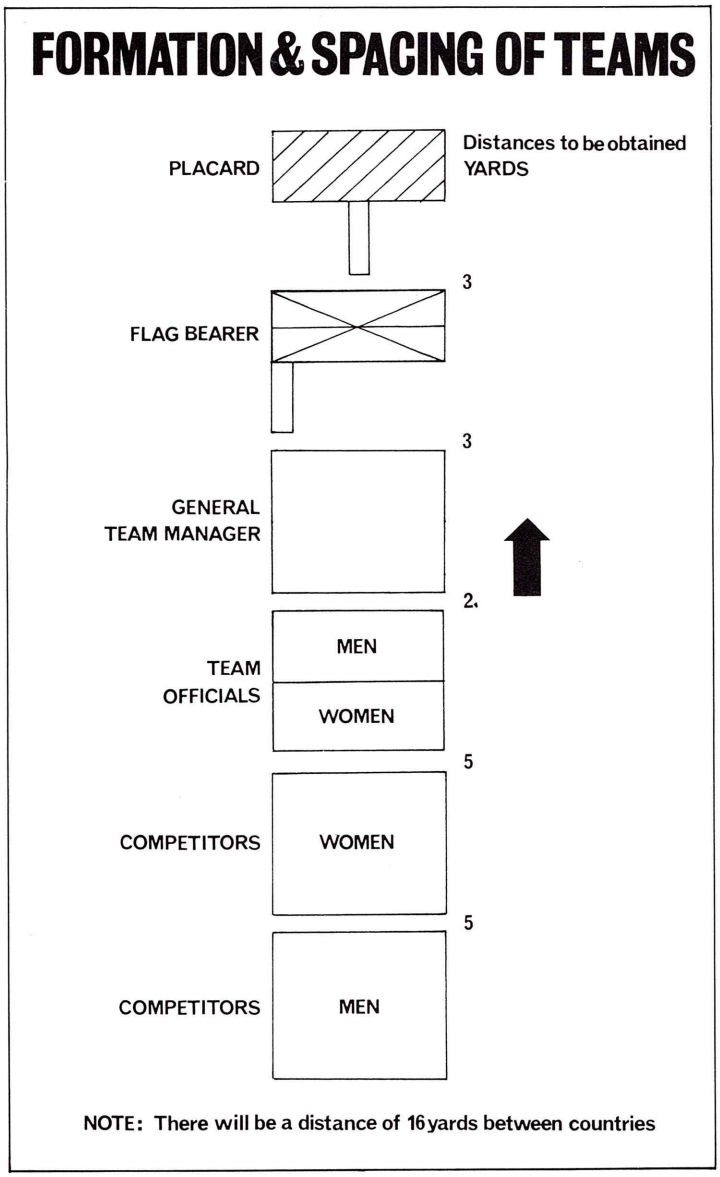
27 On debussing, Team Marshals will lead their teams to the Assembly Area and line them up behind their respective Placard Bearers.

28 Team Marshals will assist Team Flag Bearers to fit the harness correctly and to position the Flag, and check that the Team Placard and Flag Bearers are familiar with the march procedure and then report readiness to the Chief Marshal.

29 On receipt of readiness reports from all Team Marshals, the Chief Marshal will warn the Combined Band to be ready to commence the March-In of Teams. He will then report readiness to the Ceremonial Controller. This Phase to be complete by 3.15 p.m.

30 Order of March On of countries, subject to revision, will be:

31 Order of March within countries will be:



SCOTLAND
ANTIGUA
AUSTRALIA
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BERMUDA
BOTSWANA
CANADA
COOK ISLANDS
ENGLAND
FIJI
GHANA
GIBRALTAR
GRENADA
GUERNSEY
GUYANA
HONG KONG
INDIA
ISLE OF MAN
JAMAICA
JERSEY
KENYA
LESOTHO
MALAWI
MALAYSIA
MAURITIUS
NIGERIA
NORTHERN IRELAND
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
ST VINCENT
SIERRA LEONE
SINGAPORE
SRI LANKA
SWAZILAND
TANZANIA
THE GAMBIA
TONGA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
UGANDA
WALES
WESTERN SAMOA
ZAMBIA
NEW ZEALAND

PHASE VI—THE OPENING CEREMONY

32 3.25 p.m. His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, will move to the Saluting Dais escorted by: Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation.
Mr C. L. S. Cross, Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association.
Mr R. S. Scott, Chairman of the Organising Committee, Xth British Commonwealth Games.

33 They will also be accompanied by:
Mr M. Mbathi (Vice-Chairman of British Commonwealth Games Federation).
Mr K. S. Duncan (Honorary Secretary of British Commonwealth Games Federation.
Mr M. B. Phillips (Honorary Treasurer of British Commonwealth Games Federation).
The Commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade Group (Chairman of the Ceremonia Committee),
and the Equerry to His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh.
These five will stand behind the Dais.

34 3.27 p.m. The Chief Marshal will order "Quick March" and the Combined Band, comprising the National Band of New Zealand and the Band of the New Zealand Army, will lead off followed by the Scottish Team and the remainder of the teams in alphabetical order with the New Zealand Team at the rear of the Parade.

35 Parade of Teams. The column will march through the North Entrance and around the track in an anti-clockwise direction. The Combined Band will march straight across the Arena, counter-march at the South end of the track and halt facing the centre of the Arena just inside the South end.

36 The Public Address announcer will give the name of each team as the team reaches a point 15 paces from the Dais. At this moment the national flag of that country will be hoisted. Similtaneously the name of the country will appear on the scoreboard.

37 As each Flag Bearer arrives at the First Marker, he will raise the flag, then lower it. On lowering, the remainder of the Team will turn head and eyes to the right. Men, except for the Flag Bearer, should remove hats (if worn) and hold them over the left breast.

38 As the last file of each Team reaches the Second Marker, the Flag Bearer will raise the flag. Heads and eyes will be turned to the front and hats (if worn) will be replaced.

39 The column will continue along the track and wheel left at the Third Marker and left again at the Fourth Marker. Teams will then march on the inside of and parallel to the track to the Fifth Marker where they will again wheel left and halt in their final parade positions. The Fifth Marker will, after the first Team has wheeled around him, march forward to the second Team's wheeling mark. The Placard Bearers, Flag Bearers and General Team Managers will fall in on their respective marker discs.

40 3.53 p.m. When all teams are halted in position, the Chief Marshall will order "Flag Bearers—Inwards Turn—Quick March," wherupon the Flag Bearers will march to their markers and form an arc facing the Tribune of Honour. The New Zealand Flag Bearer, alone, will be on the immediate left of the Tribune of Honour, i.e., on the left of a person standing on the Tribune of Honour facing towards the AX Stand.

41 3.55 p.m. Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, will move to the Tribune of Honour from the Saluting Dais.

42 3.57 p.m. A Fanfare is sounded whereupon a Runner will enter the Arena from the South-East Entrance, carrying the Queen's Message in a Baton, and circle the track in a clockwise direction.

43 The runner will hand the Baton to His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, on the Saluting Dais and take up a position to the side of the Saluting Dais.

44 4.00 p.m. Sir Alexander Ross will then invite His Royal Highness to read the Queen's Message and to declare the Xth British Commonwealth Games open. His Royal Highness will read the Queen's Message and declare the Games open. Thereafter:

45 4.01 p.m. a. Sir Alexander Ross will return to the Saluting Dais.
b. The Ceremonial Flag, unfurled, will be slow marched in by a Flag Party of 1 Squadron, New Zealand Scottish Regiment, New Zealand Army, accompanied by the combined bands of the Caledonian Highland Pipe Band and the Scottish Society of New Zealand Pipe Band, into the Arena from the South-East Entrance, trooped in an anti-clockwise direction to the Main Flagpole and raised.

46 As the Flag reaches the top of the Main Flagpole, a Salute of ten guns, symbolising the Xth British Commonwealth Games, will be fired from a position North-West of the Main Stadium.

47 At the sound of the first gun, pigeons will be released from the perimeter of the Arena under the direction of the nominees of the various Canterbury Pigeon Clubs.

48 After the tenth gun, the representative of the New Zealand team will mount the

Tribune of Honour with the New Zealand Flag Bearer standing to his left, but not on the Tribune of Honour.

49 The representative of the New Zealand Team, holding a corner of the New Zealand Flag, will raise his right hand.

50 A Fanfare will be sounded.

51 All Flag Bearers will dip their Flags and the representative of the New Zealand Team will pronounce the Oath of the Games on behalf of all the competitors as follows:

"WE DECLARE THAT WE WILL TAKE PART IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES OF 1974 IN THE SPIRIT OF TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP, RECOGNISING THE RULES WHICH GOVERN THEM AND DESIROUS OF PARTICIPATING IN THEM FOR THE HONOUR OF OUR COMMONWEALTH AND FOR THE GLORY OF SPORT."

52 4.09 p.m. On completion of the Oath, all team Flags will be raised and the representative of the New Zealand Team will descend from the Tribune of Honour and return to his place.

53 The Chief Marshal will order "Flag Bearers—Outward Turn," followed by "Quick March," whereupon the Flag Bearers will return to their original positions in front of the Parade. This completes the opening ceremony.

PHASE VII—DEPARTURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH

54 The Guard will then return to a position in front of the AX Stand and the Governor-General will join His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, and accompany him and the Official Party to the track.

55 4.12 p.m. His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, will take his leave of the Official Party and depart the Arena by car through the South-East Entrance. The Guard of Honour will present Arms, the first verse of "God Save the Queen" will be played, and the Duke's Personal Standard will be struck as the car begins to move.

56 4.13 p.m. The above procedure, except for lowering of the Standard, will be repeated for His Excellency, the Governor-General.

57 4.14 p.m. The Guard of Honour departs via the South-East Entrance, played off by the Combined Band and at the same time under the direction of the Chief Marshal the teams will march out of the arena in the reverse order, through the North Entrance, in formations which will cause the least delay. They will be played off by the Combined Band. Official Party will depart through the Stand using the V.I.P. Entrance.

THIS CONCLUDES THE OPENING CEREMONY.

PHASE VIII—DISPERSAL AND RETURN TO VILLAGE

58 Under the direction of the Chief Marshal, the Team Marshals will lead the teams straight to the waiting buses, load them from the front bus, and move off as soon as their buses are full, with direction of the Traffic Committee. Buses will be filled on an individual basis and not by teams. It is essential that this operation be quickly completed to avoid congestion with spectator traffic.

PROCEDURE FOR CONDUCT OF VICTORY CEREMONIES

PART 1

General

1. This paper outlines the general procedure for the conduct of Victory Ceremonies at all venues and is to be adapted to produce the detailed procedure for ceremonies at particular venues. Ceremonial Controllers are to prepare and submit to the Ceremonial Committee by 1st November, 1973, their detailed orders for Victory Ceremonies at their respective venues.

PART II

Format of Ceremonies

2. Medals will be presented by a Games V.I.P. in accordance with the Constitution of the British Commonwealth Games Federation under arrangements made by the Ceremonial Committee. Women place-getters will be presented with a small bouquet of flowers in addition to their medal.

Time of Presentation

3. Generally presentations will take place shortly after the conclusion of the event at the venue where the competition was conducted, apart from Shooting, where all medals will be presented at Yaldhurst. The actual times of Victory Ceremonies will be decided between the Sports Controller and the Ceremonial Controller at each venue. Ceremonial Controllers are to inform the remainder of the venue ceremonial

staff of the timings as soon as they are decided. Should inclement weather threaten to mar a ceremony, then the Ceremonial Controller and the Sports Controller may decide on an alternative location and/or time from those generally prescribed.

V.I.P.s Presenting Medals

4. Medals will be presented by the Chairman of the Games Federation, Sir Alexander Ross, or his nominated representative. It is to be expected that the name of the V.I.P. to present the medals will not be known until the day of the final and, in some cases, not until the completion of the event. Every effort will be made by the Executive Officer, Victory Ceremonies, to obtain the names of nominated representatives in advance from the A.D.C. to Sir Alexander Ross and advise the Ceremonial Controllers by means of a daily brief. At finals attended by Sir Alexander Ross, it may come down to liaison between the A.D.C. and the Ceremonial Controller at the time of the event. Ceremonial Controllers are responsible for ensuring that the V.I.P. is located and advised of the timing of the event in good time and then seeing that he is escorted to the presentation area and back to the Stand. These matters may well be delegated to the Officer in Charge of the AX Stand.

Medal Winner Marshals and Collection of Medal Winners

5. Three Medal Winner Marshals will be provided at each competition session involving Victory Ceremonies. As soon as a final event has concluded, the Medal Winner Marshals are to stand by to collect the first, second and third place-getters (joint third for Boxing). Once the results have been confirmed the Marshals are to escort the Medal Winners to the Ceremonial Control Room. Medal Winners are personally to check the spelling of their names as they are typed on the cards to be inserted in the medal boxes. Marshals are then to ensure the place-getters are correctly attired for the Ceremony and are not interviewed by the news media until after the Ceremony is completed and their Manager is present.

Assistant Ceremonial Controller

6. When documentation has been completed and place-getters are correctly attired, the Medal Winner Marshals are to deliver the place-getters to the Assistant Ceremonial Controller at a waiting point close to the Victory Ceremony area. Here the Assistant Ceremonial Controller will brief the Medal Winners on the procedure to be followed during the Ceremony.

Victory Hostesses

7. Three Victory Hostesses will be present for each competition session involving Victory Ceremonies. They will carry the medals from the Ceremonial Control Room to the Victory Dais on specially-made cushions; in the case of women place-getters, a fourth Victory Hostess will carry bouquets in a wicker basket.

Medals

8. Before the start of competition sessions with finals, the Officer-in-Charge of Medals at each venue is to ensure the appropriate medals have been received and that adequate precautions are taken for the safe-keeping of the medals. The Officer is to inform Medal Winners that medals may be retained after the completion of Victory Ceremonies, but should a winner wish to have his name machine-engraved on the medal, the box and the medal together with the typed card recording his name are to be passed into the Ceremonial Room at the Games Village by 8 a.m. the following day. Engraved medals will be available for handing back to winners the same evening. On the final day, medals for engraving are to be collected as soon as possible after the Victory Ceremony; they should be available at the Ceremonial Room at the Games Village that evening.

Results

9. The Ceremonial Controller will obtain the confirmed results of each event from the Venue Sports Controllers and will immediately inform:

a. the Officer-in-Charge of Flags;
b. the Officer-in-Charge of the Band;
c. the Officer-in-Charge of Medals;
d. the Officer-in-Charge of AX Stand, and
e. the Assistant Ceremonial Controller.

Should the Band not be available to perform, the Ceremonial Controller is to ensure that the appropriate National Anthem record is with the operators of the Public Address system.

PART III

Presentation

10. The following procedure for the presentation is to be followed:

a. The Venue Ceremonial Controller will check with the Sports Controller as to when the Victory Ceremony may take place, taking into account other events which may be in progress. The time will be notified to the remainder of the Ceremonial staff, the V.I.P. to present the medals, and the P.A. announcer.

b. As soon as results have been confirmed, the Ceremonial Controller will:

(i) Inform the Ceremonial Control Room.

(ii) Inform the Officer-in-Charge of the AX Stand to ensure that the person nominated to present the medals is aware of placings.

(iii) Inform the Officer-in-Charge of Flags to ensure that the correct flags are ready.

(iv) Inform the Officer-in-Charge of the Band (or person detailed to play records) to ensure that the fanfare and the appropriate Victory Anthem (of the winner's country only) is ready.

(v) Ensure that the correct medals are available and that the Victory Hostess Marshal and the Victory Hostesses are ready (with bouquets for women when applicable).

(vi) Inform the Public Address Announcer of the Victory Ceremony, the event, the place-winners' first and last names and the countries, and the name of the person nominated to present the medals.

(vii) Ensure the Victory Dais is in position, and at Badminton, Wrestling, and Weightlifting Venues ensure Indoor Flag-raising equipment is positioned.

11. At the agreed time, the following procedure is to be carried out:

a. Ceremonial Controller will direct:

(i) Officer-in-Charge of Flags—"Stand by for Victory Ceremony:
First..... (Country)
Second.....(Country)
Third..... (Country)."
(Joint third for Boxing).

(ii) Officer-in-Charge of Band—"Stand by for Victory Ceremony Fanfare and Anthem of .....(Country)"

(iii) Public Address Announcer—"Victory Ceremony for.....(event) may now proceed."

b. Public Address Announcer:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the Victory Ceremony for the.....(event) will now take place."

12. The Medal Winners will be escorted to the rear of the Victory Dais by the Assistant Ceremonial Controller. When Medal Winners are in position, the following action will take place:

a. The Ceremonial Controller will order the Officer-in-Charge of the Band: "Fanfare"—

b. (i) After the Fanfare the Public Address Announcer will continue:
"The winner of.....(event) is.....(first and last name) representing.....(Country)."

(ii) The Assistant Ceremonial Controller orders "Up One."

(iii) The winner steps up on to the Dais.

c. (i) The Public Address Announcer continues:
"The Second is.....(first and last name) representing.....
(Country)."

(ii) The Assistant Ceremonial Controller orders "Up Two."

(iii) The Second place-winner steps up on to the Dais.

d. (i) The Public Address Announcer continues:
"The Third is.....(first and last name) representing.....
(Country)."

(ii) The Assistant Ceremonial Controller orders: "Up Three."

(iii) The Third place-winner steps up on to the Dais.
In the case of Boxing, the two third-place winners will be announced jointly, and both boxers step on to the Dais together.
In team events each group of place-winners will step up on to the Dais together.
At the Athletics and Swimming venues, the announcing must not race ahead of the score-board progressively displaying the place-getters' names.

e. Immediately the place-winner steps on to the Dais, Victory Hostesses, escorted by the Victory Hostess Marshal, will be positioned in front of the Dais.

f. The Public Address Announcer continues:
"The Medals will be presented by....."

13. The person nominated to present the medals, escorted by the Officer-in-Charge of the AX Stand (or officer nominated), will then move to the presentation area and present the Medals. The bouquets for women competitors are to be presented by the fourth Victory Hostess as soon as the Second place-winner has received her medal. The Victory Hostess Marshal is then to move the Victory Hostesses by a simple, neat movement clear of the immediate vicinity of the Dais, but not completely away from the presentation area at this stage.

14. Immediately after the medal presentation, the Ceremonial Controller will order the Officer-in-Charge of Band:
"Anthem."
Competitors will turn and face the Victory Flags. The three flags will be raised together during the playing of the Victory Anthem and are to be timed to reach the top as the Anthem ends. The winner's flag will

be in the centre: six inches below it and to its right when looking towards the AX Stand will be the second place-getter's flag. The third flag will be to the left of the winner's and 12 inches below it. Service personnel will salute during the playing of the Victory Anthem. On conclusion of the Anthem, Medal Winners will step down from the Dais. They will then be escorted to the Ceremonial Control Room by the Victory Hostesses, the Victory Hostess Marshal, and the Assistant Ceremonial Controller. The Officer-in-Charge of the AX Stand (or his nominee) will escort the person who presented the Medals to his seat.

15. After an appropriate delay, the Ceremonial Controller will order the Officer-in-Charge of Flags:
"Down Three
Down Two
Down One."

The Victory Ceremony is now concluded.

CLOSING CEREMONY

1 Situation

a. The Closing Ceremony of the Xth British Commonwealth Games will take place in the Main Stadium at Queen Elizabeth II Park on Saturday, 2nd February, 1974.

b. The Ceremony will take place shortly after the final Victory Ceremony (the Men's Javelin).

2 Mission

To define the procedure for the Closing Ceremony.

3 Execution

The Ceremony will be carried out in six phases:

a. Phase I —Arrival of Her Majesty The Queen.
b. Phase II —Preparatory action including assembly of participants.
c. Phase III —Interlude.
d. Phase IV —The Closing Ceremony.
e. Phase V —Departure of Her Majesty The Queen.
f. Phase VI —Dispersal and return of Teams to the Games Village.

PHASE I — ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Serial	Time
1	Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation; Mr C. L. S. Cross, Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association; Mr R. S. Scott, Chairman of the Organising Committee; will proceed to the Grandstand Entrance to await the arrival of Her Majesty The Queen and Her Party.
2	Her Majesty The Queen, His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, and Her Royal Highness, The Princess Anne Mrs Mark Phillips, and Capt. Phillips will arrive by car from H.M.Y. *BRITANNIA* at the Grandstand Entrance of the Queen Elizabeth II Park Main Stadium. As Her Majesty alights, the Queen's New Zealand Standard will be broken on the centre Flagpole on the roof of the Grandstand.
3	Her Majesty and Her Party will be met outside the Grandstand Entrance by Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation. Sir Alexander Ross will present: Mr C. L. S. Cross, Chairman, New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association. Mr R. S. Scott, Chairman of the Organising Committee.
4	Thereafter Sir Alexander Ross will escort The Queen, His Royal Highness, The Duke of Edinburgh, and Her Royal Highness, The Princess Anne Mrs Mark Phillips, and Capt. Phillips to the AX Stand accompanied by Mr Cross and Mr Scott.
5	Her Majesty The Queen and Her Party will witness the remainder of the Games programme.

PHASE II — PREPARATORY ACTION

6	At the end of the Victory Ceremony for the Men's Javelin, all General Managers, Competitors and Teams' Officials, Hostesses, and selected Technical Officers will report to the Assembly Area and come under control of the Chief Marshal.
7	The following will also report to the Chief Marshal at the same time: a. The Flag Bearers of each country. b. 22 Placard Bearers each carrying a placard bearing the name or insignia of one of the twelve groups.
8	The column will be marshalled in groups in the following order: General Team Managers.

Team Officials and competitors of each of the nine sports, in alphabetical order of sports.
Hostesses (Victory and Information).
Technical Officials.

9 Each group will form up in the following order:
a. Placard Bearer.
b. 3 or 4 Flag Bearers—not with Hostesses or Technical Officials.
c. Members of the groups, mixed up haphazardly and not by countries.

PHASE III — INTERLUDE

(It is expected the final Victory Ceremony will finish at 4.15 p.m. but whatever time the Ceremony finishes will be deemed to be H hour).

10 H Sir Alexander Ross will conduct The Queen and Her Party to the Federation Room for tea.

11 H+3 A short choral presentation of not more than 10 minutes will be given by the assembled choirs, accompanied by the Band of the R.N.Z.A.F.

12 H+14 The Guard of Honour with the Band of the New Zealand Army will march on from the South-East Entrance and take up a position inside the track facing the AX Stand.

PHASE IV — CLOSING CEREMONY

13 H+17 The Commander 3rd Infantry Brigade Group will take up a position immediately behind the Saluting Dais to await the arrival of The Queen.

14 H+18 The Queen with Her Equerry will be conducted by Sir Alexander Ross from the Federation Room to the Saluting Dais where Her Majesty will be received by the Commander 3rd Infantry Brigade Group, who will escort her on to the Dais. Other members of the Royal Party will be escorted from the Federation Room back to their seats in the AX Stand.

15 H+20 The Queen will be received with a Royal Salute by the Guard of Honour. The Band of the New Zealand Army will play the first verse of "God Save The Queen" and, at the same time, a 21-Gun Salute will be fired by 32 (E) Battery, 3 Field Regiment, Royal New Zealand Artillery.

16 H+22 The Queen, accompanied by the Guard Commander, the Commander 3rd Infantry Brigade Group, and the Equerry, will inspect the Guard of Honour. Sir Alexander Ross will remain in the rear of the Saluting Dais.

17 H+26 The Queen will be conducted back to the AX Stand by Sir Alexander Ross, accompanied by the Commander 3rd Infantry Brigade Group and the Equerry.

18 While the Queen is returning to the Stand, the Guard of Honour will march out of the arena through the South-East Entrance. Then, the Band of the New Zealand Army will march out of the North Entrance.

19 H+30 A Fanfare by the Army Band after which the 12 groups, led by the General Team Managers, will be played into the arena by the New Zealand Army Band using the North Entrance and proceeding along the Western portion of the track in an anti-clockwise direction, wheeling by groups on to their appropriate marker. (See diagram attached showing parade formation). The band will halt at the Southern end of the arena.

20 The following will move from the AX Stand to the rear of the Tribune of Honour:
Sir Alexander Ross, Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation;
Mr C. L. S. Cross, Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association;
Mr R. S. Scott, Chairman of the Organising Committee, and,
His Worship the Mayor of Christchurch, Mr N. G. Pickering.

21 Mr Cross will step on to the Tribune of Honour.

22 The Chief Marshal will order "Lower Flags"; Flag Bearers will dip their flags.

23 The Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association, Mr C. L. S. Cross, from the Tribune of Honour, will then symbolise the return of the Flags to participating countries with the words:
"As Chairman of the New Zealand Olympic and British Commonwealth Games Association, I hand back to you the Flag of your Country, both in token of our friendship and good will towards you, and as a memento of the Xth British Commonwealth Games held in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1974."

24 The Chief Marshal will order "Raise Flags" and all Flag Bearers will raise their flags. Mr Cross will step down from the Tribune of Honour.

25 The Ceremonial flag bearer party from 1 Squadron, N.Z. Scots will march on through the Northern Entrance and take up a position around the ceremonial flagpole.

26 Sir Alexander Ross and the Mayor of Christchurch will step on to the Tribune of Honour. Sir Alexander Ross will then request that the Ceremonial Flag be struck.

27 The Ceremonial Flag will be lowered, and, unfurled, marched in quick time by the flag bearer party to the Tribune of Honour.

28 As the Ceremonial Flag is lowered, three Flags will be raised on the Scoreboard Flagpoles with the New Zealand Flag on the right, the Canadian on the left, and the Federation Flag in the middle as seen from the arena.

29 On reaching the Tribune of Honour, the Officer in Charge of the flag bearer party will supervise the folding of the Ceremonial Flag, and hand it to the Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, Sir Alexander Ross. Sir Alexander Ross will present the Flag to His Worship the Mayor of Christchurch with these words:

> "As Chairman of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, I entrust this Ceremonial Flag to your care, and I ask that in due time you, or your successor in Office, will deliver it to the Chief Citizen of Edmonton, which will be the host of the XIth British Commonwealth Games."

30 The Mayor will take the Flag and say:

> "This duty, I willingly undertake to fulfil."

The Mayor will then hand the Flag to the Officer in Charge of the flag bearer party, who will quick march his Party out of the Arena using the South-East Entrance.

31 The Mayor will then step down to the rear of the Tribune of Honour.

32 Sir Alexander Ross from the Tribune of Honour will invite The Queen to declare the Xth British Commonwealth Games Closed.

33 Speaking from her position in the AX Stand, Her Majesty will close the Games in the following terms:

> "In the name of the British Commonwealth Games Federation, I declare the Xth British Commonwealth Games, New Zealand 1974, closed, and in accordance with tradition I call upon the sportsmen and women of the Commonwealth to assemble in Edmonton, Canada, in 1978 to celebrate the XIth British Commonwealth Games. May they display cheerfulness and concord, so that the spirit of our Family of Nations may be carried on with ever greater eagerness, courage, and humour, for the good of humanity and the peace of the world."

34 The Queen's speech being concluded, the choir, accompanied by the Air Force Band, will sing "God Defend New Zealand" and "Oh Canada". This completes the closing ceremony.

PHASE V — DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

35 Sir Alexander Ross, Mr C. L. S. Cross, Mr R. S. Scott, and the Mayor will move back across the track to the area of the dais. Sir Alexander Ross will return to the AX Stand whilst the other three remain on the track awaiting The Queen and Her Party. As Sir Alexander moves up the steps, the AX Stand officers move down the steps and line the path to the Land-Rovers.

36 The open Land-Rovers will enter the Arena from the North Entrance and proceed clockwise to halt on the track just past the saluting dais.

37 As The Queen stands to depart from the AX Stand, the first verse of "God Save The Queen" will be sung by the choirs accompanied by the Air Force Band.

38 The Queen, The Duke of Edinburgh, The Princess Anne Mrs Mark Phillips, and Captain Mark Phillips, escorted by Sir Alexander Ross, will leave the AX Stand for the track.

39 Her Majesty and Her Party will then take leave of Sir Alexander Ross and those in attendance and enter the open Land-Rovers: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh in the first, and The Princess Anne Mrs Mark Phillips, and Captain Mark Phillips in the second.

40 As Her Majesty steps up on to the Land-Rover, the Royal Standard will be struck on the flagpole on the Grandstand. At this stage the twelve groups may break ranks and line the inside of the track on the grass. The Land-Rover procession will depart by the south bend of the track in a clockwise direction leaving through the North Entrance, while the Farewell Song, "Now is the Hour," is sung by the choirs accompanied by the Air Force Band.

41 The Closing Ceremony will conclude with the twelve groups leaving the Stadium.

PHASE VI — DISPERSAL AND RETURN TO VILLAGE

42 The aim will be to get the competitors and team officials back to the Village as quickly as possible.

43 On leaving the Arena, they will be marshalled quickly into bus loads under the direction of the Chief Marshal and led straight to the buses, which will be filled starting at the front bus. As soon as successive buses are full, they will move off and return to the Village.

44 The movement of the bus convoy will be under the direction of the Traffic Committee.

Appendix 11

ORGANISATION COMMITTEES

ACCOMMODATION COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: D. L. Hogan.
SECRETARY: G. K. Frew.
Mrs R. Brown, P. Brown, N. F. Calcutt, A. W. Crowe, Capt. N. D. Freeman, M. T. Hughes, C. C. McCready, W. D. Murie, W. M. Tolerton, R. C. Webb, Miss L. J. Fairbairn, A. MacKenzie. A. M. W. West-Watson (deceased).

APPEAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: J. K. McAlpine, C.M.G.
A. W. Robinson, A. H. Gould, B. McClelland, D. H. Booth, R. A. Ayton, J. R. Waters, T. W Milliken, I M. Baird, A. H. Pedder, S. H. Wood, N. P. Archibald, J. R. Cameron, D. G. Hamilton, O. A. Hutchinson, C. T. A. Rattray, P. J. Humphries, R. J. Shaw, R. M. Taylor, O. G. Morgan, T. M. Herrick, W. B. Barnes, J. K. Austad, E. T. Beaven, P. N. G. Blaxall, H. J. Brixton, M. V. Busby, R. Harris, T. Hyde, R. E. Johnston, M. H. Maban, C. W. Mace, G. M. Ockenden, J. Patterson, D. D. A. Reese, J. R. Smith, H. Wauchop, A. S. Farrar, H. K. Ford, L. G. Davidson, J. Reid, G. Miller, P. Austin, B. C. Bascand, H. McAuley, A. R. Guthrey, O.B.E., M.C., R. H. Lord, T. N. Bright, D. Smith, G. A. Glausiuss.

Regional Appeal Chairmen: W. Hawthorne, P. Cochrane, D. J. Ewert, I. Russell, J. A'Court, R. A. Whyte, D. D. Merritt, W. D. Blair, B. A. R. Spence, J. B. Crombie, M. W. Wisheart, J. A. Lyall, E. A. Taylor, P. D. Clark, W. Pidwell, I. D. Cameron, G. T. Wiggs, I. N. MacEwan, M. Wallace, G. Glendining, W. Purvis, M. E. Lynch, C. Kay, R. Gray, R. Shakespeare, J. C. Emslie, D. O. Whyte, G. S. Austad, A. U. J. Rogers, O. H. Jackson, T. A. Lane, W. Broughton.

CATERING COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: H. T. Dean.
SECRETARY: N. M. Todd.
J. Meskill, R. S. Hall, D. G. Cox, W. Woodham, M. Hall. Consultants: J. C. Hulme, D. R. Brocherie.

CEREMONIAL COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: Brigadier L. W. Wright, M.B.E.
SECRETARY: Major K. P. Murphy.
A. I. R. Jamieson, C. F. S. Caldwell, Lt Cdr R. L. Clough, Lt Col W. B. F. McAllum, D. J. McClure, Professor J. A. Ritchie, Wing Comdr I. J. Webster

New Zealand Opening Display Sub-Committee: Lt Col W. B. F. McAllum (Chairman), Capt J. D. Carson, S. Hobbs, P. S. W. Mummery, Professor J. A. Ritchie, R. Nihoniho, D. Wilson.

Queen's Message Baton Sub-Committee: C. F. S. Caldwell (Chairman), R. F. B. Perry, J. A. Tobin, C. F. Wright.

Victory Ceremonies Sub-Committee: Lt Cdr R. L. Clough.

Victory Hostess Sub-Committee: A. I. R. Jamieson (Chairman), Lt Cdr R. L. Clough, Chief Petty Officer R. G. Hockley, Mrs N. Thompson.

CITY DECORATIONS COMMITTEE

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SECRETARY: Miss L. I. Atkinson.
K. Baxter, S. E. Brooks, I. Calvert, R. B. Clapp, R. Cosgrove, Chief Inspector R. Silk, J. Crew, B. E. Curry, N. G. Gow, H. G. Hay, W. R. Hawkey, W. R. Knox, R. McFarlane, K G Orsbourn, D. G. Rhodes, Professor J. A. Ritchie, W. Sharp, J. D. Bull, I. Bennett.

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SECRETARY: J. S. Clark.

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Salvage Sub-Committee: K. R. Smith (Chairman), R. S. Webb, M. W. Atkinson, J. H. Willis.

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SECRETARY: R. J. Clarkson.

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A. MacKenzie, B. R. Walker, J. G. Strack.

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CHAIRMAN: H. W. Revell.

SECRETARY: I. Brokenshire.

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SECRETARY: W. J. Taylor.
J. Cree-Brown (treasurer), C. W. Ballantyne, P. L. Bush, M. F. Foate, G. F. Harvey, M. A. Lockie, J. L. Manning, W. K. Nankervis, D. B. O'Malley, R. G. Pilkington, D. Wiltshire, P. S. D. Haworth.

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SECRETARY: D. L. Lynn.
D. B. Forbes, A. Emmett, E. S. Palliser, E. E. Dunlop, I. W. McLaughlan, A. Goldsmith, A. I. Garriock, R. W. Fox, D. K. Watson, H. E. Daniel, M. L. Gadd, A. J. Francis, A. Laing, B. R. Hill.

TRANSPORT COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: L. K. Laugesen.
SECRETARY: Capt G. Cook.
W. J. Ainger, A. T. F. Beere, D. F. Blackmore, J. F. Fardell, R. D. O'Shea, Major N. C. McPherson, R. A. Foubister, A. Williams, D. G. Sutherland, A. Goldsmith.

VILLAGE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: H. T. Dean.
SECRETARY: N. E. O. Behringer.
Professor G. Knox, D. S. Johns, W. L. Dillon, D. L. Taylor, R. D. Comfort, F. S. Blogg, L. J. M. Lambert, Rev Canon E. A. Johnston, Mrs Betty I. Maher, A. Withington, Mrs A. Withington, Col E. H. Poole, Mrs M. McKenna.

VENUES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: J. O. Hattersley.
SECRETARY: A. W. Kyle.
C. H. J. Rhodes, G. B. Russell, G. G. Don, M. B. Restall, R. W. Thomas, L. J. Russell, F. L. Mitchell, D. J. Cunningham, K. D. Marshall, G. J. Silvester, J. B. Nicholls, Leslie J. Russell.

MAIN STADIUM SUB-COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: G. B. Russell.
SECRETARY: J. K. Christensen.
G. P. Eggleton, D. Gee, H. J. Alexander, D. Forbes, L. A. Mahoney, W. V. Cowles, K. N. McGillivray, W. J. Lovell-Smith, D. Cusiel, S. B. Mason, S. B. Rose, F. J. Mackenzie, F. B. Jenkings, J. Hancox, A. W. Kyle, M. R. Duckmanton, D. W. Mackenzie.

BADMINTON VENUE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: F. L. Mitchell.
C. O. Thornton, R. K. Macefield, M. Sheppard, P. O'Keefe, J. Hughes.

BOWLS VENUE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: L. J. Russell.
SECRETARY: G. G. Brown.
H. G. Shaw, J. D. Gillespie, F. W. Larcombe.

BOXING VENUE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: R. W. Thomas.
Miss D. Duffield, C. G. Snook, J. Kilty, M. Lavender, E. Pearce, W. Mears, E. W. T. Marriott, P. Riley, B. Moseley.

CYCLING VENUE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: M. B. Restall.
G. J. Silvester, S. D. Tarrant, J. A. Lee, P. McBreen, D. Smith, M. Litolff.

SHOOTING VENUES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: D. J. Cunningham.
R. R. Eastgate, B. E. Powell.

TOWN HALL VENUE COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN: G. G. Don.
SECRETARY: C. Hooker.
L. J. Russell, L. McFadden, M. C. Sullivan, Miss J. Russell.

Appendix 12

WE THANK YOU

The launching pad for Games finances was a public appeal to the whole of New Zealand for cash donations. The appeal was organised on a regional basis. Each area was allocated a target figure, which was achieved in most regions, exceeded in some.

Contributions to the Games Appeal came from innumerable sources, in large amounts and small. Commercial organisations, individuals, and local authorities all made financial contributions towards the operating costs of the 1974 British Commonwealth Games. The Organising Committee is deeply appreciative of the assistance received from these sources.

In accordance with the Organising Committee's agreement with the Inland Revenue Department the following donations in excess of $500 are listed. Apologies are offered for any inadvertent omissions.

$20,000-$50,000
Bank of New Zealand

$10,000-$19,999
N.Z. National Airways Corporation
L. B. Miller Charitable Trust
W. T. Murray Esq.
N.Z. Bankers Association
N.Z. Breweries Ltd
N.Z. Newspapers Ltd
Wattie Industries Ltd

$5,000-$9,999
Auckland City Council
A.H.I. Limited
Canterbury Savings Bank
Christchurch Press Co. Ltd
Ford Motor Co. of N.Z. Ltd
Rothmans Tobacco Co. Ltd
Wellington City Corporation

$2,000-$4,999
Andrews & Beaven Ltd
Associated Group Holdings Ltd
Auckland Rugby League Inc.
Ballins Industries Ltd
Beath & Co. Ltd
Campbell Hamann & Partners
Canterbury Frozen Meat Co.
Cashmere High School
Canterbury Hotel Association
Dunedin City Council
Feltex Carpets N.Z. Ltd (Staff)
Feltex N.Z. Ltd
Fisher & Paykel Ltd
Golden Bay Cement Co.
Mrs M. E. James
Lower Hutt City Corporation
McKenzies (N.Z.) Ltd
Marlborough Harbour Board
N.Z. Bowling Association
N.Z. Farmers Co-Op. Assn of Canty Ltd
Northland Harbour Board
N.Z. Refrigerating Co. Ltd
N.M.A. Wright Stephenson Holdings Ltd
Pyne Gould Guinness Ltd
Printing & Packaging Corporation Ltd
Rotorua City Council
Skellerup Combined Commonwealth Games Raffle
Salmond & Spraggon Ltd
Tauranga City Council
Todd Motors Limited
Victory Park Board
Waimea County Council
Wilson & Horton Ltd
Woolworths (N.Z.) Ltd

$1,000-$1,999

A.B. Consolidated Ltd
Aerial Sowing Ltd
Amuri Motors Ltd
Associated British Cables Ltd
Amalgamated Batteries Ltd
Austral Standard Cables Ltd
Alliance Textiles N.Z. Ltd
Auckland Savings Bank
B. J. Ball (N.Z.) Ltd
J. Ballantyne & Co. Ltd
J. Ballantyne & Co Ltd (Staff)
Blackwell Motors Ltd
G. L. Bowron & Co. Ltd
Burkes Caterers Ltd
A & T Burt Ltd
Butterfields (Ch.Ch.) Ltd
Broadlands Finance (Canterbury) Ltd
Brown Bros Engineers Ltd
Bon Brushes Ltd
Beath & Co. Ltd (Staff)
Bascands Ltd
Cable Price Downer Ltd
Christchurch Star (Staff)
Coker's Hotel
Dominion Breweries Ltd
Dalgety N.Z. Ltd
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of N.Z. Ltd
Fletcher Holdings Ltd
Gordon & Gotch (N.Z.) Ltd
Gisborne City Council
Gough, Gough & Hamer
Griffin & Sons Ltd
Hamilton, Hindin, Greene & Co.
A. R. Harris & Co. Ltd
Haywrights Ltd
Hutchison Motors Ltd
Hamilton City Council
Hawkes Bay Electric Power Board
Hornby W.M.C. and M.S.A.
Hodder, Woodham Ltd
International Harvester Co. Ltd
International Importing Ltd
International Computers (N.Z.) Ltd
City of Invercargill
Johnson & Johnson (N.Z.) Ltd
K.F.C. (N.Z.) Ltd
Kirbys Carrier (Staff)
Kodak N.Z. Ltd
Lane Walker Rudkin Industries
Bill Lovell-Smith, Sullivan & Associates
Lichfield (N.Z.) Ltd
Lyttelton Harbour Board
Mace Engineering Ltd
Mair & Co. Ltd
Mason Bros Ltd
Midland Coachlines Ltd
City of Manukau
Mt Cook & Southern Lakes Tourist Co. Ltd
National Insurance Co. of N.Z. Ltd
N.Z. Cement Holdings Ltd
N.Z. Distillery Co. Ltd
N.Z. Forest Products Ltd
Napier Harbour Board
Nelson City Council
N.Z. Metropolitan Trotting Club
N.Z. Sports Goods Industries Association
N.Z. Insurance Co. Ltd
N.Z. Retail Motor Trade Assn (Inc.)
—Canterbury Branch
P.D.L. Industries Ltd
Permanent Council Liquor Trade Union
Assn & Co.
Qantas Airways Ltd
J. Rattray & Son Ltd
Skellerup Industries Ltd
Skope Enterprises Ltd
Smith & Smith Ltd
H. W. Smith Ltd
Southland Savings Bank
Transport (Nelson) Holdings
Taylors Dry Cleaning & Laundry Services Ltd
Tauranga County Council
Union Steamship Co. of N.Z. Ltd
United Dominion Corporation Finance Ltd
Wakefield Metal Co. Ltd
Waikato Swimming Centre
Wellington Harbour Board
West Coast Local Bodies
Whakatane County Council
Wilsons Portland Cement Ltd
Westland Trustee Savings Bank
Whitcoulls Ltd (Printing Staff, Colombo Street)
Williams Property Development Canterbury Ltd
Winstone Limited

$500-$999

D. N. Adams Ltd
Ajax GKN Ltd
Ashby Bergh & Co. Ltd
Atlantic & Pacific Travel Ltd
Ashburton Indoor Bowls Assn
W. O. Askew & Co. Ltd
Auckland Leagues Club Inc.
Alliance Freezing Co. (Southland) Ltd
Alec Farrar Ltd
Archibald Sales & Service
Barlow Bros (N.Z.) Ltd
Bay of Plenty Savings Bank
Blaxall & Steven Ltd
Blundell Bros Ltd
Bostick (N.Z.) Ltd
British Pavements (Canty) Ltd
Bryant & May (N.Z.) Ltd
Bunting & Co. Ltd
John Burns & Co.
Bay of Plenty Harbour Board
Bishopdale Shopping Centre Merchants Assn
H. C. Blazey Esq.
Bowden Publicity Associates
Bing Harris & Co. Ltd
R. R. Bowater (Groups 1-8, $500 each)
Cadbury Fry Hudson Ltd
Canterbury Bye Products Co. Ltd
Carbonic Ice Ltd
Certified Concrete (Ch.Ch) Ltd
Cooper Henderson Motors Ltd
Cromb & Merritt Ltd
Frederick Cross & Sons Ltd
Cyclone Industries (N.Z.) Ltd
Carthy Motors Ltd
Central Waikato Electric Power Board

Canterbury Sports Depot
Coates Bros N.Z. Ltd
Canterbury Dairy Farmers Ltd
Commonwealth Games Youth Committee
Combined Co-operative Distributors Ltd
Davin Industries Ltd
Davis Gelatine (N.Z.) Ltd
D.I.C. Limited
Diesel Services Ltd
Don Agencies Ltd
Dawson Reed & Co. Ltd
Donaghys Industries Ltd
Durhams Transport Ltd
Arthur Ellis & Co. Ltd
Ernest Adams Ltd
Ernest Hayes N.Z. Ltd
Farmers Trading Co.
J. F. Finn & Son Ltd
Fletcher Humphreys & Co. Ltd
A. W. Fraser & Sons Ltd
Furnware Industries Ltd
Freezing Workers Union, Canterbury (Members)
Game Packers (N.Z.) Ltd
W. Gregg & Co. Ltd
A. R. Guthrey Esq.
A. R. Guthrey Travel & Shipping Ltd
Guthreys Freightways Ltd
General Finance Ltd
Harding & Vincent Ltd
James Hardie & Co. Pty Ltd
Hawkes Bay Newspapers Ltd
Hervey Motors Ltd
C. W. F. Hamilton Ltd
Hurst & Drake Ltd
Hallenstein Bros Ltd
R. B. Hamilton Esq.
Hamilton United Brush Co. Ltd
Hastings City Council
Hawkes Bay County Council
Borough of Howick
Hutt County Council
Robert J. Hampton Ltd
B. R. Homersham Ltd
I.C.I. N.Z. Ltd
Invercargill Licensing Trust
R. C. Idiens Ltd
T. L. Jones & Son Ltd
J. & W. Jamieson Ltd
Johnson & Smith Ltd
Kaiapoi Textiles
Kempthorne Prosser & Co. Ltd
Lombard N.Z. Ltd
Lakeland Motors Ltd
Leopard Brewery Ltd
Lloyd Cleaning Services Ltd
Lynn River Products Ltd
McClelland, Wood, MacKay & Co.
Alex McDonald (Merchants) Ltd
McKenzie & Willis Ltd
McLaren Motors Ltd
McLeod Fabrics Ltd
Mainguard Packaging Ltd
Maling & Co. Ltd
Mercantile Gazette of N.Z. Ltd
Metropolitan Milk (Ch.Ch.) Ltd
Millar-Lange Ltd
Moffats Towel Supply & Laundry Ltd
Morrison Printing Inks & Machinery Ltd
Mosgiel Woollens Ltd
Murrays Chemists Ltd
Mutual Rental Cars Ltd
Frank Millar & Co. Ltd
Minsons Ltd
Mount Maunganui Borough Council
Mount Wellington Borough Council
Morgan Bros Ltd
Moller Holdings Ltd
McVicar Timber Industries Ltd
N.C.F. Kaiapoi Ltd
Nelson Breweries Ltd
Newman Bros Ltd
N.Z. Napier Wellington Freighters Ltd
N.Z. Refining Co. Ltd
Napier City Council
Nelson Real Estate Agents
Nelson Waterside Workers Union
New Plymouth City Council
N.Z. Amateur Swimming Association
N.Z. Fruit & Produce Merchants & Auctioneers Federation
N.Z. Post Office (Clerical Branch Staff, Ch.Ch.)
N.Z. Taxi Proprietors Federation Inc. (Canty Branch)
Nelson Evening Mail
N.Z. Farmers Fertilizer Co. Ltd
L. D. Nathan & Co. Ltd
D. F. Nuttall Steel Ltd
The Nestle Co. N.Z. Ltd
One Tree Hill Borough Council
Onehunga Borough Council
Otago Harbour Board
Oakleys Ltd
Paynter & Hamilton Ltd
H. E. Perry Ltd
Pharmacy Wholesalers (S.I.) Ltd
E. W. Pidgeon & Co. Ltd
Photo Process Printers Ltd
Pilkington Bros. Ltd
Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd
Quill Morris Ltd
Rangitaiki Plains Dairy Co. Ltd
R. C. Rollo Ltd
Reid Development Co. Ltd
Rental Services
J. & B. Ryan Investments Ltd
Reese Bros Ltd
Reese Bros Ltd (Staff)
Rangiora Pre-Cast Concrete Ltd
H. F. Stevens Ltd
Southland County Council
Southland Swimming Centre
W. Scoular & Co. Ltd
South British Insurance Co. Ltd
Southland Frozen Meat & Produce Export Co. Ltd
South Island Wine & Spirit Co. Ltd
Sargood Son & Ewen Ltd
Suburban Estates Ltd
Spedding Ltd
S.I.M.U. Mutual Insurance Association
Steel Bros (N.Z.) Ltd
Steels Transport Equipment Ltd

Suckling Bros Ltd
Southland Co-op Phosphate Co.
S. L. Spiers Appliances Ltd
Te Mania Stud
Tappenden Industries Ltd
Taylors Ltd
D. B. Tui Brewery Ltd
A. H. Turnbull & Co. Ltd.
Taranaki Harbour Board
The Steel & Tube Co. of N.Z. Ltd
Taranaki Brewery Ltd
Unit Concrete Ltd
Upper Hutt City Council
U.E.B. Industries Ltd
Van Roli Ltd
Vibrapac Blocks Ltd
A. J. White Ltd
W. D. & H. O. Wills (N.Z.) Ltd
Winstone (S.I.) Ltd
Wellington Hotel Association
Whakatane Borough Council
Whangarei City Council
Wiggins, Teape Overseas Sales Ltd
Westland Breweries Ltd
Wilfrid Owen Ltd
T. & W. Young Ltd
Zealandia Milling Co. Ltd

Fund-raising Activities

The Organising Committee is no less grateful for the support received from many quarters through various fund-raising activities (as distinct from direct appeal donations), the supply of goods and services, and assistance in many and varied forms. Although the Organising Committee particularly acknowledges the assistance received from those listed below, we are no less grateful for the support received from those who. because of space limitations or unintentional omission, have not been mentioned by name.

N.Z. Rugby Football Union
K. Hattori and Company
Various Government Departments and Agencies
Chevron Asphalt Company
Consolidated Motor Distributors Ltd.
General Motors N.Z. Ltd
Blackwell Motors Ltd
Armstrong and Springhall Ltd
Rank Xerox N.Z. Ltd
St. John Ambulance Brigade
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd
Automobile Association (Canterbury) Inc.
Air New Zealand Ltd
Qantas Empire Airways Ltd
British Overseas Airways Corporation
Howard Smith Ltd
Canterbury-Westland Branch, Jewellers of N.Z.
The Coca-Cola Export Corporation
New Zealand Jaycee Inc.
N.Z. Tourist Hotel Corporation
University of Canterbury Council
Canterbury University Students Association
St. Asaph Social and Welfare Club
Christchurch Rotary Club
Christchurch Round Tables
Cashmere High School
Shell Oil (N.Z.) Ltd
Caltex (N.Z.) Ltd
Hornby Working Men's Club
Lincoln College Students Association
Wally Clough, Esq.
Riccarton Knitting Machine Club
Mobil Oil N.Z. Ltd
Canterbury Caledonian Society Pipe Band
Christchurch Lions Club
Canterbury Netball Association
Circuit International
Christchurch Gun Club
Auckland Squash Rackets Association
Joe Brown Enterprises
North Beach Amateur Swimming Club
Canterbury Provincial Golf Association
Mrs R. Mauger
Ellesmere Lions Club
Chinese Association, Canterbury Branch
Prince of Wales Hotel
North Christchurch Lions Club
Netherlands Society
Leisure World Ltd
Y.F.C., New Zealand Federation
Mrs V. Rose
Wallace Carswell Ltd
Canterbury Education Board
Ilam School Committee
North Canterbury Hospital Board
Velvin and Cresswell Ltd
Christchurch Technical Institute
Australian Performing Rights Association
B.P. (N.Z.) Ltd
C.A.C. Industries Ltd
Pye Ltd
Turners Ltd
Atlantic Union Oil Co. Ltd
Autocrat Radio Ltd
Agfa-Gevaert N.Z. Ltd
Europa Oil Co. Ltd
McWilliams Wines (N.Z.) Ltd
Kerridge Odeon Group
Gollin Graphics Ltd
Canterbury Branch, N.Z. Amateur Radio Transmitters Society
Green and Hahn Ltd
North New Brighton Residents Assn
Chubb Lock and Safe Co.
Phillip Morris (N.Z.) Ltd
R.M.S. (N.Z.) Ltd
Christchurch Airport Authority
Christchurch Teachers College
N.Z. Apple and Pear Board
N.Z. Antique Dealers Society
Futura Homes (N.Z.) Ltd
Remington Rand Ltd
I.B.M. Corporation
Akaroa County Council
Amuri County Council
Ashburton Borough Council

Ashburton County Council
Ashley County Council
Cheviot County Council
Christchurch City Council
Ellesmere County Council
Eyre County Council
Geraldine County Council
Heathcote County Council
Kaiapoi Borough Council
Kaikoura County Council
Levels County Council
Lyttelton Borough Council
Mackenzie County Council
Malvern County Council
Mount Herbert County Council
Oxford County Council
Paparua County Council
Rangiora Borough Council
Rangiora County Council
Riccarton Borough Council
Temuka Borough Council
Timaru City Council
Waimairi County Council
Waimate Borough Council
Waimate County Council
Waipara County Council
Wairewa County Council

To all who assisted in any way whatever in the conduct of a most successful British Commonwealth Games, we say "Thank you."

Appendix 13

XTH BRITISH COMMONWEALTH GAMES LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st October, 1974

CAPITAL

The Company is limited by Guarantee and has no Share Capital, but in the event of a winding-up every Member undertakes to contribute an amount not exceeding $1.00.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Excess of Income over Expenditure as at 31st October, 1974	$239,037

represented by:

CURRENT ASSETS

Bank	$ 40,159	
Investments (at cost)	$388,860	
Sundry Debtors	$225,038	
	$654,057	
Less ***CURRENT LIABILITIES***		
Sundry Creditors and Accrued Charges	$415,020	
NET ASSETS		$239,037

Note (1): The net assets shown above as at 31st October, 1974, will be transferred to the New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association, plus any residual balance resulting from the liquidation of Xth British Commonwealth Games Limited.

Note (2): The Commonwealth Games Federation, London, under Rule 18(b) is entitled to receive 5% of the final net income, of which $3,000 has been paid.

RONALD S. SCOTT, Director
M. F. HUNTER, Director
H. P. SMITH, Director

Report of the auditors to the members of Xth British Commonwealth Games Limited

We report that we have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required. In our opinion proper books of account have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books. In our opinion, according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the said books, the Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account, and Notes and Schedules attached thereto are properly drawn up so as to give respectively a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs, as at 31st October, 1974, and of the results of its activities for the period ended on that date. The Balance Sheet, Income and Expenditure Account, and Notes and Schedules attached thereto give the information required by the Companies Act, 1955, in the manner so required.

18 November, 1974.
Christchurch,
New Zealand.

LAWRENCE, GODFREY & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

XTH BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Income and Expenditure Account for the period 18th December,

EXPENDITURE

Schedule		$	$
	Headquarters and Finance and Legal Groups		
1.	Headquarters and General	746,595	
2.	Fund-raising Committee	1,995	
3.	Legal & Concessions Committee	4,009	
4.	Marketing Committee	4,592	757,191
	General Services Group		
5.	Ceremonial Committee	82,815	
6.	Co-ordination of Other Activities Committee	2,744	
7.	Communications Committee	124,009	
8.	Manpower Committee	878	
9.	News Media Committee	38,885	
10.	Protocol Committee	10,878	260,209
	Public Services Group		
11.	Accommodation Committee	9,209	
12.	City Decorations Committee	19,537	
13.	Design Committee	4,511	
14.	Programmes Committee	22,840	
15.	Publicity & Public Relations Committee	64,063	
16.	Tickets Committee	60,892	
17.	Traffic Committee	216	181,268
	Operations Group		
18.	Catering Committee	278,023	
19.	Medical Committee	8,383	
20.	Reception & Recreation Committee	21,481	
21.	Sports Control Committees	119,111	
22.	Sports Technical Liaison Committee	4,887	
23.	Sports Committee	33,076	
24.	Sports Venues Committees	240,790	
25.	Transport Committee	63,654	
26.	Venues Committee	138,083	
27.	Village Committee	545,815	
		1,453,303	
	Less Salvage Recoveries—principally from Village	381,961	1,071,342
	Miscellaneous Expenditure		
	Overseas Teams Travel Subsidies	120,639	
	British Commonwealth Games Federation (Note 4)	3,000	
	Contribution to Christchurch City Council for Queen Elizabeth II Park	900,000	1,023,639
			3,293,649
	Excess of Income over Expenditure		239,037
			3,532,686

Note 3: This income is net of expenses.
Note 4: This is part payment of the entitled 5% of income.
Note 5: The attached numbered schedules form part of these accounts.

GAMES LIMITED
1970 (Date of Incorporation), to 31st October, 1974

INCOME

		$
New Zealand Government Grant		200,000
All Sports Fund Grant		22,713
Canterbury Local Bodies Contributions		199,883
Ticket Sales (less commissions)		1,232,448
Appeal Contributions	(Note 3)	688,646
Marketing—Commemorative Dollar	(Note 3)	377,121
Fund-raising activities	(Note 3)	466,872
Income from Concessions (including Television rights $85,000)		202,652
Programme Sales		61,842
Interest on Investments		80,509
		3,532,686

SCHEDULES TO INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

HEADQUARTERS AND GENERAL

1. Headquarters and General

Salaries & Wages	209,372
Rent	931
Stationery & Printing	49,213
Postage	11,053
Telephone & Tolls	23,083
Motor Vehicles	5,625
Audit Fees	4,115
Insurance	15,557
Furnishing, Alterations, & Equipment	26,877
Light, Heat & Power	2,449
Cleaning & Maintenance	1,319
Motor Expenses	4,046
Organising Committee Travel	19,621
Organising Committee Expenses	86,256
Overseas Travel	27,585
Commonwealth Games Promotion (New Zealand) Inc.	49,855
Security (All Venues)	94,875
Uniforms	17,438
Official Report	29,675
Promotion Expenses	30,674
Uniform Refunds	36,976
	746,595

FINANCE AND LEGAL GROUP

2. Fund-Raising Committee

Travel & Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,995

3. Legal & Concessions Committee

Travel	1,905
Miscellaneous Expenditure	428
Legal Fees	407
Advertising	1,269
	4,009

4. Marketing Committee

Travelling Expenses	445
Miscellaneous Expenditure	4,147
	4,592

TOTAL, schedules 1 to 4	757,191

GENERAL SERVICES GROUP

5. Ceremonial Committee

Opening Ceremony	20,221
Victory Ceremonies	22,540
Queen's Message Relay	4,444
Flags	19,685
Flag-Poles	15,006
Travel & Miscellaneous	66
Signs	30
Announcers	823
	82,815

6. Co-ordination of Other Activities Committee

Games Club	459
Brochures:	
Emergency Services	100
Church Service	1,185
Cultural Sub-Committee	1,000
	2,744

7. Communications Committee

P.A.B.X.s & General Ans. S/B	54,592
Flash CCT	2,015
Results Service	3,329
Personal Paging System	85
V.H.F. Mobiles, etc.	833
CCT/Off-Air T.V.	16,105
Miscellaneous Equipment	4,736
Travelling Expenses	813
Operators' Wages	18,018
Meals—Shift Staff	367
C.C.C. Q.E. II P.A. System	4,663
P.A. System (Choir)	10,386
P.A. Systems (All venues)	8,067
	124,009

8. Manpower Committee

Miscellaneous Expenditure	878

9. News Media Committee

Salaries & Wages	3,577
Printing & Stationery	1,071
Travelling Expenses	1,641
Photographic Unit Supplies	425
Furniture & Fittings	22,919
Accreditation (Circulars, Applications, etc.)	202
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,277
Uniforms	1,500
Photo Pool	5,273
	38,885

10. **Protocol Committee**

Accommodation	2,372
Functions	8,168
Miscellaneous Expenditure	338
	10,878
TOTAL, schedules 5 to 10	260,209

PUBLIC SERVICES GROUP

11. **Accommodation Committee**

Publicity	1,792
Home Inspectors	5,022
Car Mileage	392
Printing	442
Office Rent, Power & Telephone	1,267
Miscellaneous Expenditure	256
Travel	38
	9,209

12. **City Decorations Committee**

Floodlighting and Decorations	19,537

13. **Design Committee**

Uniform Prototypes	1,388
Fitting Uniforms	2,500
Advertising, Printing, Travel	582
Miscellaneous Expenditure	41
	4,511

14. **Programmes Committee**

Programme Printing	21,840
Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,000
	22,840

15. **Publicity & Public Relations Committee**

Publications	29,765
Projects	4,677
N. Z. Publicity	12,810
Overseas Publicity	677
General Productions	11,041
Admin., Travel & General	5,093
	64,063

16. **Tickets Committee**

Printing Brochures, Tickets & Passes	20,139
Postage & Incidentals	4,918
Stationery	40
Office Rental	626
Travelling	105
Wages	7,641
Documentation	7,423
Temporary Seating	20,000
	60,892

17. **Traffic Committee**

Traffic Control	216
TOTAL, schedules 11 to 17	181,268

OPERATIONS GROUP

18. **Catering Committee**

Serviettes	1,597
Crockery	3,077
Cutlery	1,952
Place Mats	1,487
Catering	219,817
Uniforms	2,941
Staff Meals	1,069
Students Union Wages	695
Equipment	31,263
Miscellaneous Expenditure	14,125
	278,023

19. **Medical Committee**

Testing	2,391
Printing	109
Village Medical Centre & Ambulance	5,681
Travelling	202
	8,383

20. **Reception & Recreation Committee**

Airport Facilities	150
Welcome & Farewell	3,210
Welcome Kits	405
Entertainment	3,429
Manpower	372
Farewell Party	13,253
Miscellaneous Expenditure	662
	21,481

21. **Sports Control Committees**

Swimming	4,046
Athletics	55,236
Badminton	5,877
Bowls	3,113
Boxing	5,696
Cycling	6,017
Trap Shooting	4,053
Small-bore & Pistol Shooting	15,865
Rifle Shooting	955
Weightlifting	4,006
Wrestling	14,247
	119,111

22. **Sports Technical Liaison Committee**

Accommodation	524
Travel	2,924
Printing	1,339
	4,887

23. Sports Committee

Travel	846
Reception & Hospitality	2,254
Uniforms	29,285
Storage	691
	33,076

24. Sports Venues Committees

Main Stadium (Athletics and Swimming)	87,703
Cowles Stadium (Badminton)	10,115
Woolston W. M. Club (Bowls)	5,738
Canterbury Court (Boxing)	13,446
Denton Park (Cycling)	77,983
Shooting:	
Yaldhurst (Trap Shooting)	4,429
Burnett Range (Small-bore and Pistol)	25,310
West Melton (Rifle)	4,992
Christchurch Town Hall (Wrestling & Weightlifting)	11,074
	240,790

25. Transport Committee

Rental Cars	391
Hire of Coaches and Buses	47,749
Hire of Vans and Cartage	2,477
Plates and Signs	304
Repairs	3,744
Meals for Volunteer Drivers	266
Uniforms for Volunteer Drivers	7,100
Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,623
	63,654

26. Venues Committee

Professional Fees	16,794
Restoration	1,909
Cartage and Storage	1,260
Miscellaneous Expenditure	2,770
Temporary Seating	76,105
Temporary Buildings	4,120
Scoreboards	20,214
Uniforms	13,000
Staff	1,911
	138,083

27. Village Committee

Wages	12,809
Rental (University of Canterbury)	103,200
Purchases	89,702
Hire Charges	1,714
Laundry	9,857
Reinstatement Charges	9,690
Heat, Light & Power	2,871
Organising Expenses	11,344
Training Facilities	7,414
Temporary Houses	310,301
Cleaning	16,920
	575,822
Less Recoveries Village Accommodation	30,007
	545,815
TOTAL, schedules 18 to 27	1,453,303

Joint official bankers to Xth British Commonwealth Games Ltd
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING GROUP LTD
BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Auditors to Xth British Commonwealth Games Ltd
LAWRENCE, GODFREY AND CO, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Appendix 14

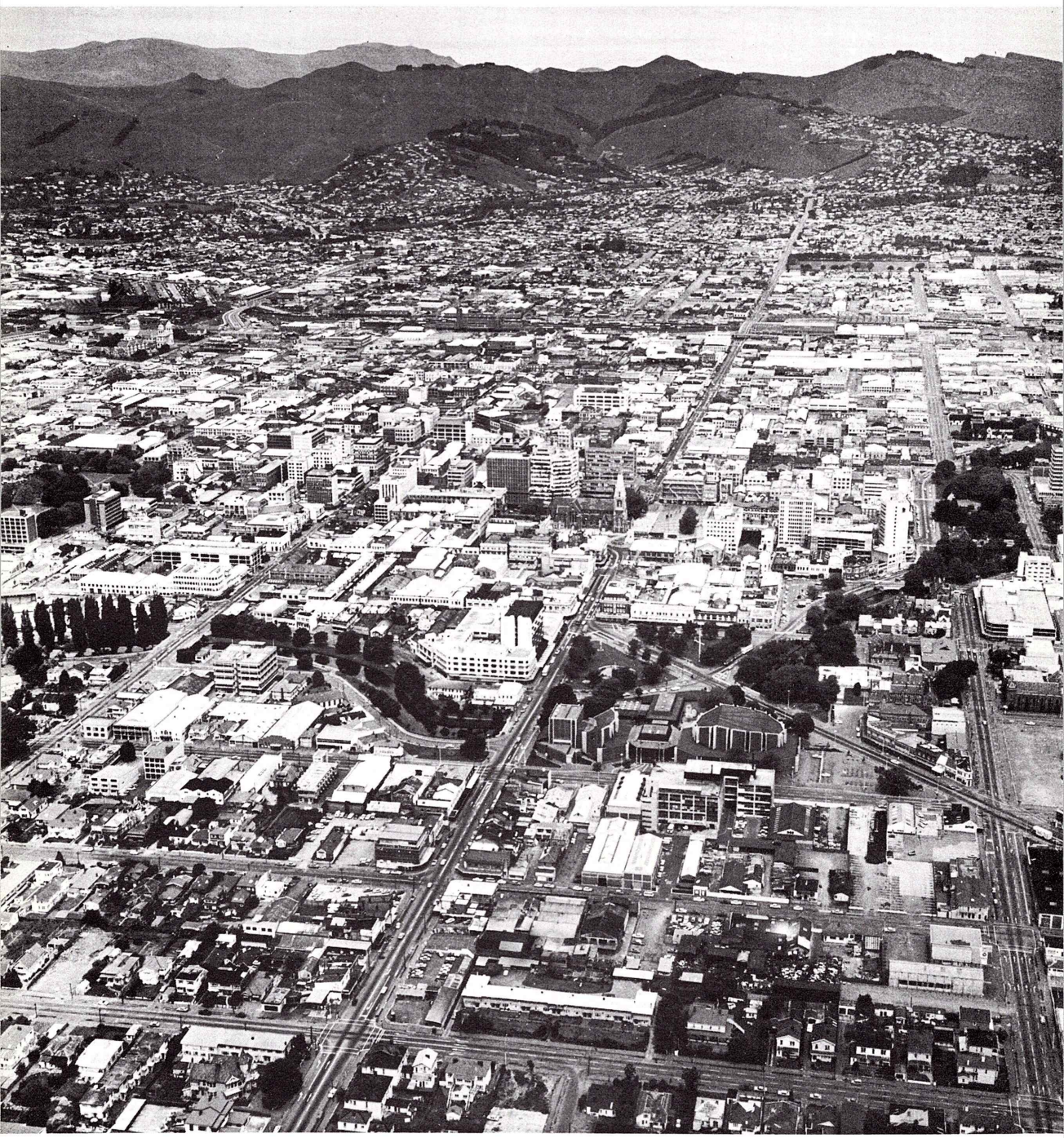
THE GAMES, 1930 — 1974

Committees organising the Games

	Chairmen	Secretaries Directors
1930 HAMILTON	M. M. Robinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wilfred Childs
1934 LONDON	Sir James Leigh-Wood	Evan A. Hunter, O.B.E.
1938 SYDNEY	E. S. Marks	James S. W. Eve
1950 AUCKLAND	C. R. Moore, M.B.E.	C. L. Cleal
1954 VANCOUVER	S. V. Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.	Blair Clerk
1958 CARDIFF	Sir Godfrey Llewellyn, Bt, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.	C. F. Newham, O.B.E.
1962 PERTH	Sir Harry Howard, K.B.E.	J. F. Howson
1966 KINGSTON	Sir Herbert Macdonald, K.B.E.	A. G. Abrahams, C.B.E.
1970 EDINBURGH	Sir Herbert Brechin, K.B.E.	W. Carmichael, O.B.E.
1974 CHRISTCHURCH	R. S. Scott	A. W. Barrett

Number of countries and team personnel at Games

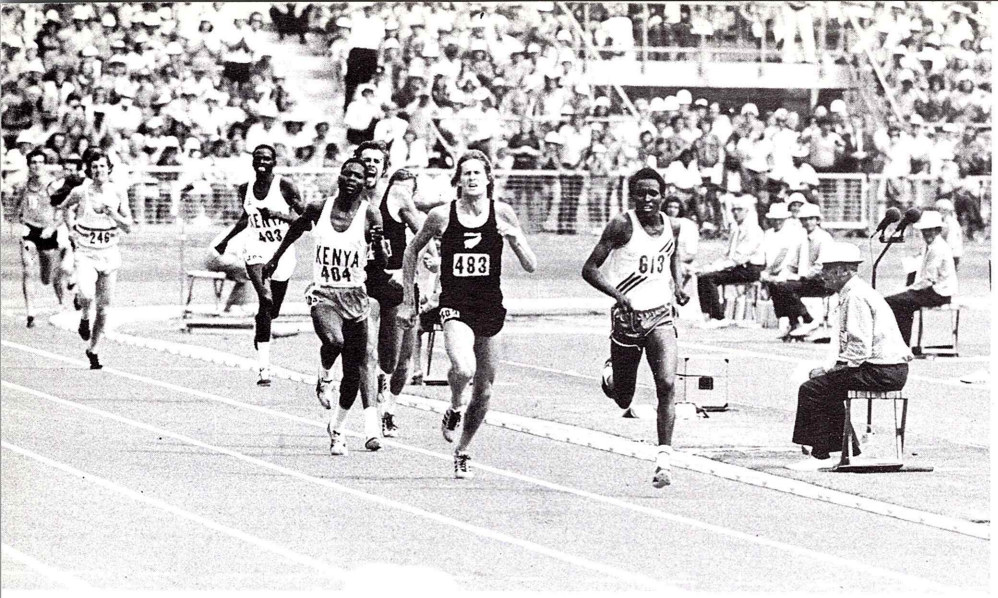
		Countries	Personnel
1930	Hamilton, Canada	11	450
1934	London, England	16	600
1938	Sydney, Australia	15	507
1950	Auckland, New Zealand	12	663
1954	Vancouver, Canada	24	789
1958	Cardiff, Wales	35	1,358
1962	Perth, Western Australia	35	1,041
1966	Kingston, Jamaica	34	1,316
1970	Edinburgh, Scotland	42	1,744
1974	Christchurch, New Zealand	38	1,648



Christchurch from the air, looking south to the Port Hills, which separate the city from the port of Lyttelton. Cathedral Square is in the centre of the photograph, the Town Hall in the middle foreground; the trees mark the course of the Avon River.



The Town Hall of Christchurch, venue for two of the Games sports, weightlifting and wrestling, and centre of much of the social activity connected with the Xth British Commonwealth Games.





Memorable seconds. As Filbert Bayi and John Walker cross the finish line, Gerry Swann, the Bermudan triple jumper in the background, is more interested in the time on the scoreboard than in the minor places in the 1500 metres.



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